OMAHA, NE, DISTRICT

This district comprises portions of Montana, Wyoming, North Dakota, South Dakota, Minnesota, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, and Missouri, all embraced in the drainage basin of the Missouri River along the mainstem and tributaries to Rulo, NE.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA TO MOUTH (SIOUX CITY, IA TO RULO, NE)

Location. Channel of the Missouri River extending from Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE.

Previous Projects. For details see page 1893, Annual Report for 1915, and page 1175, Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. A navigation channel of 9-foot depth and width not less than 300 feet, obtained by revetment of banks, rock dikes to contract and stabilize waterway, cutoffs to eliminate long bends, closing minor channels, and removal of snags and dredging as required. Construction was initiated on this section of the project (Sioux City to Rulo) in FY 1928, the bank stabilization work was completed in April 1979, and the navigation feature was completed in September 1980. A reliable channel suitable for navigation is available through this section. Controlling depth at ordinary stages of the river is 9 feet, with additional depths available during high stages. Commercial navigation was inaugurated on this section in May 1939, and common carrier transportation service was inaugurated in October 1946. Seven riverside recreation sites are complete and in operation. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-2 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Terminal Facilities. Terminal facilities for loading and unloading grain, liquids and dry bulk products are maintained by private interests at various locations on this section of the river. A complete list of terminal facilities is included in the Missouri River navigation maps and can be obtained from the Omaha District for a small fee.

Operations During FY. District personnel accomplished channel reconnaissance, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction, and supervision and administration. Local interests operate and maintain the recreation sites. Government Hired Labor Forces completed maintenance, which consisted of placing stone on damaged structures and placing structure markers to aid navigation.

2. NAVIGATION WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Small Navigation Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 107 of the River and Harbor Act of 1960, as amended, Public Law 645, 86th Congress).

No work during the period.

Flood Control

3. ABERDEEN, SD

Location. This project is in the Moccasin Creek sub basin in the city of Aberdeen, Brown County, South Dakota. Aberdeen is located in the James River Valley in the northeast quarter of South Dakota.

Existing Project. The selected alternative is a 100-year event levee 2.9 miles long on the northeast side of Aberdeen that will prevent 49 percent of the average annual flood damages to structures and contents in that area. The levee will essentially block existing drainage to Moccasin Creek, and a combination of culverts with gates and detention ponds were incorporated into the design to mitigate this interior drainage problem. A two-foot road raise at Fairgrounds Road is also included.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended applies. The city of Aberdeen and Brown County is paying the local share of the project.

Operations During FY. Construction advertisement and award of Phase II was completed in FY 2004. Project was completed in December, FY 2005. The O&M Manuals will be completed during FY 2006.

4. ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA

Location. Antelope Creek is located in the southeastern portion of Nebraska in Lancaster County and passes through the state capital of Lincoln.

Existing Project. The project consists of 2 miles of improved channel extending upstream from the mouth of Antelope Creek, a portion of which is a by-pass channel adjacent to a 4,060 foot-long concrete conduit in the downtown area. The project also includes a labyrinth weir control structure, two existing bridge replacements, one bridge modification, and 2.29 miles of recreation trails along the proposed channel project. The channel improvement project will provide flood damage reduction

to the city of Lincoln and the University of Nebraska-Lincoln campus. The Antelope Creek project is just one piece of a larger Antelope Valley project, which combines flood control, urban revitalization, and transportation projects.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under Section 101(b)(19) of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the Lower Platte South Natural Resources District and the Joint Antelope Valley Authority to sponsor the Antelope Creek project was executed in October 2002. PCA Amendment #1 was executed in March 2005 that afforded the sponsor authority to perform Section 215 project work. The current non-Federal cost estimate is $27,628,000. The current Federal cost estimate is $27,628,000 for a total project cost of $55,256,000.

Operations During FY. Omaha District continued the in-house design and preparation of plans and specifications for Phase 2 in FY05 but halted further Phase 2 work late in the 1st quarter due to insufficient Federal construction funding required for Phase 2 construction. During the 3rd quarter of FY05, the Omaha District designed and awarded a smaller construction contract to Hawkins Construction Company, Omaha, Nebraska, for construction of Pedestrian Bridge #1, an authorized recreation project feature. Real Estate reviewed numerous Phase 3 sponsor acquisitions. Sponsor initiated and completed numerous utility and road/bridge relocation construction contracts, building demolitions, railroad bridge replacement and modifications, and continued extensive work on adjacent sponsor roadway projects.

5. BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO

Location. The dam site is on Bear Creek in Jefferson County, CO, about 8 miles above the confluence of Bear Creek with the South Platte River at Denver.

Existing Project. Earthfill dam 180 feet high, with a crest length of about 5,300 feet; and a supplementary earthfill dike with a height of 65 feet and a crest length of 2,100 feet, to the south of the main dam, and an uncontrolled earth and rock-cut emergency spillway. The lake provides storage capacity of 30,600 acre-feet for flood control and 1,979 acre-feet for sediment and recreation. Construction of the project was initiated in October 1973 and was completed in September 1982, exclusive of recreation facilities. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 21-3 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

6. BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SOUTH DAKOTA

Location. Sioux Falls is located on a large bend of the Big Sioux River and at the confluence with Skunk Creek in the south half of Minnehaha County in southeastern South Dakota.

Existing Project. The project builds upon an existing project. It consists of raising an existing levee from the diversion dam to the upstream tie-off, raising the diversion channel levee, modifying the chute and stilling basin, raising the diversion dam, raising the levees on Skunk Creek, raising Big Sioux levees downstream of Skunk Creek, adding an inflatable dam on the Big Sioux upstream of Skunk Creek, and providing for bridge improvements.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under Section 101 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) with the city of Sioux Falls to sponsor the Big Sioux River project was executed on 14 August 2000. The current non-Federal cost estimate is $11,393,000. The current Federal cost estimate is $34,179,000, for a total project cost of $45,572,000.

Operations During FY. Finished plans and specifications for Phase 2 and real estate purchases for Phase 2 were all initiated. Plans and specifications for Phase 3 were started.

7. BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND

Location. The dam site is on North Fork of Grand River in southwestern North Dakota, about 6 miles above Haley, ND.

Existing Project. An earth-fill dam 79 feet high, with a crest length of 5,730 feet, and a reservoir with a flood storage capacity of about 72,700 acre-feet, plus

19,780 acre-feet for sediment storage, fish and wildlife conservation, recreation, and future water supply for communities of Bowman, Reeder, Scranton, and Gascoyne, ND. Construction was initiated in July 1964, and the project was completed in 1970. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-2 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

8. BUFORD TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ND (LAND ACQUISITION)

Location. The Buford Trenton Irrigation District (BTID) is located in the flood plain along the left (north) bank of the Missouri River near its confluence with the Yellowstone River, in Williams County near Williston, ND.

Existing Project. The project consists of the acquisition of permanent flowage and saturation easements within and surrounding the BTID for land that has been affected by rising ground water and the risk of surface flooding. There are approximately 70 affected landowners and 90 tracts. Approximately 10,000 acres are irrigable and 1,750 non-irrigable. Acquisition of easements and relocation assistance under P. L. 91-646 began in FY 1998. The total cost of the project is capped at $34,000,000 by authorizing legislation.

Location Cooperation. The project is authorized under Section 336(a) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, P. L. 104-303. Local cooperation is not applicable.

Operations During FY. During fiscal year 2005, approximately $930,000 was expended purchasing three additional easements, relocation payments and associated costs, and the removal of 10 homes that were purchased by the government. The purchase of additional easements and associated costs will continue in FY06, focusing primarily on the publicly held land tracts.

9. CHATFIELD LAKE, CO

Location. A dam site on the South Platte River, just below the mouth of Plum Creek, about eight miles up-stream from Denver, CO.

Existing Project. Consists of rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 148 feet and a crest length of 13,136 feet; a reservoir with flood control capacity of 235,098 acre-feet and sediment capacity of 26,692 acre-feet, which will be used for recreation; and an enlarged channel from the dam downstream to Denver to accommodate reservoir flood releases. The Corps participated with local interests in acquisition of lands and development of recreation facilities immediately downstream of the Chatfield Dam in lieu of a portion of the channel improvement. Construction of the project was initiated in August 1967 and was physically completed in 1992. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-3 of FY 1993 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

10. CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO

Location. A dam site on Cherry Creek in Arapahoe County, CO, approximately 6 miles southeast of Denver, CO, just outside of city limits. Cherry Creek joins South Platte River within city limits of Denver,

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with maximum height of 141 feet above streambed and a crest length of 14,300 feet. Project includes a reinforced concrete outlet works and an uncontrolled side channel spillway canal discharging into adjacent Toll Gate Creek. Cherry Creek project provides reservoir storage capacity of 92,126 acre-feet below spillway canal invert and, in addition, a surcharge storage of 134,470 acre-feet. Plan of operation in ultimate development for multiple-purpose uses includes 13,960 acre-feet for sediment storage and 79,960 acre-feet for conservation purposes. Construction began in FY 1946 and was completed in June 1961, exclusive of recreation facilities. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Continued routine operation and maintenance activities.

11. FALL RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. In Custer and Fall River Counties, in and near the town of Hot Springs, SD. Hot Springs unit is in the town of Hot Springs, immediately south of the junction of Cold Brook and Hot Brook, which combine to form the Fall River. Cold Brook Lake unit is approximately 1.25 miles north of the town of Hot Springs on Cold Brook, and Cottonwood Springs Lake unit is approximately 4.5 miles west of the town of Hot Springs on Cottonwood Springs Creek, one-half mile upstream from its confluence with Hot Brook.

Existing Project. The general plan of improvement provides flood protection for Hot Springs, SD. The Hot Springs channel improvement unit consisted of widening, deepening and straightening 6,000 feet of channel of Fall River. The Cold Brook Lake unit, an earth-fill dam with appurtenant structures, controls an area of 70.5 square miles. The Cottonwood Springs Lake unit consists of an earth-fill dam with appurtenant structures and controls an area of 26 square miles. Construction of Hot Springs unit was completed during FY 1951. Construction of Cold Brook unit dam and appurtenances was completed in FY 1953 with the exception of a road and parking area, which were completed in FY 1955. Construction of the Cottonwood Springs Dam was completed in FY 1970, with the exception of the recreation facilities, which were completed in FY 1972. (See Table 26-A for total cost of construction.)

Local Cooperation. Local cooperation requirements have been fully complied with.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance activities were continued on the Cottonwood Springs and Cold Brook Dams and structures.

12. LOGAN CREEK, PENDER, NE

Location. This project is located in northeastern NE, approximately 75 miles north-northwest of Omaha, NE. Pender is located along the right bank of Logan Creek, about midpoint in the Logan Creek basin.

Existing Project. The selected and constructed plan is a combination levee and floodwall with a detention storage feature. It provides flood protection from Logan Creek as well as incidental benefit from Stage Creek flooding to the Village's residential and industrial area as well as its central business district. The levee extends approximately 15,000 feet in length along the north, east, and south edge of the community, averaging 10 feet in height.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended; Flood Damage Reduction applies. The Village of Pender is paying the local share of the project.

Operations During FY. O&M Manuals were completed in 2002. Project modification to drainage structures, Real Estate certification and project closeout are projected for completion late in FY 2006.

13. MISSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD

Location. On the Missouri River between Gavins Point Dam and Ponca State Park, NE. This includes Cedar and Dixon Counties in Nebraska, and Yankton, Clay, and Union Counties in South Dakota.

Existing Project. The designation as a National Recreational River will preserve outstanding and important scenic values and will provide additional opportunities for river access and recreation use. The project provides erosion control, consisting of bank stabilization and river management techniques designed to preserve the existing environment, and at the same time preserves high bank flood plain lands. Estimated total cost of construction is $25,041,000 of which $21,000,000 is the Federal cost of construction and $4,041,000 is the non-Federal contributed funds.

Local Cooperation. All recreational construction on this project will be done in accordance with the cost-sharing and financing concepts reflected in the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. A cost-sharing contract with the state of South Dakota for the Myron Grove access site was signed on June 24, 1986; and the Yankton-Riverside Park Section 215 Agreement was signed on April 24, 1989. Construction was completed in June 1987 and June 1991, respectively. A Section 215 agreement was signed on May 30, 2001 with the Nebraska Game and Parks Commission for construction of the Ponca Resource and Education Center which was completed in 2004.

Operations During FY. Design and construction of the Ponca Backwater Restoration located at Ponca State Park on the Nebraska side of the river was completed late in 2004.

14. MISSOURI RIVER, KENSLERS BEND, NE, TO SIOUX CITY, IA

Location. Project is along Missouri River between Ponca Bend, NE, and combination bridge at Sioux City, IA.

Existing Project. Construction of dikes, revetments and channel improvement along Missouri River from Miners Bend and vicinity, SD and NE, to Sioux City, IA. Project was started in June 1946 and completed in June 1961. (See Table 26-A for total costs.)

Operations During FY. Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

15. PAPILLION CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES LAKES, NE

Location. The Papillion Creek basin is located in Washington, Douglas, and Sarpy Counties, NE. Big Papillion Creek rises west of Blair and flows southeasterly through metropolitan Omaha. It is joined by the Little Papillion Creek just above Offutt AFB, forming Papillion Creek. The combined creeks flow along the side of Offutt AFB to its confluence with the Missouri River.

Existing Project. The project consists of a series of four dams and reservoirs, channel improvements, an effluent storage facility, and a flood warning system on tributaries of Papillion Creek. Construction was initiated in FY 1972. Completed projects include Standing Bear Lake, Glenn Cunningham Lake, and Wehrspann Lake. Estimated total costs for the project is $68,659,000 consisting of $64,334,000 in Federal funds ($1,367,000 to be reimbursed by the non-Federal sponsor) and $2,958,000 non-Federal other costs and cash contributions.

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 21-6 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

16. PEBBLE CREEK, SCRIBNER, NE

Location. Scribner, NE, is located in Dodge County about 47 miles northwest of Omaha. Pebble Creek is a right-bank tributary to the Elkhorn River.

Existing Project. The project includes a 3.6 mile-long levee along the Elkhorn River with a maximum height of 5 ft (a modification to the original Pebble Creek project), one closure structure at U.S. HWY 275 at the northern edge of Scribner, and several ramps over the two levees. An automated flood warning system was installed that will allow adequate time to operate the closure structure. Both levees are completed which essentially is one ring levee that provides protection for the entire city of Scribner.

Local Cooperation. The city of Scribner strongly supported the entire Pebble Creek levee project, including the Elkhorn River levee and its modification. The City obtained cost-sharing assistance from the Nebraska Natural Resources Commission and the Lower Elkhorn Natural Resources District. The total cost of the project was $3,146,270. The non-Federal portion of this totaled was $881,713 which includes $363,000 for lands, easements, and rights-of-way.

Operations During FY. Final audit and project closeout completed in FY 2005.

17. PERRY CREEK, IA

Location. The Perry Creek basin is located in Woodbury and Plymouth Counties in northwestern Iowa. The downstream five miles of the basin lie within the corporate limits of Sioux City, IA, and drain the central portion of the city.

Existing Project. The project consists of 14,800 linear feet of grass and rock lined channel, 1,500 linear feet of new conduit, modification of 710 linear feet of existing conduit, and a concrete stilling basin, to provide capacity for the 100-year event. Also included are 4.25 miles of hiking/biking trail and a basin-wide flood warning system. Estimated project cost is $96,870,000, of which $58,677,000 is Federal cost and $38,193,000 is non-Federal cost.

Local Cooperation. The project is authorized under the 1986 Water Resources Development Act. The city of Sioux City, IA, is the local sponsor.

Operations During FY. The Phase 4 construction contractor continued construction on the grading of the channel, removed bridges and constructed floodwalls during FY05.

18. PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (OMAHA DISTRICT)

Location. Flood control improvements in this project are along the Missouri River and several of its principal tributaries and in states comprising the Missouri River Basin.

Existing Project. A general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin provides for levees along Missouri River between Sioux City, IA, and mouth and reservoirs on the Missouri River main stem and tributaries. See individual reports and Table 26-I for projects in the Omaha District included in the program.

19. PIPESTEM LAKE, ND

Location. On Pipestem Creek in Stutsman County, ND, three miles upstream from where Pipestem Creek joins the James River at Jamestown, ND.

Existing Project. The project consists of a rolled earthfill dam approximately 99.5 feet high with a crest length of 4,000 feet and outlet works of a gated reinforced concrete conduit. The reservoir provides 142,107 acre-feet of storage. The multipurpose pool provides space for silt storage and 840 acres of water surface for fish, wildlife and recreation needs. Construction of the project was initiated in FY 1970 and completed in FY 1977. (See Table 26-A for total construction costs.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-6 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

20. SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE

Location. Salt Creek Basin comprises an area of about 1,627 square miles in and around Lincoln in southeastern Nebraska.

Existing Project. The authorized project consists of a system of 10 dams and reservoirs, channel clearing, enlarging and realignment, levees and necessary bridge alternations. Pursuant to Senate Resolution adopted August 7, 1964, which authorized a review of the Salt Creek survey report, additional units were placed in "inactive" classification. Construction of the project began in the spring of 1962. All work under the active portion of the project, consisting of the 10 dams and reservoirs and the channel improvements and levees through Lincoln, was completed in 1969. Funds were transferred to the project in FY 1980 with concurrence of Congressional Committees. These funds were used to determine an effective method of correction for the dispersive clay problem in the completed downstream levees through Lincoln. (See Table 26-A for total construction costs.)

Local Cooperation. Requirements are described in full on page 26-6 of FY 1988 Annual Report.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance activities continued.

21. SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN, CO

Location. Flood control improvements in this project are along the South Platte River and its tributaries in Colorado.

Existing Project. General plan for flood control and other purposes to provide for construction of Chatfield Lake on the South Platte River, Bear Creek Lake on Bear Creek, and levee and channel improvements on the South Platte River. (See individual reports and Table 26-B for authorizing legislation).

22. VAN BIBBER CREEK, CO

Location. Van Bibber Creek is a right bank tributary of Ralston Creek with the confluence in Arvada, CO. The potential project area includes approximately one mile of the downstream portion of the creek located partially in Arvada and partially in Jefferson County.

Existing Project. The proposed project would include channel improvements including an underground conduit to convey Van Bibber Creek flood waters to Ralston Creek.

Local Cooperation. Section 205, Flood Control Act of 1948, as amended, applies. The City of Arvada is

paying the local share of this project. The Project Cooperation Agreement with the City of Arvada, Colorado, to sponsor the Van Bibber Creek project was executed in April 2002.

Operations During FY. Construction continued during FY05 and was 84% complete at the end of FY05. Construction completion is scheduled for fiscal year 2006.

23. WOOD RIVER, GRAND ISLAND, NE

Location. This project is located in Hall County Nebraska, approximately midway between the city of Grand Island and Interstate 80.

Existing Project. This project consists of a five-mile long diversion channel with levees on both sides. The channel will divert Wood River flood flows to the Platte River. The diversion structure will be located downstream from the Highway 281 bridge that crosses the Wood River. The diversion channel will begin at that point and run eastward to the Platte River. The current county and city bridges that cross the channels will be designed and constructed by the sponsor. One bridge for the Union Pacific Railroad will be constructed. In addition, a two-mile long tie-off levee and small diversion channel will be built west of highway 281 to prevent Wood River flood flows from spilling into the Warm slough basin nearby and outflanking the diversion channel.

Local Cooperation. This project is authorized under the Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1996, Section 101K modified by WRDA of 1999, Section 335. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA with the Central Platte Natural Resources District was executed on 2 May 2000. The current non-Federal cost estimate is $4,134,000. The current Federal cost estimate is $10,562,000, for a total project cost of $14,696,000.

Operations During FY. A small section of levee in the Hall County Park was identified to have construction deficiencies. This section of levee was redesigned and reconstructed.

24. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL WORKS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, and subsequent acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will maintain and operate certain local protection projects after completion, in accordance with regulations prescribed by Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within the boundaries of their respective districts.

Inspections of completed local protection projects which have been turned over to local interests for maintenance and operation during the FY are set forth in Table 26-J, Inspections of Completed Local Protection Projects. FY 2005 costs were $211,468.

25. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Under Sections 7 and 9, Flood Control Act of December 22, 1944, the Corps of Engineers is responsible for detailed scheduling of operations involving storage capacity reserved for or assigned to flood control in reservoirs constructed by the Bureau of Reclamation as well as those constructed by the Corps of Engineers. Costs for FY 2005 were $306,450; and total costs through September 30, 2005 were $11,312,881.

26. FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Emergency Response Activities - Repair, Flood Fighting and Rescue Work (Public Law 99, 84th Cong., and antecedent legislation.)

Operational Program Areas. FY costs as follows:

Preparedness:	
All Hazards Planning Activities	$ 230,418
All Hazards Training & Exercise	2,172
Facilities	46,958
National Centers of Expertise	0
Emergency Operations:	
Response Operations	35,299
After Action Report	0
Post Flood Response	0
Acquisition of Supplies & Equipment	159,198
Operational Support	8,191
Support For Others	21,735,112
Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works:	
Rehab. Federal Flood Control Works	20,500
Rehab. Non-Federal Flood Control Works	0
Shore Protection	0
Field Investigations	0
Inspections	71,984
Interagency Levee Activities	0
Emergency Water Supplies & Drought Assistance	
Drought Assistance	3,568,519
Field Investigations	288,347
Advance Measures:	
Advance Measure Assistance	0
Field Investigations	0
Hazard Mitigation (By State):	
Hazard Mitigation Team Activities	0

Small Flood Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act as amended, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., June 30, 1948 as amended.)

Federal costs for FY 2005 were $3,648,751 for feasibility studies, plans and specifications and construction measures. See Table 26-L for detailed breakdown by project.

Emergency Bank Protection (Sec. 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., July 24, 1946 as amended.)

Operations under this heading were as follows: Federal costs for FY 2005 were $12,404 for projects in the planning and design analysis phase and projects in the construction phase. See Table 26-L for detailed breakdown by project.

Environmental

27. CALIFORNIA BEND, NE

Location. The remnant river channel and floodplain land along river miles 648.5 - 650.0 along the Missouri River, in Washington County, about one mile east of Blair, NE.

Existing Project. The project to be modified is the Missouri River Navigation and Bank Stabilization Project. The California Bend modification will restore river flows through the historic river channel adjacent to the navigation channel, to restore fish breeding, brood rearing, resting and feeding habitat, and to benefit the riverine ecosystem as a whole. The downstream end of a 1.5-mile long backwater will be enlarged to provide a permanent connection to the navigation channel, and about 1 mile of excavation will connect its upstream end to the river. This will create permanent flows through about 2.5 miles of channels. Some of the surrounding farmland will be restored to floodplain forest. Also several of the spur dikes along the navigation channel will be lowered to enable navigation flows to create shallow margins along the river.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is providing all needed cost-sharing, including real estate interests valued at approximately $540,725, and cash of about $600,000.

Operations During FY. Final inspection for construction contract was conducted 28 October 2003. Several contract modifications were issued during the contract period. Final amount paid to Pentzien, Inc. was $2,083,823.16. The PDT has initiated a draft of the O&M Manual; work on the draft and crediting of LERRD will continue into FY 2006.

28. CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE, AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA TERRESTRIAL WILDLIFE HABITAT RESTORATION

Location. Generally lands located in the state of South Dakota and acquired by the Secretary of the Army for the implementation of the Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin program. Lands to be transferred to the State are Corps land located above the top of the exclusive flood

pool of the Oahe, Big Bend, Fort Randall and Gavins Point projects and located outside of the external boundaries of a reservation of an Indian Tribe. Lands to be transferred to the Secretary of the Interior are lands located above the top of the flood pool of the Big Bend and Oahe projects and located within the external boundaries of the reservation of the Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe and the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe.

Existing Project. Review and submittal to congress of wildlife habitat restoration plans developed by the State and Indian Tribes. Accomplish the transfer of Corps of Engineers land to the State of South Dakota and the Department of Interior for the two Indian Tribes. Estimated total cost of the project is $100,489,000.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is being borne by the Federal government with no cost to either local or tribal governments or the affected state. Therefore, no Project Cooperation Agreements are required. Restoration of terrestrial wildlife habitat loss programs are being accomplished by the transferees through the use of grant instruments until ten years from date of enactment under which the trust funds established under project authorization are fully capitalized.

Operations During FY. Coordination efforts with state and tribal entities continued. Grant agreements were implemented.

29. FORT PECK FISH HATCHERY, MONTANA

Location. The project is located along the Missouri River in northeastern Montana, approximately 18 miles southeast of Glasgow and downstream from the Fort Peck Dam. The hatchery site is located on approximately 96 acres of Corps project land.

Existing Project. This project would improve important fisheries resources to the area through construction of a fish hatchery downstream of the existing dam. The hatchery would include 96 acres of land, and an allocation of water to establish a hatchery for native fish recovery and cool-, warm-, and cold-water fish, such as walleye, northern pike, sauger, small- and largemouth bass, catfish, salmon and paid sturgeon. The hatchery will have the flexibility to raise other species that have been hit by heavy fishing pressure in recent years. The project is authorized at $20,000,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 325 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000 applies. The legislation requires that the State of Montana be credited for all costs of stocking Fort Peck Lake during the period beginning January 1, 1947 and the costs to the State of Montana and the counties having jurisdiction over land surrounding Fort Peck Lake for the construction of local access roads to the lake. When the fish hatchery project is completed, the operation, maintenance, repair, and replacement of the hatchery will be a non-Federal responsibility except for the costs of operation and maintenance associated with raising threatened or endangered species.

Operations During FY. All design activities for the Fort Peck Fish Hatchery project have been completed. Construction on the Intake Structure and Pump House contract and Electrical Extension contract are complete. Construction of the Rearing Ponds and Hatchery Complex package is approximately 95 percent complete, with an estimated completion date of fall, 2006.

30. LOWER DECATUR, NE

Location. The Missouri River's right (west) overbank including side channels, from river mile 684.5 to 689 on the Missouri River in Burt County, NE, about 2 miles southeast of Decatur, NE.

Existing Project. Modification of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project (MRBSN) constructed from 1935 to 1982. Lower Decatur Bend is one of many bend cutoffs (straightenings) created by the Corps during channelization of the Missouri River for navigation and bank stabilization. The proposed project modification includes 3 main off-stream aquatic components: side-channel restoration, lowering of the riverward extent of closure spur dikes, and revetment lowering over an extended length to allow river flows to erode the river bank behind the revetment, thereby increasing the top width of the channel over an extended area. An opportunity exists at Lower Decatur Bend to restore the physical habitat to configurations more similar to those that existed prior to the channelization of this reach of the river. Total Project costs are estimated at $6,058,000, with a Federal share of $4,543,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources

District is providing all needed cost sharing, including real estate interests valued at approximately $574,000 and cash of about $941,000.

Operations During FY. Feasibility studies were completed. Plans and specifications were ongoing in FY 2005. Construction of the project is has been delayed due to funding constraints in FY 2006.

31. MISSOURI RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, & SD

Location. The project extends along the Missouri River from Sioux City, IA, to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri.

Existing Project. To mitigate a portion of the fish and wildlife habitat losses resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation project. Estimated total cost of the project is $3,059,687,000 federal funds.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is being borne by the Federal government with no cost to either local governments or the affected states. Therefore, no Project Cooperation Agreement is required. Although the affected states are not participating financially in the project, the states are very actively involved in the planning and design of the project. The states also are participating in the project by furnishing perpetual easements for construction and operation on existing state-owned lands. The states of Missouri and Iowa are the primary donors of such easements.

Operations During FY. Significant work efforts were the creating of 70 acres of dredged islands below Gavins Point Dam and 600 acres of cleared islands below Ft. Randall and Gavins Point as emergent sandbar habitat for birds. Support was also given to the fish hatcheries in MT, ND, SD and MO for pallid sturgeon. Design and construction continued on mitigation projects in NE and IA (MO and KS handled by Kansas City District), with limited shallow water habitat construction as we are in a monitoring mode after creating 1,600 acres in the previous year.

32. NATHAN'S LAKE/DEER CREEK AQUATIC HABITAT IMPROVEMENT, NE

Location: The project is located in the Missouri River floodplain, several remnant wetland basins and a ditched creek channel, from river mile 632.8 to 633.5 on the Missouri River in Washington County, Nebraska, about 3 miles north of Omaha and 4 miles southeast of Ft. Calhoun, Nebraska.

Existing Project. Construction of Nathan's Lake and Mud Lake islands and shallow fingers, expansion of wetland areas, construction of a diversion sediment basin and the west ditch and west berm. Additional work will include emphasis on palustrine emergent wetland benefits as well as stream riparian restoration related to those wetlands and the river. This is the first Section 206 project authorized for study nationwide and the work will be a component of the sponsor's Missouri River Corridor Plan.

Local Cooperation. Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996 (P.L. 104-303), as amended applies. The Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is the local sponsor and providing all necessary cost sharing including real estate interests.

Operations During FY. Work continued on draft of O&M Manual. Final O&M Manuals, Real Estate certification and project closeout are projected for completion in 2006.

33. RURAL MONTANA, MT

Location. This authority is to establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interests in rural Montana. In fiscal year 2002 the Corps of Engineers was directed to give consideration to projects at Helena, Laurel and Conrad, Montana.

Existing Project. The authorization will establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interests in Montana. Assistance may be in the form of design and construction assistance for water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. There is authorized to be appropriated $25,000,000 for this program.

Local Cooperation. Section 595 of WRDA 1999 applies. The Federal share of project costs under each local cooperation agreement entered into shall be 75 percent and may be provided in the form of grants or reimbursements.

Operations During FY. Projects at Conrad, Laurel and Melstone were completed, resulting in $2.5 million in constructed facilities. Project Cooperation Agreements were established for three projects; Livingston, Manhattan and Gardiner-Park for a total of $4.3 million.

34. UPPER CENTRAL PLATTE VALLEY COLFAX REACH, CO

Location. The project is 13 miles downstream of Chatfield Reservoir on the South Platte River in the City and County of Denver from just upstream of Lakewood Gulch to approximately 500 feet downstream of Interstate 25. The length of the reach is approximately 3000 feet.

Existing Project. The project will reestablish and improve the ecosystem structures and functions by restoring fish and wildlife habitat through environmentally sensitive bank modification and creating a low flow meandering channel which existed in the past. Rock jetties, drop structures and a 250 cfs low flow channel will be included as project features. Wetlands and riparian communities will be reestablished along the east bank to create an improved wildlife corridor. Total project costs are currently estimated at $6,000,000 with a Federal share of $4,500,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. The Greenway Foundation with the support of the City Of Denver is providing all needed cost sharing including real estate interests.

Operations During FY. Project is complete with the exception of the preparation of O&M Manuals and financial closeout.

35. WEHRSPANN LAKE AQUATIC

Location. The existing Papio Dam #20 and its Wehrspann Lake are located on a tributary to the South Branch Papillion Creek, West Branch Papillion Creek Basin, Sarpy County, NE, about 4 miles southwest of Omaha. The subimpoundment is located in the headwaters of Wehrspann Lake, within the lake's flood control pool, and within the existing project's boundaries.

Existing Project. Wehrspann Lake Aquatic Improvement Project - Modification of Wehrspann Lake, completed in 1984 as Papio Dam #20 for flood control and recreation. Wehrspann Lake site is located within Omaha, NE metropolitan area, and as such it is highly visible, heavily utilized and important ecological, recreational, and educational resource. The modification, a subimpoundment in the lake's flood control pool, will play an essential role in maintaining water quality and fish habitat within Wehrspann Lake by decreasing the amounts of influent nutrients and especially sediment. Total project costs are currently estimated at $2,660,000 with a Federal share of $1,995,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 1135 of 1986 WRDA applies. Papio-Missouri River Natural Resources District is providing all needed cost sharing including real estate interests.

Operations During FY. Although project construction was substantially complete in FY 2001, there are several minor modifications pending. During FY 2003, a contract for installation of relief wells and additional riprap was completed. Additional work was completed in FY 2005 to continue with the replacement of mitigation plantings. Financial closeout is projected for completion in FY 2006.

Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power

36. BIG BEND DAM-LAKE SHARPE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. On the Missouri River, 987.4 miles above the mouth, near Fort Thompson, SD, and approximately 20 miles upstream from Chamberlain, SD. Dam is located in the upstream reach of Fort Randall reservoir (Lake Francis Case). Big Bend reservoir (Lake Sharpe) extends upstream to Pierre, SD.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam 95 feet high, with a crest length of 10,570 feet, a hydroelectric generating plant consisting of five 58,500 kilowatt units, three 67,276 kilowatt units, and a chute-type gated spillway. Reservoir provides gross storage of 1,859,000 acre-feet. Federal cost of the project was $107,498,000. Construction began in September 1959 and was completed in September 1977, except for Code 710 recreation facilities.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operation During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, power production and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. During the period, 593,939,000 net kilowatt-hours of electricity were produced.

37. FORT PECK DAM AND LAKE, MT

Location. The reservoir is in the Missouri River Valley in McCone, Valley, Garfield, Phillips, Petroleum, and Fergus Counties, MT. Dam is approximately 1,771.6 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River. Nearest towns are Glasgow, 17 miles northwest; and Nashua, nine miles north.

Existing Project. A hydraulic earthfill dam with a maximum height of 251 feet, with a crest length of 21,026 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 18,688,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. Work started on the original project in October 1933 and on the second power plant in August 1956. The project was completed in 1965. The power installations at the project were updated in FY 1979. The five generators have a total output of 185,250 KW: two generators at 40,000 KW each, two generators at 43,500 KW each and one generator at 18,250 KW. See page 818 of 1965 Annual Report and page 905 of 1958 Annual Report for project details. Federal cost of the project was $158,428,000,

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with the other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 539,035,490 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

38. FORT RANDALL DAM-LAKE FRANCIS CASE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD

Location. Located on the Missouri River in Charles Mix and Gregory Counties, SD, about 82 miles above Yankton, SD. Site is 880 miles above the mouth of the Missouri River and 148 miles above Sioux City, IA.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 165 feet; a crest length of 10,700 feet; and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 5,418,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. The power installation consists of eight units rated at 40,000 kilowatts each. Construction began in May 1946 and was completed in 1969, except for Code 710 recreation facilities. Federal cost of the project was $199,066,000. Non-Federal contribution for constructing approaches to the Platte-Winner Bridge was $720,000.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing and bridge approaches.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 1,119,388,400 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

39. GARRISON DAM MAJOR REHABILITATION, LAKE SAKAKAWEA, ND

Location. Located on the Missouri River in McLean and Mercer Counties, ND, about 11 miles south of Garrison, ND, and 9 miles west of Coleharbor, ND, 1,389.9 miles about the mouth and 75 miles above Bismarck.

Existing Project. Garrison Dam is a multi-purpose project consisting of a rolled earth-filled dam with a sheet pile cutoff, a hydroelectric power plant, and a reservoir with storage capacity of 23,821,000 acre feet for flood control, navigation, power, recreation, irrigation, and municipal water supply. This major rehabilitation project will replace the turbine runners on all five existing units with new runners designed to improve reliability and maximize efficiency over a broad range of operating conditions for a total project cost of $108,128,000.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Completed work on the

rehabilitation of the last of five turbine and generators at the Garrison power plant. This work included installation of new turbine runners and wicket gates, rehabilitated the remaining turbine parts, rewound and rehabilitated the generators, and repaired the cooling water system. The upgrades in the power house were extremely successful with the new units achieving 109.25 MW @ 162 feet of head which is an increase of approximately 15% from the original 1950's designed equipment (95 MW). Design work started on the next critical portion of work (electrical power train) which includes transformers, switchyard, power cables, and miscellaneous support systems. The continuation of the major rehabilitation will allow us to improve the plant reliability and get the increase power from the power house upgrades to the public.

40. GARRISON DAM-LAKE SAKAKAWEA, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, ND

Location. Located on the Missouri River in McLean and Mercer Counties, ND, about 11 miles south of Garrison, ND, and 9 miles west of Coleharbor, ND. 1,389.9 miles above the mouth and 75 miles above Bismarck, ND.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam 11,300 feet long with a maximum height of 210 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 23,821,000 acre-feet. It provides five power units (three units rated at 109,250 kilowatts each and two units rated at 95,000 kilowatts each), three flood control tunnels, and a gated spillway. Federal cost of the project was $299,938,000, including $4,208,000 for major rehabilitation. Non-Federal contribution in connection with widening Snake Creek Embankment was $687,000. Construction of the project was initiated in April 1946 and completed in 1966, except for recreational development using Code 710 funds.

Local Cooperation. None required except cost-sharing with the state of North Dakota for widening the Snake Creek Embankment and recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 1,324,407,000 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

41. GAVINS POINT DAM-LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, NE AND SD

Location. On the Missouri River in Yankton County, SD, and Knox County, NE, about four miles upstream from Yankton, SD, and 811.1 miles above the mouth.

Existing Project. A concrete and rolled earth-fill dam with a maximum height of 74 feet, and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 470,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. The power installation consists of three units rated at 44,099 kilowatts each. Federal cost of the project was $49,617,000.Construction of the original project was initiated in March 1952 and completed in 1964.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 575,666,730 net kilowatt hours of electricity during FY 2005.

42. OAHE DAM-LAKE OAHE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD AND ND

Location. Dam is on the Missouri River in Hughes and Stanley Counties, SD, about six miles northwest of Pierre, SD, and 1,072.3 miles above the mouth.

Existing Project. A rolled earth-fill dam with maximum height of 245 feet; a crest length of 9,300 feet; and a reservoir for flood control, irrigation, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes, with a gross storage capacity of 23,137,000 acre-feet at maximum operating pool. It contains seven power units rated at 112,290 kilowatts each. Federal cost of the project was $346,521,000. Construction was initiated in August 1948

and the project was placed in operation in June 1963.

Local Cooperation. None required except for recreation cost-sharing.

Operations During FY. Maintenance: Project was operated in conjunction with other Missouri River reservoirs for flood control, navigation, power production, and other multiple purpose uses. Normal operation and maintenance procedures were accomplished during the FY. Generating facilities produced 1,340,391,000 net kilowatt hours of electricity.

43. MISSOURI RIVER, BETWEEN FT. PECK DAM, MT AND GAVINS POINT DAM, SD, NE

Location. The project is located along the Missouri River between Fort Peck Dam, MT, and a point 59 miles downstream of Gavins Point Dam, SD and NE.

Existing Project. Consists of undertaking measures, including maintenance and rehabilitation of existing structures, to alleviate bank erosion and related problems associated with releases from the six Missouri River main stem dams that the Secretary determines will be needed. In lieu of structural measures, lands may be acquired in affected areas from willing sellers. The costs of the measures shall be apportioned among project purposes as a joint-use operation and maintenance expense. Estimated Federal cost of the project is between $140 million for construction or $14 million for the land requisition alternative. Cost is limited to no more than $3 million per FY.

Local Cooperation. Non-federal funds are not required for this project. One reach, the Missouri National Recreational River downstream from Gavins Point Dam, requires, under its separate authorization, that the landowners make available appropriate land interests to maintain the recreational and scenic qualities of the river and adjacent lands. In the other river reaches, lands can be acquired on a willing-seller basis if land acquisition is the recommended measure for erosion control at a given river site.

Operations During FY. Continued coordination for sloughing easements in pursuit of real estate acquisitions in response to requests from landowners. Continued EIS/cumulative impacts study to determine effects of bank erosion.

44. PIERRE, SD

Location. The project area consists of the Missouri River just downstream of Oahe Dam near Pierre and Fort Pierre, South Dakota.

Existing Project. The legislation authorizes that the Secretary may acquire from willing sellers such land and property in the vicinity of Pierre, South Dakota or flood proof or relocate such property within the project area, as the Secretary determines is adversely affected by the full wintertime Oahe Powerplant releases. Total cost of this project is held at $35,000,000 by authorizing legislation.

Local Cooperation. This project has no cost-sharing sponsor. The entire project is completely federally financed as the mitigation is for a problem caused by the Oahe Dam project. By funding the project 100 percent Federal, the costs are allocated to the Oahe Project with 45.83 percent of the costs considered as joint costs to allocate for repayment by the Western Area Power Administration (WAPA). When WAPA invokes the sub-allocation of 15.8 percent of power costs to future irrigation, the 45.83 percent joint use costs will actually result in a final cost share of 38.6 percent to be repaid by non-Federal interests.

Operations During FY. Throughout the year, coordination with affected property owners to prioritize and finalize buyback or flood proofing remedies for each tract affected occurred. One hundred thirty nine tracts and their affected owners received the opportunity for reimbursement under this project authority to date. Ongoing appraisal activities, title evidence, and acquisition of one hundred nine tracts with multiple owners resulted in relocation actions under the authority of PL 91-646. Owner's policies, warranty deeds and closing actions were also completed.

Miscellaneous

45. MISSOURI RIVER MASTER WATER CONTROL MANUAL REVIEW AND UPDATE

Location. The area being studied is the Missouri River basin, to include the Missouri River Mainstem Reservoir System (System). States included in the study area include Nebraska, Montana, North Dakota, South

Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, and Missouri.

Existing Project. The Missouri River Master Water Control Manual (Master Manual) sets forth the technical criteria for the operation of the System for the Congressionally authorized project purposes of flood control, hydropower, water supply, water quality, irrigation, navigation, recreation, and fish and wildlife. During the late 1980's, the Missouri River basin experienced a moderate to severe drought, impacting upon the System for the first time since it filled in 1967. The Master Manual Review and Update was initiated in 1989 as a result of the severe impacts on people and industries that use the Missouri River.

There are a myriad of complex operational and resource management issues. Upriver interests want high, stable lake levels to address recreation, irrigation and hydropower needs. Environmental interests seek a hydrograph that more closely approximates the natural hydrograph of the Missouri River. Downriver interests (below the dams) support different flow regimes for commercial navigation, flood protection, municipal water supply, and thermal generation. The Corps' objective was to implement a water control plan that serves Congressionally authorized project purposes, complies with the environmental laws including the Endangered Species Act (ESA), and fulfills the Corps' responsibilities to Native American Tribes.

Local Cooperation. None required.

Operations During FY. Revision of the Missouri River Master Manual has been an extremely complex and controversial public policy decision that impacts a large portion of our nation. The Manual was revised in March 2004 to include more stringent drought conservation measures that conserve more water in the upstream reservoirs in the early stages of a drought and in severe droughts. However, the revised Manual did not include technical criteria for spring pulse releases from Gavins Point Dam required by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS) 2003 Amended Biological Opinion. After a rigorous collaborative process in FY05 conducted by the U.S. Institute for Environmental Conflict Resolution (USIECR) and their contractor that involved the Corps, USFWS, U.S. Geological Survey and representation from Basin Tribes, States, and full range of Basin stakeholders, the Manual will be revised in FY 2006 to include technical criteria for the bimodal spring pulse releases.

Subsequent to the signing of the ROD and revision of the Master Manual in 2004, the Federal District Court in Minneapolis, MN granted the federal government's motions for summary judgment and upheld the Corps' revised Master Manual, the 2004 AOP, and the USFWS' 2003 Amended Biological Opinion. In July 2005, the U.S. Eighth Circuit Court of Appeals ruled favorably for the Corps on all challenges to the District Court decision under the 1944 Flood Control Act, National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), and the ESA. The State of North Dakota, Environmental Defense Fund, and others have requested review of the Eighth Circuit decision by the U.S. Supreme Court.

46. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS AND SUPPORT FOR FEMA

P. L. 93-288 (and Antecedent Legislation)

Continuity of Operations (510)	0
National Preparedness Planning (520)	10,207
Emergency Operations Center Support (530)	0
Catastrophic Disaster Training and Exercise (560)	0
Total Catastrophic Disaster Preparedness Program	$10,207

47. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES (FC&CE)

Flood control work under Authorization Emergency Flood Control Activities, Flood Fighting. P. L. 84-99.

Disaster Preparedness (100)	$ 279,547
Emergency Operations (200)	202,689
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program (300)	92,484
Drought Assistance (400)	3,856,866
Advance Measures (500)	0
Hazard Mitigation (600)	0
Reimbursable Activities (900)	21,735,112
Total FC&CE	$26,166,698

48. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluation	$ 5,333,333
Enforcement	241,022
Studies	100,572
Environmental Impact Statement	0
Administrative Appeals	0
Compliance – Authorized Activities	340,730
Reimbursable Activities	59,533
Total Regulatory	$ 6,075,190

49. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

FY 2005 non-reimbursable costs totaled $1,995,245 for all General Investigation activities. See Table 26-K which covers Surveys, Collection and Study of Basic Data, Research and Development, Preconstruction Engineering and Design (projects not fully authorized), Planning and Engineering under Proposed Program Legislation, and Preconstruction Engineering and Design (fully authorized projects).

TABLE 26-A **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
1.	Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Mouth (Sioux City, IA to Rulo NE)	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	189,225,991 1/
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	189,225,991 1/
		Maint:					
		Approp.	2,074,500	2,709,300	13,789,466	5,442,000	155,547,422
		Cost.	2,077,431	2,681,264	11,630,114	7,545,780	155,460,151
3.	Aberdeen & Vicinity, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	608,000	77,000	1,524,759
		Cost.	------	------	603,084	62,734	1,505,565
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp	------	------	------	------	280,084
		Cost.	11,717	35,608	82,216	79,673	261,823
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	608,000	77,000	1,804,843
		Cost.	11,717	35,608	685,300	142,407	1,767,388
4.	Antelope Creek, Lincoln, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	344,000	3,699,000	899,000	444,000	5,647,354
		Cost.	382,002	3,704,606	899,646	444,874	5,647,252
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp	73,000	1,025,049	------	255,000	1,480,249
		Cost.	170,803	1,054,402	------	124,240	1,349,445
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	417,000	4,724,049	899,000	699,000	7,127,603
		Cost.	552,805	4,759,008	899,646	569,114	6,996,697
5.	Bear Creek Lake, CO	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	62,018,608
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	62,018,608
		Maint:					
		Approp.	492,000	268,000	243,000	255,000	7,866,271
		Cost.	440,001	318,819	246,136	253,570	7,863,454
6.	Big Sioux River and Skunk Creek Sioux Falls, SD	New Work					
		Approp.	3,461,000	1,374,000	805,000	1,018,000	10,879,000
		Cost.	3,285,979	1,558,190	819,191	926,668	10,779,608
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp	150,000	230,000	462,000	450,000	1,742,000
		Cost.	168,817	514,594	315,273	307,908	1,306,592
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	3,611,000	1,604,000	1,267,000	1,468,000	12,621,000
		Cost.	3,454,796	2,072,784	1,134,464	1,234,576	12,086,200

1/ Includes $18,325,581 National Industrial Recovery Act funds, $8,625,718 Emergency Relief Funds, and $1,181,125 for previous project.

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
7.	Bowman-Haley Lake, ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	4,372,174
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	4,372,174
		Maint:					
		Approp.	141,543	147,000	133,000	216,000	5,063,725
		Cost.	142,488	146,704	133,644	212,900	5,059,505
8.	Buford Trenton Irrigation District, ND (Land Acquisition)	New Work:					
		Approp.	5,751,000	2,316,000	1,745,000	1,402,000	28,492,872
		Cost.	5,749,811	2,320,699	1,724,053	1,420,059	28,480,542
9.	Chatfield Lake, CO	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	95,444,010
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	95,444,010
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	1,315,328
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	1,315,328
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	96,759,338
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	96,759,338
		Maint:					
		Approp.	1,593,682	2,741,000	1,240,000	1,751,000	23,443,782
		Cost.	1,332,604	1,519,705	2,717,043	1,102,830	22,783,470
10.	Cherry Creek Lake, CO	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	15,220,364
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	15,220,364
		Maint.					
		Approp.	805,000	750,000	2,040,000	1,801,000	21,330,276
		Cost.	547,948	510,142	2,163,631	1,048,101	20,195,972
11.	Fall River Basin, SD (Cottonwood & Coldbrook)	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	5,538,432
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	5,538,432
		Maint.					
		Approp.	462,000	484,000	320,847	593,000	10,868,177
		Cost.	464,565	483,277	322,185	567,925	10,840,372
12.	Logan Creek Pender, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	7,000	15,000	(50,456)	12,000	4,138,657
		Cost.	12,076	16,409	(49,224)	12,255	4,138,622
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	52,456	-----	446,546
		Cost.	3,703	17,012	59,974	(9,779)	434,720
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:,					
		Approp.	7,000	15,000	2,000	12,000	4,585,203
		Cost.	15,779	33,421	10,750	2,476	4,573,342

TABLE 26-A (continued) **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
13.	Missouri National Recreational River NE& SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	3,327,000	1,232,500	653,000	675,000	10,435,759
		Cost.	3,377,523	1,327,861	646,153	635,083	10,384,312
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	153,352	822,626
		Cost.	------	------	------	14,052	669,274
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	3,327,000	1,232,500	653,000	828,352	11,258,385
		Cost.	3,377,523	1,327,861	646,153	649,135	11,053,586
		Maint.					
		Approp.	275,000	228,000	------	150,000	3,588,862
		Cost.	198,357	230,082	70,739	115,673	3,550,713
14.	Missouri River Kenslers Bend, NE, to Sioux City, IA	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	11,294,414
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	11,294,414
		Maint.					
		Approp.	132,500	135,000	140,600	146,000	5,855,218
		Cost.	133,338	135,825	140,539	141,354	5,850,160
15.	Papillion Creek and Tributaries Lakes, NE	New Work:					
		Approp	(6,500)	(60,045)	------	-----	66,545,670 2/
		Cost.	------	(59,992)	------	-----	66,545,670 2/
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	955,000
		Cost.	------	70,264	------	------	955,000
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	(6,500)	(60,045)	------	------	67,500,670
		Cost.	-----	10,272	------	------	67,500,670
		Maint:					
		Approp.	658,000	501,000	490,000	511,000	13,036,316
		Cost.	659,892	498,375	486,938	496,800	13,015,158
16.	Pebble Creek Scribner, NE	New Work:					
		Approp.	(3,000)	(600)	------	(89,571)	2,627,557
		Cost.	------	80	79	(89,556)	2,627,557
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp	------	------	------	83,057	518,713
		Cost.	------	1,040	5,828	91,965	518,713
	Consolidated Summary	New Work:					
		Approp.	(3,000)	(600)	------	(6,514)	3,146,270
		Cost.	------	1,120	5,907	2,409	3,146,270

2/ Does not include $1,854,338 cost of inactive sites.

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
17.	Perry Creek, IA	New Work:					
		Approp.	(28,000)	(86,700)	1,879,000	6,584,000	44,247,785
		Cost.	65,402	(74,288)	1,874,690	6,608,017	44,226,711
	Required	New Work:					
	Contributed	Approp.	------	------	------	649,313	3,258,033
	Funds	Cost.	306,098	478,539	21,843	656,890	3,254,569
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	(28,000)	(86,700)	1,879,000	7,233,313	47,505,818
		Cost.	371,500	404,251	1,896,533	7,264,907	47,481,280
19.	Pipestem Lake,	New Work:					
	ND	Approp.	------	------	------	------	9,277,545
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	9,277,545
		Maint:					
		Approp.	478,476	434,000	401,000	588,000	11,101,125
		Cost.	480,159	428,296	406,836	490,987	11,002,875
20.	Salt Creek and	New Work:					
	Tributaries, NE	Approp.	------	------	------	------	12,197,621 3/
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	12,197,621 3/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	729,000	726,000	713,000	714,000	20,202,010
		Cost.	732,945	722,952	713,660	708,518	20,192,935
22.	Van Bibber	New Work:					
	Creek, CO	Approp.	133,000	71,000	2,165,000	3,324,000	6,806,589
		Cost.	127,656	79,524	2,165,000	3,324,000	6,806,584
	Required	New Work:					
	Contributed	Approp.	------	------	2,500,000	1,000,000	3,625,200
	Funds	Cost.	------	------	1,931,505	792,084	2,848,789
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	133,000	71,000	4,665,000	4,324,000	10,431,789
		Cost.	127,656	79,524	4,096,805	4,116,084	9,655,373
23.	Wood River,	New Work:					
	Grand Island, NE	Approp.	1,398,000	4,614,000	937,000	700,000	10,026,128
		Cost.	1,442,676	4,591,324	970,632	215,537	9,537,454
	Required	New Work:					
	Contributed	Approp.	221,026	488,974	------	------	710,000
	Funds	Cost.	------	516,614	193,386	------	710,000
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	1,619,026	5,102,974	937,000	700,000	10,736,128
		Cost.	1,442,676	5,107,938	1,164,018	215,537	10,247,454

3/ Includes $123,000 of government cost applicable to that portion of the project which is currently being carried in a deferred status.

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
24.	Inspections of Completed Local Protection Projects	Maint. Approp.	221,000	251,000	244,000	206,000	6,768,945
		Cost.	219,972	250,512	238,088	211,468	6,766,985
25.	Scheduling Flood Control Reservoir Operations	Maint. Approp.	303,000	335,000	308,000	311,000	11,319,719
		Cost.	298,986	338,126	307,294	306,500	11,312,931
27.	California Bend, NE	New Work Approp.	------	1,960,000	190,000	59,000	2,929,995
		Cost.	9,265	1,954,134	176,261	76,884	2,926,411
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work. Approp.	------	250,000	100,000	------	450,000
		Cost.	46,330	186,165	123,702	(22,856)	375,750
	Consolidated Summary	New Work. Approp.	------	2,210,000	290,000	59,000	3,379,995
		Cost.	55,595	2,140,299	299,963	54,028	3,302,161
28.	Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe, and State of SD Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration, SD	New Work. Approp.	7,390,000	8,362,000	8,773,000	5,109,000	36,770,855
		Cost.	7,368,425	6,984,819	10,302,173	5,008,556	36,616,809
		Maint: Approp.	------	4,758,980	4,650,000	2,371,000	11,779,980
		Cost.	------	4,758,980	4,649,108	2,371,728	11,779,816
29.	Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, Fort Peck, MT	New Work: Approp.	1,540,000	3,517,000	9,259,000	5,897,000	20,213,000
		Cost.	1,395,145	3,338,512	9,581,266	5,365,573	19,680,496
30.	Lower Decatur, NE	New Work. Approp.	90,000	63,500	50,000	38,000	1,191,500
		Cost.	100,051	78,423	50,863	36,271	1,188,342
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work: Approp.	------	------	100,000	------	100,000
		Cost.	------	------	92,920	5,039	97,959
	Consolidated Summary	New Work. Approp.	90,000	63,500	150,000	38,000	1,291,500
		Cost.	100,051	78,423	143,783	41,310	1,286,301
31.	Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Mitigation, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, & SD	New Work: Approp.	3,978,000	6,078,000	6,177,000	20,960,865	66,231,865
		Cost.	4,023,429	5,813,772	6,370,855	20,872,767	66,050,960

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
32.	Nathan's Lake/ Deer Creek Aquatic Habitat Improvement, NE	New Work. Approp.	86,000	35,000	18,000	15,200	557,200
		Cost.	90,293	32,244	14,075	15,542	548,938
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work. Approp.	------	------	------	4,000	126,000
		Cost.	50,548	------	------	(1,003)	120,983
	Consolidated Summary Funds	New Work. Approp.	86,000	35,000	18,000	19,200	683,200
		Cost.	140,841	32,244	14,075	15,542	670,371
33.	Rural Montana, Montana	New Work. Approp.	410,000	175,000	1,897,000	1,283,000	3,765,000
		Cost.	408,203	174,208	1,898,345	739,317	3,220,073
34.	Upper Central Platte Valley, Colfax Reach	New Work. Approp.	2,565,000	98,000	15,000	18,000	4,512,000
		Cost.	2,476,414	188,037	41,729	20,188	4,508,946
35.	Wehrspann Lake Aquatic	New Work. Approp.	18,000	100,000	43,500	10,000	2,132,500
		Cost.	9,528	83,908	64,934	11,314	2,130,616
	Required Contributed Funds	New Work. Approp.	38,000	27,500	------	------	665,500
		Cost.	41,985	45,717	12,483	2,556	651,127
	Consolidated Summary Funds	New Work. Approp.	56,000	127,000	43,500	10,000	2,798,000
		Cost.	51,513	129,625	77,417	13,870	2,781,743
36.	Big Bend Dam-Lake Sharpe, Missouri River Basin, SD	New Work: Approp.	------	------	------	------	107,497,597
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	107,497,597
		Maint. Approp.	5,840,398	5,619,227	6,836,000	7,153,000	147,599,954 4/
		Cost.	5,492,538	5,985,438	6,836,807	6,135,015	146,553,390 4/
	Customer Funding	Approp.	------	------	1,800,000	2,350,000	4,150,000
		Cost.	------	------	------	54,238	54,238
37.	Fort Peck Lake, MT	New Work: Approp.	------	134,035	229,000	222,000	159,013,115
		Cost.	------	114,529	245,611	199,956	158,988,176
		Maint. Approp.	5,977,966	5,282,329	5,418,597	5,051,000	131,884,390 4/
		Cost.	5,188,805	4,914,772	5,247,116	4,553,125	129,955,243 4/

4/ Includes Special Recreation Use Fees.

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
38.	Fort Randall Dam-Lake Francis Case, Missouri River Basin, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	199,065,883
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	199,065,883
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,646,611	8,500,000	7,404,304	8,078,000	227,933,193 4/
		Cost.	7,796,989	9,206,584	6,724,013	8,367,780	227,124,651 4/
	Customer Funding	Approp.	------	------	------	125,000	125,000
		Cost.	------	------	------	6,255	6,255
39 & 40.	Garrison Dam Lake Sakakawea, Missouri River Basin, ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	295,729,613
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	295,729,613
	Federal Funds	Maint					
		Approp.	9,399,820	10,222,000	9,739,300	11,631,000	251,932,160 4/
		Cost.	9,173,004	10,526,308	9,186,824	11,904,099	251,104,891 4/
		Major Rehab:					
		Approp.	7,720,500	7,925,500	9,536,000	8,103,000	54,998,000
		Cost.	7,738,363	7,968,367	9,537,092	6,721,364	53,615,988
	Customer Funding	Approp.	------	------	------	1,400,000	2,086,961
		Cost.	------	------	------	10,125	697,086
41.	Gavins Point Dam-Lewis & Clark Lake, Missouri River Basin, NE and SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	49,617,239
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	49,617,239
		Maint:					
		Approp.	6,366,842	6,227,000	7,559,986	9,983,000	174,395,821 4/
		Cost.	6,306,570	6,243,439	7,507,105	8,841,547	173,133,088 4/
	Customer Funding	Approp.	------	------	------	1,650,000	1,650,000
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	------
42.	Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, Missouri River Basin, SD & ND	New Work:					
		Approp.	------	------	------	------	346,520,603
		Cost.	------	------	------	------	346,520,603
		Maint:					
		Approp.	10,711,911	8,354,468	8,804,613	10,836,000	259,866,911 4/
		Cost.	10,337,770	8,598,318	7,890,889	11,482,854	259,126,806 4/
43.	Missouri River Between Ft. Peck Dam MT & Gavins Point Dam, SD and NE	Maint.					
		Approp.	654,000	594,916	271,000	288,000	9,034,656
		Cost.	652,931	595,985	270,743	211,747	8,958,146

4/ Includes Special Recreation Use Fees.

TABLE 26-A (continued) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total Cost to September 30, 2005
44.	Pierre, SD	New Work:					
		Approp.	6,904,000	4,906,200	4,637,000	3,487,000	34,286,200
		Cost.	6,831,235	4,865,674	4,707,097	3,272,958	33,986,042
45.	Missouri River Master Water Control Manual Review and Update	Maint:					
		Approp.	1,906,778	606,492	350,000	332,000	28,070,670 5/
		Cost.	1,637,214	595,450	557,366	372,863	28,038,293 5/

5/ Included in the Miscellaneous Section of the Text.

TABLE 26-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		**MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA TO MOUTH (SIOUX CITY, IA TO RULO, NE)**	
	Jan 12, 1927	Appropriation of $12 million authorized for securing a 6 foot depth from Quindaro Bend (Kansas City, MO to Sioux City, IA).	H. Doc. 1120, 69th Cong.
	July 3, 1930	Appropriation of $15 million additional allotments totaling $29,153,108 made by Public Works Administration under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and $9,669,791 allotted under provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriations Act of 1935.	PL 71-520 PL 73-67
	Aug 30, 1935	For completion of project from mouth to Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc 238, 73rd Cong. PL 74-409
	Mar 2, 1945	For a channel of 9-foot depth and 300-foot width.	H. Doc. 214, 76th Cong. PL 79-14
3.		**ABERDEEN & VICINITY, SD**	
	Flood Control Act of 1948	Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction	
4.		**ANTELOPE CREEK, LINCOLN, NEBRASKA**	Section 101(b)(19) PL 106-541
	Water Resources Development Act Of 2000	A flood control project for channel improvement upstream from the mouth of Antelope Creek to the downtown area.	
5.		**BEAR CREEK LAKE, CO**	
	Aug 13, 1968	A flood control reservoir for protection of metropolitan Denver, CO.	S. Doc. 87, 90th Cong. PL 90-483
6.		**BIG SIOUX RIVER AND SKUNK CREEK, SIOUX FALLS, SD**	
	Water Resources Development Act Of 1996	A flood control project for raising levees and diversion dams, modification of chute and stilling basin, and providing bridge improvements.	Section 101 PL 104-303
7.		**BOWMAN-HALEY LAKE, ND**	
	Flood Control Act of 1962	Flood Control reservoir and water supply.	H. Doc. 574, 87th Cong. PL 87-874
8.	Section 336(a) Water Resources Development Act Of 1996	**BUFORD TRENTON IRRIGATION DISTRICT, ND (LAND ACQUISTION)** Acquisition of permanent flowage and saturation easements within and surrounding the BTID for land that has been affected by rising ground water and the risk of surface flooding.	PL. 104-303
9.		**CHATFIELD LAKE, CO**	
	Flood control Act of 1950	Flood control reservoir and channel improvements to provide downstream protection for Denver, CO.	H. Doc. 669, 80th Cong. PL 81-516
	Water Resources Development Act of 1986	Modified 1950 Flood Control Act to operate dam and other Federal improvements to achieve authorized level of protection, beginning at dam and ending 82 miles downstream. Reassigns a portion of the storage space in the lake project to joint flood control-conservation purposes. Modified 1974 WRDA to exempt prohibition of encroachment for Mineral Ave/ Ken Caryl Rd. ext & transmission line.	H. Doc. 1013, 99th Cong. PL 99-662

TABLE 26-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
10.		**CHERRY CREEK LAKE, CO**	
	Aug 18, 1941	Initiation and partial accomplishment of project.	H. Doc. 426, 76th Cong. PL 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Completion of plan approved in Act of Aug 18, 1941.	H. Doc. 426, 76th Cong. PL 78-534
	Dec 22, 1944	General comprehensive plan, Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475, and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
11.		**FALL RIVER BASIN, SD**	
	Aug 18, 1941	Provide flood control to the town of Hot Springs, SD.	H. Doc. 655, 76th Cong. PL 77-228
12.		**LOGAN CREEK, PENDER, NE**	
	Flood Control Act of 1948	Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction	
13.		**MSSOURI NATIONAL RECREATIONAL RIVER, NE AND SD**	
	National Parks and Recreation Act of 1978	Preservation and enhancement of the Missouri River between the reaches from Gavins Point Dam, NE & SD to Ponca State Park, NE.	PL 95-625
14.		**MISSOURI RIVER, KENSLERS BEND, NE , TO SIOUX CITY, IA**	
	Aug 18, 1941 June 30, 1948	Construction of dike, revetments.	H. Doc. 821, 76th Cong. PL 77-228 PL 80-858
15.		**PAPILLION CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES LAKES, NE**	
	Flood Control Act of 1968	Series of flood control reservoirs, providing protection for the metropolitan areas of Omaha, NE.	H. Doc. 349, 90th Cong. PL 90-485
	Water Resources Development Act of 1986	Authorized additional $4.8 million for channel improvement on Big Papillion Creek, and to Union Pacific RR bridge, recreation trail and flood warning system.	H. Doc. 1013, 99th Cong. PL 99-662
16.		**PEBBLE CREEK, SCRIBNER, NE**	
	June 30, 1948	Levee and channel improvement for local protection - Section 205.	858, 80th Cong.
17.		**PERRY CREEK, IA**	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and 2000	Provide flood protection for Perry Creek, Iowa.	Section 401a, PL 99-662 Section 227 PL 106-541 Section 151 PL 108-357

TABLE 26-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.		**PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (OMAHA DIST.)**	
	June 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong. PL 75-761
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE and authorized additional $7 million.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong. PL 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional $200 million.	H. Doc. 475, and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
	July 24, 1946	Authorized additional $150 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 79-526
	May 17, 1950	Authorized additional $250 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 81-516
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional $217,710,000.	H. Docs. 549 and 642, 81st Cong. PL 83-780
	Sep 3, 1954	Authorized $5,384,014 to compensate Sioux Indians for reservation lands required for Oahe, South Dakota project.	PL 83-776
	May 2, 1956	Modified general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin by deletion of construction of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, NE, and addition of construction of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, KS.	PL 84-505
	July 3, 1958	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized additional $200 million.	H. Doc. 409, 84th Cong. PL 85-500
	July 14, 1960	Authorized additional $207 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 86-645
	Dec 30, 1963	Authorized additional $80 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and modified the plan to include work protection and rectification works below Garrison Dam.	PL 88-253
	June 18, 1965	Authorized additional $116 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 89-042
	Aug 13, 1968	Authorized additional $38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	PL 90-483
	June 19, 1970	Authorized additional $109 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 91-748 and S. Doc. 91-895 PL 91-282
	Dec 24, 1970	Changed comprehensive plan name to Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	S. Doc. 91-1100, 91st Cong. PL 91-576
	Dec 31, 1970	Oahe Dam and Reservoir, ND.	H. Doc. 91-23 and PL 91-611
	Dec 23, 1971	Authorized additional $101 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 92-222
	Mar 7, 1974	Authorized additional $72 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 93-251
	July 8, 1976	Authorized additional $85 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 94-347
	Nov 16, 1977	Authorized additional $59 million for prosecution of Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin Program.	PL 95-189
19.		**PIPESTEM LAKE, ND**	
	Flood Control Act of 27 Oct 1965	Provide flood control for Jamestown, ND and downstream areas.	H. Doc. 266, 89th Cong. PL 89-29

TABLE 26-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
20.		**SALT CREEK AND TRIBUTARIES, NE**	
	July 3, 1958	Series of dams and channel improvements for flood control around Lincoln, NE.	H. Doc. 396, 84th Cong. PL 85-500
21.		**SOUTH PLATTE RIVER BASIN, CO**	
	May 17, 1950	Adopted plan of improvement for South Platte River Basin and authorized $26.3 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	H. Doc. 669, 80th Cong. PL 81-516
	May 12, 1967	Authorized additional $2 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 90-17
	Aug 13, 1968	Authorized additional $12 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 90-843
	Jun 19, 1970	Authorized additional $21 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 91-282
	Dec 23, 1971	Authorized additional $37 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 92-222
	Mar 7, 1974	Authorized additional $15 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 93-251
	Jul 8, 1976	Authorized additional $22 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 94-347
	Nov 16, 1977	Authorized additional $3 million for prosecution of plan.	PL 95-189
22.		**VAN BIBBER CREEK, CO**	
	Flood Control Act of 1948	Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948 as amended; flood damage reduction	
23.		**WOOD RIVER,GRAND ISLAND, NE**	Section 101k
	Water Resources Development Act Of 1996 and 1999	Five-mile long diversion channel with levees.	PL 104-303 and Section 335 PL 106-53
27.	Nov 17, 1986	**CALIFORNIA BEND, NE**	
		Section 1135 (b) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986, as amended; environmental improvement	PL 99-662
28.		**CHEYENNE RIVER SIOUX TRIBE, LOWER BRULE SIOUX TRIBE AND STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA AND TERRESTRIAL WILDLFE HABITAT RESTORATION**	PL 106-53
	Water Resources Development Act of 1999 and 2000	Land transfer, mitigation and cultural work within the State of South Dakota	Section 540 PL 106-541
29.		**FORT PECK FISH HATCHERY, MONTANA**	Section 325
	Water Resources Development Act	The project will establish a multispecies hatchery for threatened and endangered native fish recovery.	PL 106-541
30.		**LOWER DECATUR, NE**	
	Nov 17, 1986	Section 1135(b) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986 as amended; environmental improvement	PL 99-662
31.	Water Resources Development Act of 1986 and 1999	**MISSOURI RIVER FISH & WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND, & SD** Mitigate fish and wildlife losses resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation project.	Section 601(a), PL 99-662 and Section 334, PL 106-53
32.		**NATHAN'S LAKE, NE**	
	Water Resources Development Act Of 1986	Mitigate fish and wildlife losses resulting from the construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation project.	Section 601(a), PL 99-662 and Section 334, PL 106-53

TABLE 26-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
33.		**RURAL MONTANA, MT**	Section 595
	Water Resources Development Act Of 1999	The authorization will establish a program for providing environmental assistance to non-federal interests in Montana.	PL 106-53
34.		**UPPER CENTRAL PLATTE VALLEY, COLFAX REACH**	PL 99-662
	Nov 17, 1986	Section 1135 (b) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986, as amended; environmental improvement	
35.		**WEHRSPANN LAKE AQUATIC, NE**	
	Nov 17, 1986	Section 1135(b) of the Water Resource Development Act of 1986 as amended; environmental improvement	PL 99-662
36.		**BIG BEND DAM - LAKE SHARPE, SD**	
	Dec. 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
37.		**FORT PECK LAKE, MT**	
	June 16, 1933	Construction of earth dam, as recommended by Chief of	H. Doc. 238, 73rd Cong.
	Aug 30, 1935	Engineers Sep 30, 1933, was approved by Executive Order by the President and included in Public Works Administration program, Oct 14, 1933 as authorized by the National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933 and adopted by the River and Harbor Act of 1935 (PL 74-409).	PL 74-409
	May 18, 1938	Completion, maintenance, and operation of a hydroelectric power plant, subject to certain provisions in act respecting transmission and sale of electric energy. Also authorizes installation of additional power-generating facilities by Secretary of War when deemed necessary in judgment of Bureau of Reclamation.	PL 75-529
38.		**FORT RANDALL DAM - LAKE FRANCIS CASE, SD**	
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
39 – 40.		**GARRISON DAM - LAKE SAKAKAWEA, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, ND**	
	Dec. 22, 1944 PWA 1968	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
41.		**GAVINS POINT DAM - LEWIS AND CLARK LAKE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, NE AND SD**	
	Dec. 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Doc. 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534
42.		**OAHE DAM - LAKE OAHE, MISSOURI RIVER BASIN, SD & ND**	
	Dec. 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong.

TABLE 26-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date of Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
43.		**MISSOURI RIVER BETWEEN FT. PECK DAM ,MT & GAVINS POINT DAM, SD & NE**	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1988	Undertake measures to alleviate bank erosion and related problems associated with releases along the Missouri River from the six main stem dams.	Section 33, PL 100-676
44.		**PIERRE, SD**	
	Water Resources Development Act of 1999	Mitigation for flooding caused by the Oahe Dam Project to the cities of Pierre and Ft. Pierre, SD.	PL 106-53
45.		**MISSOURI RIVER MASTER WATER CONTROL MANUAL REVIEW AND UPDATE**	
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in the Missouri River Basin.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong. PL 78-534

TABLE 26-C **OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS**

Project	Status	For Last Cost Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2005 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Missouri River, Sioux City, IA to Fort Benton, MT	Complete	1948	3,123,141	644,863
Small Navigation Project at Sioux City, IA	Complete	1970	43,582	88,716

TABLE 26-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Cost Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2005 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Belle Fourche, Cheyenne River, SD 1/	Complete	1940	37,410	
Big Sioux River at Sioux City, IA 3/	Complete	1982	7,479,899	-
Blackbird Creek Near Macy, NE 2/	Complete	1970	262,479	-
Buffalo Creek, Meadow Grove, NE 2/	Complete	1974	293,016	-
Buffalo Creek, Scranton, ND 2/	Complete	1960	102,980	-
Cedar Canyon Dam, Rapid City, SD	Complete	1960	120,482	-
City of Aurora, Westerly Creek, CO	Complete	1955	150,000	-
Clarkson, NE, Maple Creek	Complete	1967	191,282	-
Council Bluffs, IA (Act of 1936)	Complete	1939	-	-
Council Bluffs, IA (Act of 1944)	Complete	1954	2,557,680	-
Deadman's Gulch, Sturgis, SD 2/	Complete	1981	3,000,000	-
Dry Creek, Hawarden, IA	Complete	1964	400,000	-
East Nishnabotna River at Red Oak, IA 2/	Complete	1986	2,154,016	-
Floyd River, Sioux City, IA	Complete	1970	11,556,667	-
Forsyth, MT	Complete	1950	255,177	-
Frazer-Wolf Point, MT	Complete	1982	435,000	-
Gering Valley, NE	Complete	1971	5,989,663	-
Glasgow, MT	Complete	1939	16,832	-
Great Falls, MT	Complete	1991	11,905,000	-
Greybull, WY	Complete	1960	248,507	-
Havre, MT	Complete	1958	1,825,881	-
Herreid, Spring Creek, SD	Complete	1954	50,216	-
Hooper, NE 2/	Complete	1968	326,667	-
Ida Grove, IA 2/	Complete	1972	522,344	-
Indian Creek at Emerson, IA 2/	Complete	1986	333,000	-
Jamestown Reservoir, ND	Complete	1950	-	-
Linton, ND 2/	Inactive	1973	-	-
Little Papillion Creek, NE	Complete	1976	3,643,111	-
Little Sioux River, IA	Complete	1992	20,630,000	-
Loup River, Columbus, NE 2/	Complete	1973	1,000,000	-
Lower Heart River, ND	Complete	1964	1,961,173	-
Lower Heart River, Mandan, ND 2/	Complete	1991	1,153,430	-
Madison, NE, Union and Taylor Creeks 2/	Complete	1967	234,839	-
Mandan, Heart River, ND	Complete	1960	676,916	-
Marmarth, ND	Complete	1960	169,498	-
McCook Lake, SD	Complete	1958	147,627	-
Miles City, MT	Inactive	1956	-	-
Milk River, Malta, MT	Complete	2004	1,718,356	-
Missouri River, Aten, NE	Complete	1951	578,791	-

1/ Completed as a Public Works Administration project.
2/ Authorized by Chief of Engineers.
3/ **Design Deficiency Correction initiated in FY00**.

TABLE 26-E (Continued) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2005 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO	Complete	1993	37,964,177	-
Missouri River, Niobrara, NE	Complete	1945	99,370	-
Mott, ND	Deferred	-	-	-
Mud Creek, Broken Bow, NE 2/	Complete	1976	1,000,000	-
Nishnabotna River at Hamburg, IA	Complete	1948	236,000	-
Nishnabotna River at Hamburg, IA	Complete	2004	1,736,488	-
Norfolk, NE	Complete	1971	3,400,504	-
Omaha, NE	Complete	1954	5,903,640	-
Pierce, NE	Complete	1967	296,597	-
Platte River Near Schuyler, NE 2/	Complete	1948	74,940	-
Platte River and Lost Creek, Schuyler, NE	Complete	1971	257,398	-
Platte River and Tributaries, NE	Inactive	-	1,538,269	-
Rapid Creek, Rapid City, SD	Complete	1980	1,004,000	-
Saco, MT	Complete	1958	67,793	-
Sacred Heart Hospital, Yankton, SD	Complete	1978	184,380	-
Sheridan, WY 3/	Complete	1976	2,618,809	-
Shields River, Near Clyde Park, MT 2/	Complete	1951	25,747	-
Sioux Falls, SD	Complete	1966	5,288,707	-
Thurman to Hamburg, IA	Complete	2001	1,438,350	
Vaughn, MT, Sun River 2/	Complete	1971	457,582	-
Waterloo, NE	Complete	1970	237,883	-
West Point, NE	Complete	1966	149,596	-
Yellowstone River, W. Glendive, MT	Complete	1960	230,294	-

2/ Authorized by Chief of Engineers.
3/ Includes inactive segment.

TABLE 26-F OTHER MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 30, 2005 Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Gavins Point Dam - Lewis and Clark Lake, Relocation of Niobrara, NE	Complete	1980	13,516,459	-
Williston, ND Water Intake	Complete	1981	988,583	-

TABLE 26-G **DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Deauthorization Document	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Billings, MT (Western Unit)	1976	Sec. 201, FC Act 1950 23 Mar 81	75,000	-
Boulder, CO	1976	FC Act 1950 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	142,666	-
Buffalo, Johnson County Diversion Channel, WY	1961	FC Act 1950 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Castlewood Lake, Douglas County, CO	1943	PL 77-228 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Davids Creek Lake, IA	1972	Sec. 203, PL 90-483 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Dayton, WY	1956	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 5 Aug 77	-	-
Elm Creek at Decatur, NE	N/A	Sec. 1001(b) WRDA of 1986	70,000	-
Giles Creek, Elkhorn, NE	1952	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 6 Nov 77	-	-
Indian Creek Lake, IA	1969	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 4 Jan 74	135,000	-
Lake Herman (Dredging), SD	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Little Nemaha River, Nemaha County, NE	1973	Sec. 204, PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Milk River, Havre, MT	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Miles City, MT	1982	FC Act of 1950 Section 1001(b) WRDA 1986	282,200	-
Morrison, Bear Creek, CO	1950	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 5 Aug 77	30,000	-
Mott, ND	N/A	Sec. 1001(b) WRDA of 1986	-	-

The following investigations for flood control called for by Flood Control Acts and committee resolutions were deauthorized by WRDA of 1986, 17 Oct 86; Aowa & South Creek, NE; Bow Creek, NE; Cannonball River, ND; James River, ND & SD;,Judith River Basin, MT; Niobrara River Basin, NE, SD & WY; Omaha Creek, NE; South Dakota Lakes, SD; Weeping Water Creek, NE; Windpower at Ft. Peck Lake, MT; Yellowstone River below Billings, MT; South Platte River, Denver-Ft. Lupton-Ft. Morgan, CO; Lower Big Sioux River IA & SD; Eagle Bay Highway Bridge, Missouri River Basin, ND; Sheridan, WY (Stage III); Missouri River Levee System Units: R531, R540, R553, R555, R577, R589, R603, R610, R623, R644, R645, R652, R66l, R669, R676, R682, R686, R703, R717, R719, R725, R728, R742, R750.

TABLE 26-G (continued) DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Deauthorization Document	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Oahe Dam - Lake Oahe (Wildlife Restoration), ND	N/A	FC Act of 1970 Section 1001(b) WRDA 1986	0	-
Redwater River and Hay Creek, Bell Fourche, SD	1966	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 4 Jan 74	1,000	-
Shell Creek, NE	1962	Sec. 12, PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 3 Oct 78	71,000	-
Upper Missouri River, SD Streambank Erosion Control Project	N/A	Sec. 1001(a), PL 89-298 WRDA of 1986 17 Oct 86	-	-
Vermillion River and Tribs, SD	1968	Sec. 12 PL 93-251 WRDA of 1974 4 Jan 74	208,000	-

The following investigations for flood control called for by Flood Control Acts and committee resolutions were deauthorized by WRDA of 1986, 17 Oct 86; Aowa & South Creek, NE; Bow Creek, NE; Cannonball River, ND; James River, ND & SD;,Judith River Basin, MT; Niobrara River Basin, NE, SD & WY; Omaha Creek, NE; South Dakota Lakes, SD; Weeping Water Creek, NE; Windpower at Ft. Peck Lake, MT; Yellowstone River below Billings, MT; South Platte River, Denver-Ft. Lupton-Ft. Morgan, CO; Lower Big Sioux River IA & SD; Eagle Bay Highway Bridge, Missouri River Basin, ND; Sheridan, WY (Stage III); Missouri River Levee System Units: R531, R540, R553, R555, R577, R589, R603, R610, R623, R644, R645, R652, R66l, R669, R676, R682, R686, R703, R717, R719, R725, R728, R742, R750.

MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, SIOUX CITY, IA TO RULO, NE

TABLE 26-H

	Unit	Miles of Levee	Status
L627-624	Mosquito Creek Levee	14.2	Complete 1950
L601	Watkins-Waubonsie Ditch Levees	15.0	Complete 1966
L594	Pleasant Valley Levee	11.4	Complete 1964
R580	Nebraska City Levee	0.2	Complete 1950
L575	Thurman-Hamburg Levee	45.8	Complete 1950
R573	Otto County Drainage District No. 2	5.9	Complete 1950
R562	Peru Dike	7.6	Complete 1950
L561-550	Atchison County Levee District No. 1	41.3	Complete 1952
R548	Brownville-Nemaha Levee	19.5	Complete 1952
L536	Mill Creek Levee	13.6	Complete 1952
R520	Richardson County Drainage District No. 8	6.3	Complete 1960
R613	Papillion Creek-Platte River Levee	14.0	Complete 1971
R616	Bellevue-Papillion Creek Levees	4.5	Complete 1987
L611-614	Mosquito-Keg Creek Levees	22.0	Complete 1988
L627, L624, L561-550	Remedial Studies on Completed Units		Studies Complete
Comprehensive	Restudy of Levee System		Studies Complete

PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROGRAM

TABLE 26-I **(See Section 20 of Text)**

Project	Estimated Federal Cost	Estimated Non-Federal Cost
Fort Peck Lake, MT 1/, 2/	158,428,000	1,103,000
Garrison Dam, Lake Sakakawea, ND 1/, 2/ 3/	353,553,887	
Missouri River Levee System, IA, NE, KS and MO (Sioux City, IA to Rulo, NE) 1/	37,931,000	4,618,000
Oahe Dam-Lake Oahe, SD and ND 1/, 2/	346,521,000	2,320,000
Big Bend Dam-Lake Sharpe, SD 1/, 2/	107,498,000	302,000
Fort Randall Dam, Lake Francis Case, SD 1/, 2/	199,066,000	1,609,000
Gavins Point Dam, Lewis & Clark Lake, SD & NE 1/, 2/	49,617,000	137,000
Gavins Point Dam, Lewis & Clark Lake, SD & NE-Relocation of Niobrara, NE 2/	13,516,000	-
Omaha, NE 2/	5,904,000	362,000
Council Bluffs, IA 2/	2,558,000	146,000
Missouri River, Garrison Dam to Lake Oahe, ND 2/	9,413,000	270,000
Cherry Creek Lake, C0 1/, 2/	15,220,000	285,000

1/ Details presented on individual report. **2/ Completed.** **3/ Active portion of project.**

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

TABLE 26-J **(See Section 26 of Text)**

Location	Month Inspected
Montana	
* Milk River, Malta (Sewer Line)	Oct 02
* Yellowstone River, Livingston (N.E. Livingston Bridge)	Sep 02
* Milk River, Chinook (Finley Bridge)	Oct 02
* Battle Creek, Chinook (Uhruh Bridge)	Sep 02
* East Gallatin, Near Bozeman (Intst Bridge)	Sep 02
* Yellowstone River, Near Livingston (Hwy 89 - 7 Miles East of Livingston)	Sep 02
* Shields River, Near Livingston (Hwy 89)	Sep 02
* Teton River, Near Choteau (Hwy 89)	Oct 02
* Madison River, Quake Lake	Sep 03
* Dearborn River - Hwy 287, Wolf Creek	Oct 02
* Muddy Creek - Int Hwy 15 - Frontage Road, Vaughn	Oct 02
* Badger Creek - Hwy 89, Browning	Oct 02
* Yellowstone River, Glendive	Sep 03
* Coulsen Park, Yellowstone	Sep 02
* Missouri River, Culbertson	Sep 02
* Wolf Point, Missouri River	Oct 02
- Saco, MT, Beaver Creek	Oct 05
- Glasgow, MT, Milk River	Aug 04
- Havre, MT, Milk River	May 05
- Forsythe, MT, Yellowstone River	Sep 05
- West Glendive, MT, Yellowstone River	Sep 05
- Vaughn, MT, Sun River	Sep 06
- Great Falls, MT, Sun River	May 05
- Malta, MT, Milk River	Sep 04
- Havre, MT, Bull Hook Dam	May 05
- Havre, MT, Scott Coulee Dam	May 05
**Cotton Wood Levee, Glendive, Montana	Aug 04
Wyoming	
* Baldwin Creek, Lander (Sewage Lagoons)	Sep 03
* Shoshone River, Byron	Sep 02
* Powder River, Arvada	Oct 02
* Tongue River, Ranchester, WY	Oct 02
- Greybull, WY, Big Horn River	Sep 05
- Sheridan, WY, Big and Little Goose Creeks	Sep 05
North Dakota	
- Mandan, ND, Lower Heart River	Aug 04
- Marmarth, ND, Little Missouri River	Aug 04
- Scranton, ND, Buffalo Creek	Aug 04

***** **Denotes Section 14 Projects**
- **Denotes Section 205 Projects under PL 84-99**
****** **Denotes PL-84-99 Non-Federal Projects**

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

TABLE 26-J (Continued) **(See Section 26 of Text)**

	Location	Month Inspected	
	Colorado		
*	South Platte River, Kersey	May 05	
*	South Platte River, Merino	Jul 04	
*	South Platte River, Iliff	Aug 05	
*	South Platte River, Platteville	Jun 05	
*	Big Thompson River, Johnstown	May 05	
*	South Platte River, Fort Lupton Hwy 85	Jul 04	
*	South Platte River, Logan County (Bridges 175A & 173)	Aug 05	
*	South Platte, Ft. Lupton WWTP	Jun 05	
*	S. Platte River, Weldona	Jul 04	
*	Cache La Poudre, Windsor	Jun 05	
*	Cache La Poudre, Boxelder Sanitation	Jun 05	
*	S. Platte, Weld Cty Bridges (Hwy 28, 61 & 87)	Jun 05	
-	Aurora, CO, Westerly Creek	Sep 05	
-	Aurora, CO, Kelley Road Dam	Aug 05	
-	Littleton Chatfield Downstream Channel, Denver, CO	Mar 05	
**	Town of Wiggins, CO		Mar 05
**	Town of Erie, CO		Mar 05
**	Fort Collins North, CO		Mar 05
**	Fort Collins Wastewater Treatment Plant, CO		Mar 05
	South Dakota		
*	Missouri River, Bank Protection, Greenwood	Sep 02	
*	Vermillion River, Vermillion Sewer Line #1	May 05	
*	Big Sioux River, Harrisburgh #1	May 05	
*	Big Sioux River, Harrisburgh #2	May 05	
*	Marne Creek, Yankton	May 05	
*	White River, Winner	Sep 02	
*	James River, Yankton	Jul 04	
*	Vermillion River, Vermillion WWTP	May 05	
-	Elk Point, SD, Big Sioux River, Union County	Jun 05	
-	Big Sioux River, North Sioux City, SD	Jun 05	
-	Sioux Falls, SD, Big Sioux River	Jun 05	
-	Belle Fourche, SD, Belle Fourche River	Sep 05	
-	Rapid City, SD, Rapid Creek	Jul 05	
-	Rapid City, SD, Cedar Canyon	Jul 05	
-	Hot Springs, SD, Fall River Channel	Jul 05	
-	Herreid, SD, Spring Creek	Sep 05	
-	Sturgis, SD, Deadman Gulch	Sep 05	
**	City of Waubay, SD		Dec 99

***** **Denotes Section 14 Projects**
- **Denotes Section 205 Projects under PL 84-99**
****** **Denotes PL-84-99 Non-Federal Projects**

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

TABLE 26-J (Continued) **(See Section 26 of Text)**

Location	Month Inspected
Nebraska	
* Blackbird Creek, Burt County	Apr 01
* Platte River, Brady	Apr 03
* Elm Creek, Decatur	Apr 01
* Nebraska City South Table Creek	Jul 02
* Wigle Creek, Homer	Apr 04
* South Elkhorn River, near Ewing, NE	Apr 03
* Elk Creek, Jackson	Apr 04
* Elk Creek, Willis	Apr 04
* Middle Pebble Creek, Snyder	Jun 01
* Elm Creek, Burt County	Apr 01
* Platte River, Camp Ashland	Nov 01
* West Branch Papillion Creek, Omaha, NE	Nov 01
* Logan Creek, Near Bancroft	Nov 01
* Platte River, Near North Bend	Oct 01
* Elkhorn River, Near Beemer	May 04
* East Bow Creek, Wynot	May 05
* Cedar River, Spalding	Dec 01
* Bassett, Niobrara River	Aug 01
* Scottsbluff, Nine Mile Drain	Jun 05
* O'Neill, Redbird Creek	Sep 02
* Johnstown, Plum Creek	Sep 02
* St. Edwards, Beaver Creek	Dec 01
* Martinsburg, South Creek, Site 1	Jun 04
* Martinsburg, South Creek, Site 2	Jun 04
* Ginger Cove, Platte River	Apr 04
* Elkhorn River, Omaha	Dec 92
* Little Papio Creek, Omaha	Oct 98
* Muddy Creek, Syracuse	Oct 94
* Valley, Platte River	Oct 94
* Lincoln, Salt Creek	Nov 03
- Macy, NE, Blackbird Creek	Jul 03
- Lincoln,NE, Salt Creek & Tributaries	May 05
- Meadow Grove, NE, Buffalo Creek	May 05
- Columbus, NE, Loup River	Sep 05
- Broken Bow, NE, Mud Creek	Sep 05
- Lost Creek, Columbus, NE	Sep 05
- Omaha, NE Missouri River	Sep 04
- Waterloo, NE, Elkhorn River	Apr 05
- West Point, NE, Elkhorn River	May 05
- Pierce, NE, Elkhorn River	Jun 05
- Clarkson, NE, Middle Fork, Maple Creek	Jun 05
- Hooper, NE, Elkhorn River	Jul 05
- Norfolk, NE, North Fork, Elkhorn River	May 05
- Madison, NE, Union & Taylor Creeks	May 05
- Schuyler, NE, Lost Creek & Platte River	Sep 05
- Grand Island, NE, Wood River	May 05

***** **Denotes Section 14 Projects**
- **Denotes Section 205 Projects under PL 84-99**
****** **Denotes PL-84-99 Non-Federal Projects**

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

TABLE 26-J (Continued) **(See Section 26 of Text)**

Location	Month Inspected
Nebraska (Continued)	
- Pender, NE, Logan Creek	Jun 05
- Little Papillion Creek, Omaha, NE	Oct 03
- Scribner, NE, Elkhorn River	Jun 05
- Howells, NE, Maple Creek	Jun 05
- Big Papio Creek, Omaha, NE	Oct 03
- Gering, NE, Gering Drain	Jun 05
- Sidney, NE, Lodgepole Creek	Jun 05
Missouri River Levees	
- L624 & L627, Mosquito Creek & Sieck Levees, Council Bluffs, IA	Oct 03
- L601, Watkins Levee District	Jan 04
- L601, Miller-Sturgeon Levee District	Jan 04
- L601, Missouri River Levee District #1	Jan 04
- L594, Waubansie Drainage District	Oct 03
- L594, Pleasant Valley Levee District	Oct 03
- L575, Benton-Washington Levee District	Apr 04
- L575, McKissock Island Levee District	Jul 05
- L575, Buchannan Levee District	Jul 05
- L575, Missouri River Levee	Jul 05
- L561, L550, L536, Atchison County Levee District	Aug 05
- L611-614, M & P Missouri River Levee District	Sep 04
- R613, Papio Natural Resources District	Oct 03
- R548, Little Nemaha Levee District, Brownville, NE	Mar 04
- R548, Little Nemaha Levee District #3	Mar 04
- R520, Richardson Co. Levee Dist. #8	Sep 03
- R573, Otoe County Drainage Dist. #2	Jun 04
- R616, Sarpy County Papio Natural Resources District	Oct 03
- R562, Peru Levee District	Mar 04
**Union Dike, Valley, NE	Oct 03
**No Name Dike, Valley, NE	Oct 03
**Big Papio Cr. West Branch 96th – 44th, Papillion, NE	Oct 99
**YMCA Camp Kataki, South Bend, NE	Apr 04
**Omaha Fish & Wildlife Club, NE	Jun 05
**Clear Creek, Ashland, NE	Jul 02
**Lake Waconda SID #1, Union, NE	Aug 05
**Hawaiian Village SID #97, Papillion, NE	Jun 04
**Ames Diking District, Ames, NE	Aug 05
**Big Papio L st to Capehart Rd, Omaha, NE	Oct 99
**Whitehead, Riverton, IA	Mar 04
**Wakefield, NE, Wakefield Levee	Apr 04

***** **Denotes Section 14 Projects**
- **Denotes Section 205 Projects under PL 84-99**
****** **Denotes PL-84-99 Non-Federal Projects**

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED LOCAL PROTECTION PROJECTS

TABLE 26-J (Continued) **(See Section 26 of Text)**

Location	Month Inspected
Iowa	
* West Nishnabotna River, Mills County Bridge, Near Malvern	Apr 05
* East Nisbnabotna River, Page County Bridge, Near Essex (M41)	Jul 05
* Mucky Creek, Mapleton, IA	Oct 01
* Little Sioux River, Anthon	Oct 01
* Keg Creek, Minden	Mar 05
* Soldier River, Near Ute	Oct 01
* Hastings Bridge, W. Nishnabotna, Mills Cty	Apr 05
* Southerland, Watermann Creek	Jul 01
* Akron #1, Big Sioux River	May 05
* Akron #2, Big Sioux River	May 05
* Near Oakland, IA, Bridge Abutment, Pott. Co.	May 05
* E. Nishnabotna, Near Essex, Page Co., 1 & 12 Pierce	May 05
- Sioux City, IA, Big Sioux City	Jun 05
- Ida Grove, IA, Maple River-Odebolt Creek	Jun 05
- Sioux City, IA, Floyd River	Jul 05
- Hawarden, IA, Dry Creek	Jul 05
- Hamburg, IA L575, Nishnabotna River	Jul 05
- Little Sioux, IA, Intercounty D.D., Little Sioux River	Sep 04
- Little Sioux, IA, Nagel D.D., Little Sioux River	Aug 04
- Little Sioux, IA, Bennett-McDonald-Smithland D.D., Little Sioux River	Jul 05
- Red Oak, IA, East Nishnabotna River	Jun 05
- Emerson, IA, Indian Creek, Mills County	Jun 05
**Winslow Seg #1 (Up Stream) Hamburg, IA	Mar 04

***** **Denotes Section 14 Projects**
- **Denotes Section 205 Projects under PL 84-99**
****** **Denotes PL-84-99 Non-Federal Projects**

TABLE 26-K

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(See Section 49 of Text)

Item	Federal Cost Fiscal Year 05	Totals By Subtotal and Category
SURVEYS (Category 100)		
Flood Damage Prevention Studies (120)		
Reconnaissance Study (121)		
Cache La Poudre River	92,307	
Feasibility Study (122)		
James River, ND & SD	372,424	
Lower Platte River and Tribs., NE	161,250	
Subtotal		**625,981**
Special Studies (140)		
Ecosystem Restoration RECON (143)		
Adams County	22,195	
Arapahoe County	24,606	
Subtotal		**46,801**
Comprehensive Studies (150)		
Feasibility Study (152)		
Yellowstone River Corridor, MT	215,189	**215,189**
Review of Authorized Projects (160)		
Review of Completed Project: Feasibility Study (164)		
Chatfield, Cherry Creek & Bear Creek	283,389	**283,389**
Miscellaneous Activities (170)		
Special Investigations (171)	74,976	
FERC Licensing Activities (172)	1,889	
Interagency Water Resources Development(173)	14,539	
North American Waterfowl Management Plan(176)	1,827	
Subtotal		**93,231**
Coordination Studies with Other Agencies (180)		
Cooperation With Other Water Resources Agencies (181)	7,583	
Planning Assistance to States (186)	170,290	
Subtotal		**177,873**
TOTAL (Category 100)		**1,442,464**
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)		
Flood Plain Management Services (250)		
Flood Plain Management, Omaha, NE	66,482	
National Flood Proofing Committee (NFPC)	92,811	
Quick Responses	4,000	
Flood Proofing Workshop	9,981	
Denver Tri-Lakes, CO	3,184	
Akron Flood Plain Assessment, IA	1,986	
SS – Aowa Creek, NE	3,798	
SS – Douglas County, WY	980	
SS – Elk Creek	14,928	
Platte River, Columbus to Clarks Reach	31,822	
Technical Services, General	11,713	
Hydrologic Studies (260)		
General Hydrologic Studies (262)	10,784	
TOTAL (Category 200)		**252,469**

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

TABLE 26-K (Continued) **(See Section 49 of Text)**

Item	Federal Cost Fiscal Year 05	Totals By Subtotal and Categories
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN - PROJECTS NOT FULLY AUTHORIZED (Category 400)		
Zuni & Sun Valley Reaches, South Platte, CO (410)	109,310	
Watertown & Vicinity, SD (451)	191,002	
		=======
TOTAL (Category 400)		**300,312**
		=======
GRAND TOTAL GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		**1,995,245**

FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

TABLE 26-L **(See Section 26 of Text)**

Project Name	Stage	Fiscal Year 05 Cost
Flood Control and Coastal Emergencies		
Disaster Preparedness (100)	-	279,547
Emergency Operations (200)	-	202,689
Rehabilitation & Inspection Program (300)	-	92,484
Emergency Water Supplies & Drought Assistance (400)	-	,856,866
Advance Measures (500)	-	0
Hazard Mitigation (600)	-	0
Support for Others (900)	-	21,735,112
Total (FCCE)		**26,166,698**
Section 205:		
Coordination Account	-	3,102
Aberdeen & Vicinity, SD	C	62,734
North Bend, NE	F	3,086
Floyd River, IA	F	2,079
Omaha Creek, NE	F	3,891
South Boulder Creek, CO	F	24,103
Logan Creek, Pender, NE	C	12,255
Van Bibber Creek, Arvada, CO	C	3,324,000
Denison, IA	P	129,193
Livingston, MT	F	27,795
Cold Brook Creek, Hot Springs, SD	F	294
Heart River, Mandan, ND	F	958
Crow Creek, Cheynne, WY	F	1,992
Platte River, Fremont, NE	F	100,512
Platte River, Schuyler, NE	F	4,622
Red Oak Creek, IA	F	2,480
Platte River, North Fremont, NE	F	20,464
Sterling, CO	F	1,264
Pebble Creek, Scribner, NE	C	(89,556)
Randolph, NE	F	5,931
Kaycee, WY	F	4,257
Dry Creek, Cheyenne, WY	F	319
Box Elder Creek, Box Elder, SD	F	2,052
Tongue & Yellowstone Rivers, Miles City	F	924
Total (Section 205's)		**3,648,751**
Section 14:		
Coordination Account	-	3,404
Salt Creek, Lincoln, NE	C	9,000
Total (Section 14's)		**12,404**
Total Flood Control Activities		**$ 29,827,853**

L = Litigation **R** = Recon
P = Plans & Specs **C** = Construction
F = Feasibility **-** = Does Not Apply
PDA = Planning & Design Analysis (Section 14 only)

TABLE 26-M **ENVIRONMENTAL**

Modification of projects for the purpose of improving the quality of the environment in the public interest.

(Includes Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended and Section 206, Public Law 104-303, as amended.)

Study/Project and Location	Fiscal Year 05 Federal Funds Expended	Fiscal Year 05 Contributed Funds Expended
Belleview Wetlands, CO	6,234	------
California Bend, NE	76,884	(22,856)
Chatfield Downstream, South Platte, CO	1,144	------
Cheyenne River Sioux Tribe, Lower Brule Sioux Tribe and State of South Dakota Terrestrial Wildlife Habitat Restoration	5,008,556	------
Coordination Account Funds (1135)	4,125	------
Coordination Account Funds (206)	2,130	------
Council Bend, IA	8,294	------
Glenn Cunningham Lake, NE	11,269	------
Fort Peck Fish Hatchery, MT	5,365,573	------
Goose Creek, CO	263	------
Heron Haven, NE	698	------
Kingfisher Point, CO	11,323	------
Lower Boulder Creek, CO	684	------
Lower Decatur Bend, NE	36,271	5,039
Missouri & Mid-Mississippi River Enhancement	480,018	25,376
Missouri River Fish & Wildlife Mitigation, IA, KS, MO, MT, NE, ND & SD	20,872,767	------
Missouri River Restoration, SD	47,164	------
Missouri River Restoration, ND	24,193	------
Nathan's Lake, NE	15,542	(1,003)
Prison Farms Shoreline Habitat, ND	408	------
Sand Creek, NE	351,385	145
Upper Central Platte Valley (Colfax Reach), CO	20,188	------
Wehrspann, Lake Aquatic, NE	11,314	2,556

KANSAS CITY, MO DISTRICT

The district comprises a portion of southwestern Iowa; northwestern, central and western Missouri; northern Kansas; southern Nebraska; and a portion of northeastern Colorado embraced in drainage basin of the Missouri River and tributaries from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth. Report on navigation project for section of Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to Rulo, Nebraska, is in report of Omaha District.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA, TO MOUTH (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)

Location. Jefferson, Madison, and Gallatin Rivers conjoin at Three Forks, Montana, to form the Missouri River, which flows southeasterly 2,315 miles (1960 mileage) across or along seven states to the Mississippi River, 17 miles above St. Louis. For description see page 1149, Annual Report for 1932. The river is commercially navigable from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth, a distance of 732 miles. The portion of project in Kansas City District extends from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth, a distance of 498 miles.

Previous Projects. For details see page 1891 of Annual Report for 1915, and pages 1153 and 1175 of Annual Report for 1938.

Existing Project. A channel of 9-foot depth and width not less than 300 feet, obtained by revetment of banks, construction of permeable dikes to contract and stabilize the waterways, cutoffs to eliminate long bends, closing minor channels, removal of snags, and dredging as required. The improved reach within the Kansas City District extends from the mouth to Rulo, Nebraska, a distance of 498.4 miles. The Bank Stabilization and Navigation features of the project were completed in September 1980. For the reach from Rulo, Nebraska, to the mouth, the total construction cost was $237,942,190 including $8,665,594 for previous project. River access sites have been completed at 11 locations. Ordinary and extreme stage fluctuations are 16 and 38 feet, respectively.

Local cooperation. Cooperation from benefited localities may be required where any improvement may confer special benefit. The receipt of contributions from private parties are to be expended along with Government funds upon authorized work where such work would be in the interest of navigation, as authorized by 1915 Rivers and Harbors Act. Secretary of the Army approved general principle of cooperative construction on Missouri River below Kansas City on basis that 25 percent of cost of any special installation shall be paid by the United States and 75 percent by local interests. Total contributed by local interests in cooperation with the United States from 1918 to June 30, 1964, was $675,663, of which $8,647 was returned to contributors. Local interests must share in cost of recreation facilities in accordance with provisions of the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. Local interests have contributed $171,816 for cost sharing on construction of recreation in addition to constructing portions of the facility.

Terminal facilities. A listing of terminal facilities are included in Missouri River Navigation Charts and can be obtained from Kansas City District Engineer for a small fee.

Operations during fiscal year. Field hired labor accomplished emergency construction of a new dike to correct a chronic low water navigation problem. Contract and District personnel to improve the aquatic habitat of the river constructed over 80 notches. District personnel also accomplished other work items: Channel reconnaissance, stream gauging condition studies, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction, and supervision and administration. Project tonnage on the river for CY 2005 is estimated at 8 million tons, excluding waterway improvement materials. District estimates the recreation use on the Missouri River (NWK) at 1.3 million recreation days annually.

2. MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION, IA, NE, KS, and MO

Location. This project authority extends along the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri, a river distance of 735 miles. Individual project site may be located along the 735 miles at locations adjacent with the river and within the historic floodplain.

Existing project. This project was authorized under WRDA86 and WRDA99. The purpose of this project is to mitigate losses of fish and wildlife habitat resulting from construction and operation of the Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project. An estimated 522,000 acres of aquatic and terrestrial floodplain habitats have been lost in the project area. A total of 166,750 acres has been authorized for mitigation, roughly 32% of the estimated loss. The major components of the Mitigation project are acquisition, design, development and monitoring of floodplain habitats. The mitigation can be implemented on either existing publicly owned lands or could involve acquisition of private lands from willing sellers. The estimated funded cost of the project is $1,330,000,000 (Oct 2001 price level). The project is 100% Federally

funded, including O&M. If the project is funded through 2042, the estimated project cost after inflation is $3,100,000,000. Kansas City District has overall project management responsibility. Omaha District is involved in the implementation of the project in the States of Iowa and Nebraska. Field hired labor, construction contractors and District personnel routine maintenance of a variety of river navigation and bank stabilization structures and performed other work including channel reconnaissance, stream gauging condition studies, surveys and mapping, engineering and design, surveys and layouts of construction and supervision and administration of work. Much special effort $422,200) was devoted to activities needed to carryout mandates associated with recent USFWS Biological Opinions concerning river habitats for Threatened and Endangered Species. Work also commenced on a special study of river bed degradation in the Kansas City reach of the river.

Local cooperation. There is no non-Federal sponsor for the project. The U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service, EPA and the states of Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri are voluntarily serving on a coordinating team, which is actively involved in ongoing project activities and site-specific operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Funding was continued for land acquisition and construction of mitigation features. Total expenditures for FY 05 were $18,786,733 ($6,780,933 NWK + NWO $12,005,800). No land was purchased in FY05. Planning efforts were undertaken to focus on shallow water habitat creation for the endangered pallid sturgeon. Construction of Columbia Bottoms and Lower Hamburg continued. Construction of Worthwine Island chute was suspended due to a shortage of funds. Construction of Hole in the Rock site was completed and Glovers Point was started, while construction of Kansas Bend continued. Design activities were carried out at Corning. O&M during construction and monitoring activities is being formulated with local agencies.

Flood Control

3. BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO

Location. Along the left bank of the Blue River from U.S. Highway 71 upstream for a distance of about 1-1/4 miles in Jackson County, Missouri, to the Bannister Federal Complex levee.

Existing project. The recommended project includes construction of approximately 1-1/4 miles of levee to provide flood protection to 280 acres in the Dodson Industrial Area and surrounding area in Kansas City. Estimated Federal cost through construction of the project (2004) is $12,332,000, and estimated non-Federal cost of lands damages and relocations is $6,785,900. Funds were provided in FY 2002 for a new construction start.

Local Cooperation. The Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was executed in September 2001.

Operations during fiscal year. A first phase of the project, consisting of construction of the floodwall, was constructed in September 2004. A second phase of the project was awarded in September 2005 and the construction will be complete in March 2006. Plans and specifications for Phase 3 and following construction phases continue during the FY06. The third phase of the project will be awarded in July 2006.

4. BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Location. Along the Blue River and tributaries in Jackson County, Missouri.

Existing Project. Project consists of 12.5 miles of improved channel along the Blue River within Kansas City, Missouri. Estimated Federal cost through construction of the project (2002) is $220,000,000, and estimated non-Federal cost of lands, damages and relocations is $32,500,000.

Local Cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 applies. The City of Kansas City, Missouri, passed a resolution of intent on December 9, 1975 to provide the required assurances of local cooperation when requested. The Kansas City District Engineer signed the Section 221 agreement on September 8, 1983.

Operations during fiscal year. All work on stages 1 and 2 has been completed. The Stage 3 reach of the project consists of six construction contracts. The 12th to 19th Street, the 19th to Stadium Drive, and the Stadium Drive to Brush Creek contracts are complete. The fourth contract for Alteration of the Union Pacific Railroad Bridges was awarded and is under construction with completion expected in FY06. Plans for the next major contract at the grade control structure are nearing completion. A General Reevaluation Report study effort was continued. A FEMA map revision study from the mouth to Stadium Drive was completed. Construction was initiated on utility relocations adjacent to and supporting the Blue Parkway Bridge replacement.

5. BRUSH CREEK, KANSAS CITY, MO

Location. A major tributary of the Blue River in Kansas City, Missouri, and Johnson County, Kansas, draining a highly urbanized 29-square-mile area in the two states.
Existing project. The authorized project consists of improving about 7,500 feet of the channel from near Roanoke Parkway downstream to near Troost Avenue in Kansas City. At the request of the sponsor, Kansas City, Missouri, a modified project was built which provides identical flood protection, but which also accommodates park and recreation development in the authorized reach. Estimated fully funded Federal cost of the modified project (1996) is $14,464,000; and estimated non-Federal cost of lands, damages, and cash is $19,526,000.
Local cooperation. The City of Kansas City and the Corps of Engineers entered into a Local Cooperation Agreement (LCA) on the project in March 1991.
Operations during fiscal year. The dedication of the project was in June 1995. The project was turned over to the local sponsor in January 1997.

6. CLINTON LAKE, WAKARUSA RIVER, KANSAS

Location. Damsite is on Wakarusa River about 4 miles southwest of Lawrence, in Douglas County, Kansas. The lake extends into Shawnee and Osage Counties, Kansas.
Existing project. An earthfill dam about 9,250 feet long constructed to a height of about 114 feet with an uncontrolled spillway in left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity 397,200 acre-feet (258,300 for flood control, 28,500 for sediment reserve, and 110,400 of multipurpose storage for municipal and industrial waste supply and recreation). Cost of constructing the completed project was $57,415,433. Construction was initiated in January 1972, and the project was placed in operation in November 1977.
Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Reimbursement in the estimated amount of $6,768,000 is required for water supply storage in accordance with the Water Supply Act of 1958. A contract was signed by the State on September 6, 1978 and was approved by the Secretary of the Army on October 30, 1978. Utilization of storage was initiated in December 1979. Repayment also began at that time.
Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 8,805,270 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance and Critical Project Security Program.

7. HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, NEBRASKA

Location. Dam is on main stem of Republican River about 235 miles above confluence of stream with Smoky Hill River. Site is in Harlan County, 1-1/2 miles south of Republican City and 13 miles west of Franklin, Nebraska.
Existing project. An earthfill dam about 107 feet above streambed with a total length of 11,827 feet, including a gate-controlled, concrete, gravity-type spillway section near the center of dam. Reservoir provides storage capacity of 814,111 acre-feet (500,000 for flood control and 314,111 [sediment survey effective January 2001] for irrigation, sedimentation allowance, and other authorized purposes.). Initial cost of constructing the project was $45,279,532. Total Federal cost of project, including $1,017,623 for major rehabilitation work and $1,832,394 supplemental recreation development (Code 710), is $48,129,549. Construction of the project was initiated in August 1946. The project was placed in operation in December 1952. Major rehabilitation work was completed in FY 1968.
Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies.
Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 5,538,841 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance consisting of procuring a new dredge pump, cleaning foundation drains and a dam safety assurance study ($384,700). Continued drought conditions in the Republican River Basin contributed to record low lake levels in FY05. Much extra effort ($123,200 in funds) was spent to dredge access channels to the two marina harbors on the lake. A partnership effort with the State of Nebraska resulted in the construction of a needed low-water boat ramp on the exposed lakeshore on the North side of the lake.

8. HILLSDALE LAKE, BIG BULLCREEK, KANSAS

Location. The project is located approximately 12 miles above the mouth of Big Bull Creek, a tributary of the Marais des Cygnes River and about 2½ miles west of Hillsdale, in Miami County, Kansas.
Existing project. An earthfill embankment about 11,600 feet long (including approximately 3,300 feet of dike section) about 75 feet above rising valley flood plain. The spillway is gravity type uncontrolled and the outlet works are controlled. The total reservoir storage capacity is 160,000 acre-feet (81,000 for flood control, 11,000 for sediment reserve, and 68,000 for multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality

control, and recreation). Construction was initiated in December 1974, and the project was placed in operation in October 1981. Federal cost of construction was $64,161,400.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act 1938, applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of $21,145,338 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. The Kansas Water Resources Board signed a contract in January 1974, approved by the Secretary of the Army in April 1974, for the entire 53,000 acre-feet of water supply storage. The Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks has s 50-year lease on 12,880 acres for management of land and water areas for public park, recreational, and fish and wildlife purposes.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 2,964,429 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

9. KANOPOLIS LAKE, SMOKY HILL RIVER, KANSAS

Location. The dam is on the Smoky Hill River about 184 river miles above the mouth of the stream, and about 11 miles northwest of Marquette, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 131 feet above streambed, having a total length of 15,360 feet, including 4,070 feet of dike section on the left abutment and 2,550 feet of dike section on right abutment. The reservoir provides storage capacity of 450,000 acre-feet, (400,000 for flood control and 50,000 for recreation and streamflow regulation). Outlet works and spillway are in right abutment. Initial cost of constructing the project was $12,327,735. Total Federal cost of project, including $249,492, supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was $12,577,227. Construction was initiated in June 1940, and project was placed in operation in May 1948.

Local Cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 1,766,005 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance including special emphasis on road repair.

10. LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO

Location. This project consists of two lakes in Jackson County, Missouri, located in Kansas City, Missouri, and suburban communities. The Blue Springs Lake site is on the East Fork of the Little Blue River about ½ mile south of U.S. Highway 40, and the Longview Lake site is on the main stem at approximately 109th Street.

Existing Project. The Blue Springs dam is an earthfill embankment about 2,500 feet long and rising about 78 feet above the streambed, with an uncontrolled service spillway and uncontrolled outlet conduit. The total reservoir storage capacity is 26,600 acre-feet (15,700 for flood control, 10,600 for multipurpose storage for water quality and recreation, and 300 for sedimentation).

The Longview dam is an earthfill embankment about 1,900 feet long and rising about 120 feet above the streambed, with an uncontrolled service spillway and an uncontrolled outlet conduit. The total reservoir storage capacity is 46,900 acre-feet (24,300 for flood control and 20,600 for multipurpose storage for water quality and recreation, and 2,000 for sedimentation). Federal cost (1992) for both lakes through construction of the project was $140,809,200. Construction was initiated in September 1977, and the project became operational in September 1988.

Local cooperation. Section 2 of the Flood Control Act of June 28,1938 applies. Local interest must share in separable costs allocated to recreation in accordance with Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. The Jackson County Legislature approved a recreation cost-sharing contract on July 5, 1974, which was approved by the Secretary of the Army on June 24, 1976. A supplemental agreement, signed by Jackson County officials on June 5, 1978, and approved by the Secretary of the Army January 10, 1979, revised the existing contract to include additional costs involved in raising the multipurpose pool elevation at the Blue Springs Lake. Reimbursement for recreation was $15,047,000, which $450,000 was accomplished during construction by local interests.

Operations during fiscal year. Project is complete. Land acquisition is complete. Visitation for FY 2005 was 4,000,930 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

11. LONG BRANCH LAKE, LITTLE CHARITON RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the East Fork Little Chariton River in north central Missouri about 2 miles west of Macon in Macon County.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 3,800 feet long and about 71 feet high with an uncontrolled outlet conduit and an uncontrolled service spillway in the right abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 65,000 acre-feet (29,000 for flood control, 4,000 for sediment reserve, and 32,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, fish and wildlife, and recreation). Estimated Federal cost (1997) is $20,288,000, and estimated non-Federal cost is $3,605,000. Construction was initiated in March 1973.

The project was placed in useful operation for flood control on September 1, 1980.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of $5,567,000 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958 and share in separable cost of $3,589,000 allocated to recreation in accordance with Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965. On September 15, 1972 the Secretary of the Army approved a contract signed by the City of Macon, Missouri, for water supply and recreation development. Missouri State agencies indicated their intent to sponsor future water supply and signed a contract on June 17, 1977 to sponsor recreational development in lieu of the City of Macon. After review by the Office of the Secretary of the Army, the state signed the contract in December 1979, and it was approved by the Secretary of the Army on April 18, 1980. Supplemental Agreement No. 1 to this contract was approved
December 28, 1993 to provide for additional recreational facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 315,794 visitor hours. Maintenance activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance and relief until rejuvenation.

12. MELVERN LAKE, MARAIS DES CYGNES (OSAGE) RIVER, KS

Location. Damsite is on Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River in Osage County, Kansas, about 4 miles west of Melvern, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 9,700 feet long and about 98 feet high with an uncontrolled chute-type spillway in the left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 363,000 acre-feet (200,000 for flood control, 26,000 for sediment reserve, and 137,000 for multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Cost of constructing the completed project was $37,436,530. Construction was initiated in July 1967, and the project was placed in operation in August 1972.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Project storage was reallocated in 1989 to include municipal and industrial water supply in accordance with provisions of the Water Supply Act of 1958. In accordance with the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Kansas and the Department of the Army dated 1985, payment in full of $7,131,834 for 50,000 acre-feet of water supply storage was made in March 1995. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in September 1993 under an interim contract and continues under the current contract signed in January 1995.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 5,693,780 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

13. MILFORD LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, KS

Location. The Damsite is on the Republican River near the village of Alida about 10 miles above confluence of Republican and Smoky Hill Rivers which form Kansas River; and about 4 miles northwest of Junction City, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 6,300 feet long and 126 feet high with an uncontrolled service-chute spillway in a saddle on right abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 1,160,000 acre-feet (700,000 for flood control, 160,000 for sediment reserve and 300,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Water supply storage is included in the project at the request of the Governor of Kansas under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $48,268,843. Total Federal cost of project, including $1,297,649 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was $49,566,492. Construction was initiated in July 1961. The project was placed in operation in June 1965.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of $12,162,134 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in October 1984. Reimbursement was initiated, at the option of the State, in September 1976.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 5,901,923 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance, routine relief well rejuvenation ($193,700), and repair of the left abutment seepage blanket (dam safety item) for $277,400. Work also continued on The Critical Project Security Program.

14. MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM IA, NE, KS AND MO (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)

Location. On both banks of the Missouri River from Sioux City, Iowa, about 760 miles to the mouth near St. Louis, Missouri. The portion of the project in Kansas City District extends from Rulo, Nebraska, 498 miles to mouth.

Existing project. A series of levee units and appurtenant works along both sides of Missouri River

from Sioux City, Iowa, to the mouth, for protection of agricultural lands and small communities against floods. Estimated fully funded (2002) for the active portion of the project from Rulo, Nebraska, to mouth is $209,379,000, including $157,521,000 Federal and $22,720,000 non-Federal contributions, and costs of $29,138,000 for lands and damages are to be borne by local interests. Remaining portion of project consists of units on which planning and construction are being delayed pending restudy to assure that additional levee construction is economically justified. Current cost estimate for deferred, inactive, and deauthorized portion of project Rulo, Nebraska, to mouth is $168,865,000 (1964, 1986, and 1987 price levels), of which $153,233,000 is Federal cost for construction and $15,632,000 for lands and damages to be borne by local interests. Construction of the project was initiated in June 1948.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936 applies. Fully complied with for all completed units and units under construction. Local sponsors provide all operation and maintenance.

Operations during fiscal year. Status of individual units of active portion at end of fiscal year is shown in Table 27-H on Missouri River Levee System. The contract to construct Unit L-385 was awarded on 28 March 2002 with the notice to proceed being issued on April 26, 2002. The project is about 99% complete as of January 2006. The design for L-142 Unit in Jefferson City Missouri has reached 95% complete in FY 2005.

15. PERRY LAKE, DELAWARE RIVER

Location. The Damsite is on the Delaware River about 5 miles above the mouth in Jefferson County, and about 3 miles northwest of Perry, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 7,750 feet long constructed to an elevation about 95 feet above valley floor with gated-outlet works and an uncontrolled spillway in left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 770,000 acre-feet (480,000 for flood control, including 140,000 for sediment reserve and 150,000 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Water supply storage is included in the project plan at the request of the State of Kansas under provisions of the Federal Water Supply Act of 1958. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $48,371,706. Total Federal cost of project, including $724,212 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), is $49,095,918. Construction was initiated in March 1964, and the project was placed in operation in January 1969.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Local interests must make reimbursement of $8,551,805 for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958. Utilization of storage for water supply was initiated in October 1991. Reimbursement was initiated at the option of the State in September 1978.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 2,962,452 visitor hours. Maintenance Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance and Critical Project Security Program.

16. PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (KANSAS CITY DIST.)

Location. Flood control improvements included in this project are on and along the Missouri River and several of its principle tributaries, in states comprising the Missouri River Basin.

Existing project. The Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program for flood control and other purposes in Missouri River Basin provides for levees along Missouri River between Sioux City, Iowa, and the mouth, flood-protection works at certain municipalities, and reservoirs on main stem of Missouri River and on tributaries for control of flooding. (See Table 27-B for authorizing legislation and Table 27-I on Kansas City District projects included in Pick-Sloan Missouri Basin program.) See individual project reports.

17. POMME DE TERRE LAKE POMME DE TERRE RIVER, MO

Location. The dam is on the main stem Pomme de Terre River, about 44 miles above the mouth in Hickory County, Missouri. The lake extends upstream into Polk County, Missouri. The site is about 4 miles south of Hermitage, Missouri, and 20 miles north of Bolivar, Missouri.

Existing project. An earth and rockfill dam about 4,630 feet long constructed to about 155 feet above riverbed and a dike section on left abutment about 2,790 feet long, providing storage capacity of 650,000 acre-feet (407,000 for flood control and 243,000 for sedimentation and multi-purpose). Initial cost of constructing the complete project was $14,946,784. Total Federal cost of project, including $329,140 area redevelopment and $2,089,529 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), is $17,365,453. Construction was initiated in January 1957, and the project was placed in useful operation in October 1961.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 19,032,365 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance

including awarding a contract to construct a new sewage treatment system at Nemo Park.

18. POMONA LAKE, ONE HUNDRED TEN MILE CREEK, KS

Location. The dam is on One Hundred Ten Mile Creek, a tributary of Marais des Cygnes (Osage) River, 7 miles above mouth of stream in Osage County, Kansas, about 8 miles northwest of Pomona, Kansas, and 34 miles upstream from Ottawa, Kansas.

Existing project. An earthfill dam 7,750 feet long constructed to an average height of about 85 feet above streambed, with gated-outlet works and an ungated chute-type spillway near left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 230,000 acre-feet (160,000 for flood control, 14,000 for sediment reserve, and 56,000 of multipurpose storage for water quality control, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $13,272,108. Total Federal cost of project, including $731,130 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was $14,003,238. Construction began in July 1959, and the project was placed in operation in October 1963.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies. Pomona has water supply reimbursement under Water Supply Act of 1958 totaling $862,923.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 3,713,538 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance.

19. RATHBUN LAKE, CHARITON RIVER, IA

Location. The Damsite is on the Chariton River about 7 miles north of Centerville and 1 mile north of Rathbun, Appanoose County, Iowa.

Existing project. An earthfill dam 10,600 feet long constructed to an elevation about 86 feet above valley floor, with gated-outlet works and an uncontrolled service chute with paved sill spillway about a mile upstream from left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 552,000 acre-feet (339,000 for flood control, 24,000 for sediment reserve and 189,000 of multipurpose storage for navigation, water quality control, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the project was $27,033,210. Total Federal cost of project, including $588,948 supplemental recreation development (Code 710), was $27,622,158. Construction of the project was initiated in September 1964 and completed in November 1969. The operating plan for this project was revised to reduce flood control releases during critical times of the year to allow local farmers better access during planting and harvesting and to facilitate field drainage and drying out. The revised plan has resulted in more frequent high pool elevations than anticipated, which has inundated roads and recreation facilities. A shoreline erosion study was accomplished; and a supplement to the master plan was approved, which resulted in relocation of recreation facilities and bank stabilization work to compensate for the higher lake levels. In FY 2005, HQ USACE provided $500,000 in funding to modernize park facilities at the lake. Many campground electrical, camp pad, and sanitary facilities were improved to meet current standards demanded by current recreation visitors and their larger camping equipment.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 6,614,623 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation and maintenance and Critical Project Security Program.

20. SMITHVILLE LAKE, LITTLE PLATTE RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the Little Platte River about 1 mile northeast of Smithville and about 5 miles north of Kansas City, in Clay and Clinton Counties, Missouri.

Existing project. Earthfill dam about 4,200 feet long and 95 feet high with an uncontrolled service spillway. A dike about 2,400 feet long crosses a saddle in the left abutment. Total reservoir storage capacity is 246,500 acre-feet (92,000 for flood control, 52,300 for sediment reserve, and 102,200 of multipurpose storage for water supply, water quality control, and recreation). Cost of constructing the project was $87,685,314. Construction was initiated in November 1973, and the project was placed in operation in March 1982.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of June 28, 1938 applies. Reimbursement of $24,000,000 will be required for water supply storage in accordance with Water Supply Act of 1958, and reimbursement of $7,500,000 will be required for recreation development in accordance with Federal Water Recreation Act of 1965. Additional non-Federal contribution for recreation amounts to $737,000. All contracts for local cooperation were approved by the Secretary of the Army on November 27, 1972.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 6,995,907 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance and Critical Project Security Program.

21. TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS & MO

Location: The Turkey Creek Basin is a 23-square mile area within Kansas City, KS and suburbs in Johnson and Wyandotte Counties in Kansas.
Existing Project. The recommended project is estimated to cost $82,500,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $50,967,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $31,533,000, including construction of channel modification and structures to control hillside runoff. This project was reauthorized in 2003 and has moved into Construction, General funding.
Local Cooperation. The PCA has been drafted and sent to HQ for final review and should be executed in May 2006.
Operations during fiscal year. In 2005, design and development of contracts for tunnel retrofitting, channel modification, and railroad bridges were underway.

22. TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, BIG BLUE RIVER, KS

Location. The dam is on the main stem of the Big Blue River, about 12 miles above the stream mouth in Riley and Pottawatomie Counties, Kansas. Site is about 3 miles north of Manhattan, Kansas.
Existing project. An earth and rock-fill dam 7,500 feet long and 157 feet high. Total reservoir storage capacity is 2,346,000 acre-feet (1,933,000 for flood control, 228,000 for sediment reserve and 185,000 for multipurpose storage, for low-flow regulation, navigation, and recreation). Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $80,051,031. Total Federal cost of project, including $533,048 supplemental recreational development (ode 710), was $80,584,079. Construction began in October 1952. Project was placed in Operation in July 1962.
Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.
Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 2,251,137 visitor hours. The project provided primary water releases into the Big Blue and Kansas Rivers to meet minimum in-stream flow requirements in accordance with agreements with the state of Kansas. The project also provided water releases for supplemental navigation flows on the Missouri River for a portion of the navigation season in fiscal year 2004 Maintenance: Activities included ordinary operation, relief well rejuvenation and also security system maintenance and homeland security.
Dam Safety Assurance Program: A $206 million project to address seismic and hydrologic concerns at Tuttle Creek Dam was approved in 2003. In 2005 the design and development of contracts for all aspects of the project were underway. The state of the art Dam Failure Warning System was completed in 2005 and is currently operational. Construction began on new campgrounds that serve the purpose of mitigating impacts to the existing downstream campgrounds. The base contract for the Ground Modification Project was awarded to Treviicos South for $49.7 million dollars in September of 2005.

23. WILSON LAKE, SALINE RIVER, KS

Location. The dam is on the Saline River about 130 miles above its mouth, near the eastern edge of Russell County, Kansas, about 50 miles west of Salina, 10 miles north of Wilson, and 20 miles east of Russell, Kansas.
Existing project. An earthfill dam about 5,600 feet long and 160 feet high with a gated-outlet works, chute spillway, storage capacity is 776,000 acre-feet (511,000 for flood control, 40,000 for sediment reserve and 225,000 multipurpose storage for irrigation, navigation, and low-flow regulation). Initial cost of constructing the project was $20,015,023. Total Federal cost of project, including $448,344 supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was $20,463,367. Construction began in April 1961, and the project was placed in operation in December 1964.
Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies.
Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 1,793,799 visitor hours. Maintenance: Activity included ordinary operation; road repair, relief well rejuvenation and completion of the stilling basin wall repair, ($977,100).

24. SCHEDULING OF FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Under Sections 7 and 9, 1944 Flood Control Act, the Corps is responsible for detailed scheduling of operations concerning storage capacity reserved for or assigned to flood control in reservoirs constructed by Bureau of Reclamation as well as those constructed by the Corps. Fiscal Year costs were $286,000.

25. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, P.L. 738, and subsequent acts require local interests to furnish assurances that they will maintain and operate certain

local protection projects after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. District Engineers are responsible for administration of these regulations within boundaries of their respective district. (See Table 27-J on inspection of completed flood control projects.)

Multiple Purpose Projects Including Power

26. HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, Osage River, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the main stem of the Osage River about 1.5 miles northwest of Warsaw, Benton County, Missouri. Reservoir extends into Bates, Henry, Hickory, St. Clair, and Vernon Counties, Missouri.

Existing project. An earthfill dam about 5,000 feet long constructed to an average height of about 96 feet above streambed, including a gate-controlled overfall spillway and a power installation consisting of six inclined pump-generating units with a combined generating capability of 160,000 kilowatts. Total reservoir storage capacity is 5,202,000 acre-feet (3,918,000 for flood control, 244,000 for sediment reserve, and 1,040,000 multipurpose storage for power, low-flow regulation, and recreation). The operating purposes of the project are flood control, hydroelectric power, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Public Law 91-267, approved May 26, 1970, authorized a change in project name from Kaysinger Bluff Dam and Reservoir, Osage River Basin, Missouri, to the Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $550,909,000. Construction of relocated Missouri Highway M-13 was initiated September 1964 and completed May 1966. Construction of the dam and reservoir was initiated in October 1964. The project was operational for flood control in October 1979, and multipurpose pool was reached in November 1979. The first power unit was placed on line on December 22, 1979. Subsequent problems with the turbine bearings required remedial repair that was completed in FY 1999. Through September 2005, power generation totaled 6,610,519,000-kilowatt hours. Of the gross income from the sale of power by Southwestern Power Administration, $154,925,287 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers for project power operating costs, interest, and investment recovery.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938 applies.

Operation during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 10,881,471 visitor hours. During FY 2005, 366,884,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power were generated. Maintenance activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance consisting of storm damage repair and continuing watershop repair for $431,800. Customer funding was utilized to replace the 13.8Kv generator-motor circuit breaker with vacuum type, paint the transformers, and complete plans and specifications for replacement of the raw water header. Funds of $212,500 were spent to upgrade/replace various audio/visual interpretive displays in the project visitor center. The stilling basin foundation drains were cleared.

27. STOCKTON LAKE, SAC RIVER, MO

Location. The Damsite is on the Sac River about 49.5 miles above its confluence with the Osage River, and about 1 mile east of Stockton, Cedar County, Missouri. The lake extends into Dade and Polk Counties.

Existing project. A rock-shell dam with impervious core about 5,100 feet long constructed to an average height of about 128 feet, with a gated overfall spillway and a 45,200-kilowatt power installation. Total reservoir storage capacity is 1,674,000 acre-feet (774,000 for flood control, 25,000 for sediment reserve and 875,000 multipurpose storage for power and recreation). The authorized project purposes are flood control, hydroelectric power, water quality, water supply, recreation, and fish and wildlife. Initial cost of constructing the completed project was $75,715,300. Cost of the project, including $3,758,000 for downstream channel work and $502,057 for supplemental recreational development (Code 710), was $79,975,357. Construction was initiated in October 1963, and the project was placed in operation in December 1969. Power operation problems were encountered with the initial operation in March 1973 because the downstream channel did not have the capacity which earlier observations and computations indicated. As a result, it has been necessary to restrict the power operation to about the 30,000-kilowatt level. Right-of-way for construction of a channel cutoff and bridge at Horseshoe Bend were acquired, and construction completed. Sloughing easements downstream to Caplinger Mills were acquired. Completion assured downstream channel capacity to Caplinger Mills of 8,000 c.f.s. for powerplant operation. Discharge in this range will accommodate power operations at a 39,500-kilowatt level. Through September 2005, power generation totaled 1,876,166,000 kilowatt-hours. Of the gross income from the sale of power by Southwestern Power Administration, $42,657,388 was allocated to the Corps of Engineers for project operating costs, interest, and investment recovery. In May 2003, the Stockton Lake Project Office was destroyed by a tornado. Funding in

the amount of $1,224,600 was obtained in FY05 to replace the building. The building was completed in June 2005. The foundation drains were cleared for dam safety.

Local cooperation. Section 2, Flood Control Act of 1938, applies.

Operations during fiscal year. Visitation for FY 2005 was 9,308,370 visitor hours. During FY 2005, 65,775,000 kilowatt-hours of electrical power were generated. Maintenance: Activities consisted of ordinary operation and maintenance, and preservation of a downstream archeological site known as "Big Eddy" ($202,700). Customer funding was utilized to paint the OCB's and transformers.

Work Under Special Authorities

28. CONTINUING AUTHORITIES

Small Flood Control Projects Not Specifically Authorized by Congress (Sec. 205, 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Cong., June 30, 1948, as amended).

Each project selected must be complete in itself, economically and environmentally justified, and limited to a Federal cost of not more than $7 million. The local sponsoring agency must agree to provide without cost to the Department of the Army, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including highway bridge, and utility relocations and alterations; hold and save the Department of the Army free from damages; maintain and operate the project after completion; assume all project costs in excess of the Federal cost limit; and prevent future encroachments on improved channels. The non-Federal sponsors of Section 205 projects are required to pay 50 percent of all feasibility study costs over $100,000. For structural flood control projects, the sponsor must pay in cash during the construction at least 5 percent of the construction cost. The sponsor's cash and other contributions must equal 35 percent of the total construction cost, but will not be required to exceed 50 percent. There were no Section 205 projects under construction in FY 2005. See Table K for expenditures under Section 205 during 2005.

Emergency Streambank Protection (Section 14, 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Cong., July 24, 1946) as amended.

Each project selected must be complete in itself, engineering feasible, economically justifiable environmentally acceptable, and limited to a Federal statutory cost of not more than $1,000,000. The local sponsoring entity must agree to provide without cost to the Department of the Army, all lands, easements, and rights-of-way, including highway, highway bridge, and utility relocations and alterations required for project construction; provide over the period of construction, an amount equal to not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost, at least 5 percent of which will be cash; operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion; hold and save the Department of the Army free from damages arising from the construction, operation, and maintenance of the completed project; and assume all project costs in excess of the Federal statutory cost limit. Construction was completed on the Kansas River Eudora Bend Bridge, KS; and Middle Fork Grand, US 169, MO. See Table 27-K for Emergency Streambank Protection expenditures during FY 2005.

Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment (Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 662, 99th Cong., November 17, 1986).

Section 1135 authorizes review of the operation of completed water resources projects to determine need for modifications for the purpose of improving environmental quality. Construction of Phase III of the Milford Lake Section 1135 project at the north end of Milford Lake was completed in FY2005. Overall, the project provides over 2,000 acres of wetland habitat restoration to the Milford lake project on lands adversely by the lake project or previously in crop production. The project is a showcase project for the State of Kansas, and has been a great success story for the Kansas Department of Wildlife and Parks, the sponsor, the Kansas Wildscape Foundation, the funding benefactor, and the Corps of Engineers. Another project initiated in FY2005 and will complete in FY2006 is Greenville Marsh, IA. See Table 27-K for Section 1135 studies status and expenditures for FY 2005.

Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Cong., October 12, 1996). Section 206 authorizes small aquatic ecosystem restoration projects to improve the quality of the environment if in the public interest and cost effective. The feasibility study continues for the Chariton Watershed Section 206 project. It will authorize and construct an array of several hundred small detention structures and in stream structures to improve aquatic, riparian, and wetland habitat in the basin. It will serve to reduce sediment and contaminant inflow into Rathbun Lake, greatly improving water quality and habitat in the lake. See Table 27-K for Section 206 Studies status and expenditures for FY 2005.

29. EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES

A. Disaster Preparedness.

(1) The Disaster Preparedness Program (DPP) involves planning, training, inspection of flood control projects, and maintaining supplies and equipment. Planning activities also involve development of response and recovery plans and exercises in support of natural/national disasters and terrorist activities.

(2) Emergency Management (EM) Branch provided District representation at the monthly meetings for the interagency Kansas City Regional Continuity of Operations (COOP) Working Group (KC RCWG) and assisted in the development of the Kansas City Regional Interagency COOP Exercise (KC RICE '05). The exercise was held in June 2005. KC RICE '05 was the largest Federal "continuity of operations" exercise ever conducted by the Federal government outside of Washington D.C. and involved approximately 500 individuals representing 50 agencies. The EM Branch designed and coordinated the District's own COOP exercise held concurrently with KC RICE '05. Over 30 District members participated in the COOP exercise held at the District's Emergency Relocation Site.

(3) EM personnel participated in a NWD/USACE P2 exercise on June 28, 2005.

(4) Corp personnel provided flood fight training for the sponsors of the L-385 and North Kansas City Federal flood control projects on March 15 through 17, 2005. Flood fight training was also conducted for Kansas Department of Emergency Management on March 29 and 30, 2005. NWK Staff Duty Officer training was conducted on April 6, 2005.

(5) EM personnel attended the annual conference of the Missouri State Emergency Management Agency and the Missouri Emergency Preparedness Association in March 2005.

(6) EM personnel conducted an internal NWK EOC activation exercise in February 2005 to test process and equipment functions.

(7) Disaster preparedness includes operational readiness, maintaining the necessary supplies and equipment to support disaster response. To support flood-fighting efforts, an inventory is maintained of over 1 million sandbags, 55 pumps and 2 sandbag filling machines. Two IDIQ Emergency Flood Fight contracts were renewed during FY 05 and are in-place should they be needed.

(8) Activities to support disaster preparedness in FY 05 included training of the District's Emergency Water Planning and Response Team (PRT). Primary and alternate team members participated in a HQ sponsored virtual Level I and II training courses during the 3rd and 4th quarters. Water SME, Action Officer and mission Manager attended Water PRT training in Mobile, Alabama on June 27 through June 30, 2005.

B. Public Law 84-99. Rehabilitation of Flood Control Works. Approximately 53 inspections of active PL 84-99 Program non-Federal Levees were completed during
FY 05. Field investigations were conducted on two levee units during FY05. Both were determined to have damages eligible for rehabilitation assistance. Engineering and design efforts are ongoing for the Steedman Levee (non-Federal) and Lower Chariton Federal levee unit.

C. Inspection of Completed Works (ICW) Program. Sixty-one (61) Federal flood control projects were inspected during FY 05.

D. Emergency Response.

(1) Response operations included activating the EOC to Level II (Emergency Watch) in January and June of 2005 for flooding in Missouri. Two requests for levee rehabilitation assistance were received.

(2) In May 2005, sixty-three employees were deployed in response to the hurricanes in the southeastern United States. The District's Emergency Water PRT was mobilized and deployed for "Dennis" in July 05. The remaining deployments were for "Katrina, Rita and Wilma" and included GIS PRT members, LERT members. IH PRT members, CREST member, Auditor, Administrative, Public Affairs, Contracting, Resource Management SME, Housing Strike Team members, Safety SME, Debris QA, Program Analyst, Roofing QA, County Liaison, Water/Ice Commodity Specialist, and Assistant Team Leader.

(3) The deployments to Iraq and Afghanistan for the Global War on Terrorism (GWOT) missions continued. EM staff facilitated the deployment of 11 District volunteers with a total of 22 in country, during FY 2005. The effort is expected to continue through FY 06.

General Investigations

30. GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS

Fiscal year 2005 costs totaled $1,575,524 for all General Investigations activities. See Table 27-L, which covers Surveys, Collection and Study of Basic Data and Preconstruction Engineering and Design expenditures in FY 2005.

Other Activities

31. CATASTROPHIC DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM

FY 2005 expenditures of $26,600 provided for activities required for local and national preparedness.

32. MISSOURI RIVER BASIN COLLABORATIVE WATER RESOURCES, PLANNING/ PARTNERING PROCESS

Missouri River Basin Association and the Corps will manage and facilitate the process of collaboration for some limited studies. The collaborative effort allows input from the states, tribes, and Federal agencies economic and environmental interest groups and the general public on both the operation issues, i.e. Master Manual, and non- operational issues. In addition, the collaborative process could address recreation industry development, ecosystem management, streambank erosion, project mitigation, structural changes for endangered species, environmental monitoring tribal water rights, and support to navigation and agriculture.

33. REGULATORY PROGRAM

Statutes. The Corps of Engineers is charged with regulatory for all waters of the United States, including wetlands. This is accomplished through a Department of the Army permit program pursuant to Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 and Section 404 of the Clean Water Act.

Operations during fiscal year 2005. The Kansas City District completed 2,604 permit actions during the year. A total of 114 violations were reported and evaluated. One hundred and one were resolved by issuance of permits, voluntary restoration, administrative action or other means. The remaining thirteen violations were unresolved at the end of the reporting period.

Special projects and significant actions during the year included: 1) initiation of the biannual monitoring data collection for twelve permitted commercial dredging operations on the Kansas River to aid in the public interest review for reissuance of the expiring permits; 2) continued informal consultation with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for the reissuance of eight expiring commercial dredging permits, and two new permits, on the Missouri River; 3) reissuance of three General Permit in Missouri to authorize shoreline activities at Lake of the Ozarks, gravel excavation in streams, and boat docks in the Missouri and Gasconade Rivers; and reissuance of one General Permit in Kansas to authorize reclamation of mined lands; 4) receipt of a modified application to relocate the proposed Great Plains Power Company plant site adjacent to the existing Iatan Power Plant in Missouri, to omit a proposed new power plant on the Kansas side of the Missouri River, and to change the applicant from Great Plains Power Company to Kansas City Power and Light Company; 5) advancement of a proposed mitigation banking agreement with the Missouri Department of Transportation to near completion; 6) refinement of two proposed in-lieu-fee agreements in Kansas and advancement of those proposals to near completion; 7) receipt of a proposal for a new Osage Mitigation Bank in Cass County, Missouri and advancement to near completion; 8) resolution of an Administrative Appeal of a jurisdictional determination at Cadillac Lake in Sedgwick County, Kansas with the Corps maintaining jurisdiction over the water body; 9) resolution of Takings litigation initiated by Green Acres Farms in favor of the United States; 10) enforcement litigation against Moniteau County, Missouri was tentatively settled by the County's signature to a proposed consent decree with the United States Government; and 11) seven enforcement cases were referred to EPA.

TABLE 27-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total cost to Sep 30, 2005
1.	Missouri River,	New Work:					
	Sioux City, IA	Approp.	--				237,942,190 1/
	to Mouth (Rulo,	Cost	--				237,942,190 1/
	NE, to Mouth)	Maint.					
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	5,942,332	4,788,242	10,246,968	5,432,000	372,812,074 2/
		Cost	5,694,232	5,036,342	10,246,968	5,432,000	372,812,074 3/
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--	--		816,190
		Cost	--	--	--		816,190
		Maint.					
		Approp.	--	--	--		22,642
		Cost	--	--	--		22,642
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	--	--	--		238,758,380 1/
		Cost	--	--	--		238,758,380 1/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	5,942,332	4,788,242	10,246,968	5,432,000	372,834,716 2/
		Cost	5,694,232	5,036,342	10,246,968	5,432,000	373,622,958 3/
2.	Missouri River Fish	New Work:					
	& Wildlife Mitigation,	Approp.	5,461,000	7,747,000	7,073,000	6,750,000	60,441,400
	IA, NE, KS & MO	Cost	5,465,854	7,678,428	7,177,611	6,781,183	60,428,001
3.	Blue River Basin	New Work:					
	Kansas City, MO	Approp.	200,000	354,000	2,670,000	757,000	5,364,000
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	216,099	352,908	2,659,078	436,378	5,031,624
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.			306,964	50,000	356,964
		Cost			243,706	18,106	261,812
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	200,000	354,000	2,976,964	807,000	5,720,964
		Cost	216,099	352,908	2,902,784	454,484	5,293,436
4.	Blue River Channel	New Work:					
	Kansas City, MO	Approp.	10,366,300	3,884,100	5,669,000	8,837,000	201,007,821
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	10,382,769	3,904,409	5,713,453	8,570,450	200,718,580
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	2,121,031	0	0	-249,241	9,609,831
		Cost	1,745,059	1,474,203	36,462	3,223	9,609,829 4/
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	12,487,331	3,884,100	5,669,000	8,587,759	210,617,652
		Cost	12,127,828	5,378,612	5,749,915	8,573,673	210,328,409 4/
5.	Brush Creek,	New Work:					
	Kansas City, MO	Approp-	--	--	--	--	14,390,000
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	4,909	992	--	--	14,390,059
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
	Authorized Project	Approp.	--	--	--	--	1,225,767
		Cost	--	--	--	--	1,225,767
	Expanded Project[5]	New Work:					
		Approp.	--	--	--	--	5,785,235
		Cost	--	--	--	--	6,051,500 5/
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	--	--	--	--	21,401,002
		Cost	4,909	992	--	--	21,667,326 5/
6.	Clinton Lake,	New Work:					
	Wakarusa	Approp.	--	--	--	--	57,415,433
	River, KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	57,415,433 6/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,351,000	2,045,227	2,199,000	1,885,000	38,332,227
		Cost	2,346,000	2,029,397	2,219,830	1,833,821	38,281,048

TABLE 27-A (continued) **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total cost to Sep 30, 2005
7.	Harlan County	New Work:					
	Lake, Republican	Approp.	--	--	--	--	47,111,926
	River, NE	Cost	--	--	--	--	47,111,926 7/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,131,958	1,857,615	2,333,545	2,266,000	46,652,102
		Cost	2,171,958	1,861,615	2,333,545	2,265,500	46,652,102
		Rehab.					
		Approp.	--	--	--	--	1,017,623
		Cost	--	--	--	--	1,017,623
8.	Hillsdale Lake,	New Work:					
	Big Bull	Approp.	--	--	--	--	64,161,400
	Creek, KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	64,161,400
		Maint.					
		Approp.	869,000	702,910	678,347	749,000	17,917,127
		Cost	875,500	702,910	678,347	749,000	17,917,127
9.	Kanopolis Lake,	New Work:					
	Smoky Hill	Approp.	--	--	--	--	12,577,227
	River, KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	12,577,227 8/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,680,000	1,545,830	1,493,355	1,600,000	43,569,497
		Cost	1,680,000	1,545,830	1,493,355	1,599,000	43,568,497
10.	Little Blue River	New Work:					
	Lakes, Little Blue	Approp.	--	--	--	--	140,809,200
	River, MO	Cost	--	--	--	--	140,809,200 9/
		Maint.					
		Approp.	710,000	757,275	841,055	782,000	14,536,179
		Cost	710,000	757,275	841,055	765,500	14,510,679
11.	Long Branch Lake	New Work:					
	Little Chariton	Approp.	--	--	--	--	18,216,177
	River, MO	Cost	--	--	--	--	18,216,177
		Maint.					
		Approp.	852,600	872,562	903,500	908,000	16,305,212
		Cost	852,600	872,562	903,500	908,000	16,305,212
	Contributed	New Work:					
	Funds	Approp.	--	--	--	--	1,139,455
		Cost	--	--	--	--	1,139,332 10/
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	--	--	--	--	19,355,632
		Cost	--	--	--	--	19,355,509
12.	Melvern Lake	New Work:					
	Osage (Marais des	Approp.	--	--	--	--	37,436,530
	Cygnes) River, KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	37,436,530
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,197,000	2,062,975	2,099,500	2,080,000	43,812,629
		Cost	2,197,000	2,062,975	2,099,500	2,079,500	43,812,129
13.	Milford Lake,	New Work:					
	Republican River,	Approp.	--	--	--	--	49,566,492
	KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	49,566,492
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,190,003	2,099,961	2,662,366	2,653,000	55,510,270
		Cost	2,240,003	2,080,961	2,681,366	2,445,453	55,302,273

TABLE 27-A (continued) **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total cost to Sep 30, 2005
14.	Missouri River	New Work:					
	Levee System	Approp.	7,834,479	14,728,800	12,077,000	2,365,000	109,732,730
	IA, NE, KS	Cost	7,827,614	14,730,826	12,088,069	2,375,890	109,704,644
	and MO						
	(Federal Funds)						
	Contributed Funds	New Work:					
		Approp.	1,250,000	12,200,500	5,500,000	2,206,000	21,210,000
		Cost	115,872	13,182,631	5,418,430	2,365,062	21,369,062 11/
	Consolidated	New Work:					
	Summary	Approp.	9,084,479	26,929,300	17,577,000	4,571,000	130,942,730
		Cost	7,943,486	27,913,457	17,506,499	4,740,952	131,112,682 11/
15.	Perry Lake,	New Work:					
	Delaware River, KS	Approp.	--	--	--	--	49,095,918
		Cost	--	--	--	--	49,095,918
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,569,000	3,073,344	3,141,685	2,224,000	56,018,372
		Cost	3,285,000	3,372,344	3,151,685	2,170,500	55,964,872
17.	Pomme de Terre	New Work:					
	Lake, Pomme de	Approp.	--	--	--	--	17,365,452
	Terre River, MO	Cost	--	--	--	--	17,365,452
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,212,172	2,104,979	2,137,688	2,449,000	50,813,582
		Cost	2,212,172	2,104,979	2,137,688	2,254,500	50,619,582
18.	Pomona Lake, One	New Work:					
	Hundred Ten Mile	Approp.	--	--	--	--	14,003,238
	Creek, KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	14,003,238
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,012,000	1,909,894	2,015,000	1,942,000	45,869,028
		Cost	2,172,000	1,909,894	2,015,000	1,941,000	45,868,028
19.	Rathbun Lake,	New Work:					
	Chariton River,	Approp.	--	--	--	--	27,622,159
	IA	Cost	--	--	--	--	27,622,159
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,405,000	2,408,892	2,571,690	2,781,500	58,447,293
		Cost	2,405,000	2,399,892	2,580,690	2,728,000	58,393,793
20.	Smithville Lake,	New Work:					
	Little Platte	Approp.	--	--	--	--	87,685,314
	River, MO	Cost	--	--	--	--	87,685,314
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,075,000	1,135,945	1,256,011	1,238,500	24,903,304
		Cost	1,075,000	1,127,945	1,264,011	1,184,500	24,849,304
21.	Turkey Creek	New Work:					
	Turkey Creek	Approp.	--	--	386,000	172,000	588,000
	Basin, KS & MO	Cost	--	--	347,555	206,649	554,204
22.	Tuttle Creek Lake	New Work:					
	Big Blue	Approp.	--	1,800,000	5,300,000	8,997,000	96,681,079 12/
	River, KS	Cost	--	1,593,939	5,457,369	6,858,264	94,493,650
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,543,000	1,839,230	2,060,000	1,998,000	58,348,462
		Cost	2,875,186	2,364,026	2,334,622	2,047,821	58,321,887

TABLE 27-A (continued) **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section in Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	Total cost to Sep 30, 2005
23.	Wilson Lake,	New Work:					
	Saline River,	Approp.	--	--	--	--	20,463,367
	KS	Cost	--	--	--	--	20,463,367
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,728,000	1,696,187	2,508,753	2,485,000	61,161,569
		Cost	1,728,000	1,696,187	2,198,753	2,794,000	61,470,569
24.	Scheduling Flood	Maint.					
	Control Reservoir	Approp.	313,000	263,117	277,000	286,000	58,676,569
	Operations	Cost	313,000	263,117	277,000	286,000	58,676,569
25.	Inspection of	Maint.					
	Completed Flood	Approp.	510,000	495,800	474,000	493,000	12,398,731
	Control Projects	Cost	510,000	495,800	474,000	493,000	12,398,731
26.	Harry S. Truman	New Work:					
	Dam & Reservoir	Approp.	--	--	--	--	550,909,000
	Osage River, MO	Cost	--	--	--	--	550,908,965
		Maint.					
		Approp.	7,894,119	7,307,396	8,187,500	9,524,000	171,900,819
		Cost	7,860,119	7,234,553	8,299,343	7,983,217	170,360,036
27.	Stockton Lake,	New Work:					
	Sac River, MO	Approp.	--	--	--	--	79,975,357
		Cost	--	--	--	--	79,975,357
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,918,101	3,814,933	4,607,500	5,375,000	87,257,503
		Cost	3,909,101	3,772,843	4,608,590	5,096,835	86,929,338
30.	Mississippi River	Maint.					
	Main Stem Model	Approp.	--	--	--	--	90,000
	Development	Cost	--	--	--	--	90,000
31.	Catastrophic Disaster	Maint.					
	Response Planning	Approp.	117,546	--	--	--	4,153,431
		Cost	117,546	--	--	--	4,153,431
32.	Missouri River Basin	New Work:					
	Collaborative	Approp.	43,350	--	--	--	508,850
	Effort	Cost	43,350	--	--	--	508,850
	Anti-Terrorism/Force	New Work:	748,750	82,029	-38,443	0	792,336
	Protection	Approp.	613,086	165,042	14,208	0	792,336
		Cost					

1. Includes $8,665,595 cost of new work for previous project.
2. Includes $738,109 for maintenance of previous project and correction of FY03 total.
3. Includes funds appropriated under FY 1993 Emergency Flood Supplemental Appropriation, 96 3/7 3123: Missouri River, Rulo NE to Mouth, $40,000; and Milford Lake, KS, $40,000
4. Exclude $35,296 non-Federal contribution not required for authorized Blue River Channel project (Blue River Channel Mobay Chemical (1984-1987)
5. Corps built Brush Creek Expanded Project requested by sponsor, City of Kansas City, MO, with all costs of betterments and enhancements not required by authorized project funded by sponsor. Excludes sponsor's contributions of $2,548,121 for Kansas City, MO, PED (FWKCM) 1987 through 1997; Park Features $2,159,888 for Park Design; $1,071,274 for Water Pollution Control during construction and $1,729,155 for Public works Department.
6. Excludes $118,805 non-Federal contribution not required for authorized Clinton Lake project (1973-1979).
7. Excludes cost of materials furnished Harlan County project without charge in the amount of $24,198.
8. Excludes cost of materials furnished Kanopolis Lake project without charge in the amount of $7,885.
9. Excludes $2,732,554 thru FY 1990 non-Federal contributions not required for authorized Little Blue Lakes project.
10. Corrected total. Excludes $42,149 interest during construction at Long Branch Lake project, and $500,000 work-in-kind.
11. Corps is relocating utilities requested by sponsor, City of Riverside, MO, that is required for the authorized project.
12. Dam Safety Assurance.

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1.		**MISSOURI RIVER, SIOUX CITY, IA, TO MOUTH (RULO, NE, TO MOUTH)**	
	Jul 25, 1912	Project adopted for securing a permanent navigable channel of 6-foot depth from Kansas City, MO to mouth.	H. Doc. 1287, 61st Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 241-62
	Aug 8, 1917	Fixed upstream limit of improvement at upper end of Quindaro Bend (274.8 miles from mouth) and provided for dredging.	H. Doc. 463, 64th Cong., (contains latest published map).
	Mar 3, 1925	For a minimum width of 200 feet and depth of 6 feet, with a reasonable additional width around bends, mouth to upper end of Quindaro Bend, Kansas City, MO.	P.L. 585-68
	Jan 12,1927	Appropriation of $12 million authorized for securing a 6-foot channel depth between Kansas City, MO, Quindaro Bend, and Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc.1120, 60th Cong., P.L. 560-70
	Jul 3, 1930	Appropriation of $15 million additional authorized; Additional allotments totaling $29,153,108 were made by Public Works Administration under provisions of National Industrial Recovery Act of 1933, and $9,669,791 allotted under provisions of Emergency Relief Appropriation Act of 1935.	P.L. 67-73 H.R. 11781 P.L. 520-71
	Aug 30, 1935	Completion of improvement from mouth to Sioux City, IA.	H. Doc. 238, 73d Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 409-73
	Mar 2, 1945	Securing a navigable channel of 9-foot depth and a minimum width of 300 feet.	H. Doc. 214, 76th Cong., (contains latest published map). P.L. 14-79
2.		**MISSOURI RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE MITIGATION, MO, KS, IA & NE**	
	Nov 17, 1986	Project for mitigation of fish and wildlife losses Missouri River Bank Stabilization and Navigation Project, MO, KS, IA & NE: April 24, 1984, Report of Chief of Engineers, authorized at estimated cost of $51,900,000.	Title VI, Section 601(a), Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 99-662.
	Aug 17, 1999	The above act is modified to increase by 118,650 acres the amount of land and interest in land to be acquired for the project.	Title III, Section 334, Water Resources Development Act of 1999, P.L. 106-53
3.		**BLUE RIVER BASIN, KANSAS CITY, MO**	
	Oct 12,1996	Project for flood control along the left bank of the Blue River from U.S. Highway 71 upstream for a distance of about 1 1/4 miles in Jackson County, MO, to the Bannister Federal Complex levee: Report of the Chief of Engineers, dated Sep 5, 1996, at a total cost of $17,082,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $12,043,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $5,039,000.	Title I, Section 101(a), Water Resources Development Act of 1996, P.L. 104-303

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.		**BLUE RIVER CHANNEL, KANSAS CITY, MO**	
	Dec 31, 1970	Adopted plan for Blue River Basin and authorized $40,000,000 for initiation and partial accomplishment.	H. Doc. 91-332, 91st Cong.
5.		**BRUSH CREEK, KANSAS CITY, MO**	
	Nov 17, 1986	Project for flood control on Brush Creek, a tributary of the Blue River, Kansas City, MO, authorized at estimated total cost of $16,100,000.	Sec. 401(a), Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 99-662
	Nov 28, 1990	Modified to authorize the Secretary of the Army to Construct the project substantially in accordance with the Post Authorization Change Report, dated April 1989 (revised January 1990), at a total cost of $26,200,000.	Water Resources Development Act of 1990, P.L. 101-640.
6.		**CLINTON LAKE, WAKARUSA RIVER, KS**	
	Oct 23, 1962	The project for the Kansas River, KS, NE and CO is authorized at an estimated cost of $88,070,000.	1962 Flood Control Act, H. Doc 578, 87th Cong. P.L. 87-874.
7.		**HARLAN COUNTY LAKE, REPUBLICAN, NE**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized $7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
8.		**HILLSDALE LAKE, BIG BULL CREEK, KS**	
	Sep 3, 1954	The comprehensive plan for the Missouri River Basin, Approved by the Act of June 28, 1938, and as amended and supplemented is further modified to include the project for flood protection on the Kansas River and tributaries. It is further modified to include the project for flood protection on the Osage River and tributaries.	P.L. 780, 83rd Cong., H. Doc. 549, 81st Cong.
9.		**KANOPOLIS LAKE, SMOKY HILL RIVER, KS**	
	June 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 7th Cong., P.L. 761.

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized $7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
10.		**LITTLE BLUE RIVER LAKES, MO**	
	Aug 13, 1968	Additional $38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin	P.L. 90-483, H. Doc. 169, 90th Cong.
11.		**LONG BRANCH LAKE, LITTLE CHARITON RIVER, MO**	
	Oct 27, 1965	The project for flood protection on the Chariton and Little Chariton Rivers and tributaries, IA and MO, is authorized at an estimated cost of $9,167,000.	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, H. Doc. 238, 89th Cong
12.		**MELVERN LAKE, MARAIS DES CYGNES (OSAGE) RIVER, KS**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642, 549 1/ and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
13.		**MILFORD LAKE, REPUBLICAN RIVER, KS**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 1/, 81st Cong.; P.L. 780
14.		**MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM, IA, NE, KS AND MO**	
	Aug 18,1941	Levees along both sides of river from Sioux City to Kansas City.	H. Doc 821, 76th Cong. P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Extended project from Kansas City to the mouth and Provided for increased protection.	H. Doc 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong.
15.		**PERRY LAKE, DELAWARE RIVER, KS**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642, 549 1/, and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
16.		**PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM (KANSAS CITY DISTRICT)**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong.

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized $7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22,1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong.
	Jul 24, 1946	Additional expenditure of $150 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	May 17, 1950	Additional expenditure of $250 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 for additional expenditure.	H. Docs. 642 and 549 1/ 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
	May 2, 1956	Modified general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin by deletion of construction of Red Willow Dam and Reservoir, NE, and addition of construction of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, KS.	
	Jul 3, 1958	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 409, 84th Cong.
	Jul 14, 1960	Additional expenditure of $207 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Dec 30, 1963	Additional expenditure of $80 million for prosecution of General comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and modified plan to include bank protection or rectification works below Garrison Dam.	
	Jun 18, 1965	Additional $116 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	May 12, 1967	Additional $20 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Aug 13, 1968	Additional $38 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin.	
	Dec 24, 1970	Change comprehensive plan name to Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	S. Doc. 91-1100, 91st Cong.
	Dec 23, 1971	Additional $101,000,000 for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	S. Doc. 92-222, 92nd Cong.
	Mar 7, 1974	Additional $72,000,000 for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Pick-Sloan Missouri River Basin Program.	

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
17.		**POMME DE TERRE LAKE, POMME DE TERRE RIVER, MO**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial Accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 and 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534.
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 642, 549 1/, and 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780.
18.		**POMONA LAKE, ONE HUNDRED TEN MILE CREEK, KS**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 1/, 561, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
19.		**RATHBUN LAKE, CHARITON RIVER, IA**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 561, 81st Cong., 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
20.		**SMITHVILLE LAKE, LITTLE PLATTE RIVER, MO**	
	Oct 27, 1965	The project for flood protection on the Platte River and tributaries, MO and IA, is authorized at an estimated cost of $26,889,000.	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89th Cong.)
21.		**TURKEY CREEK BASIN, KS & MO**	
	Aug 17, 1999	Project for flood control at the lower reaches of Turkey Creek Basin in Kansas City, KS and Kansas City, MO. Report of the Chief of Engineers dated April 21, 1999, at a total cost of $42,875,000, with an estimated Federal cost of $25,596,000 and an estimated non-Federal cost of $17,279,000.	Title I Section 101(a) Water Resources Development Act of 1999, P.L. 106-53
	Feb 20, 2003	Authorizing to construct the project in accordance with the plans and subject conditions, recommended in a final report of the Chief of Engineers completed by December 31, 2003 at a total project cost of $73,380,000 with estimated Federal cost of $45,304,000 and estimated non-Federal cost of $28,076,000	Title I Section 101(a) Water Resources Development Act of 2003, P.L. 108-7, Sec.v 123
22.		**TUTTLE CREEK LAKE, BIG BLUE RIVER, KS**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Adopted general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $9 million for initiation and partial accomplishment.	Flood Control Committee Doc. 1, 75th Cong., P.L. 761.

TABLE 27-B (continued) **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date of Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Aug 18, 1941	Modified general comprehensive plan to include Harlan County Dam and Reservoir on Republican River, NE, other supplemental flood control works on upper Republican River, and authorized $7 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 842, 76th Cong.; P.L. 77-228
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 & 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 645
	WRDA 1986	Dam Safety Assurance Program, (DSAP)- On Jan 13th, 2003, Dwight Beranke, Directorate of Civil Works, HQUSACE, signed Record of Decision on the Evaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement for Tuttle Creek ground modification project. ASA for Civil Works and/or Congressional authorization was not required for any documents associated with the DSAP.	WRDA 1986, Sec 1203 P.L. 99-662
23.		**WILSON LAKE, SALINE RIVER, KS**	
	Dec 22, 1944	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $200 million additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 475 and S. Docs. 191 & 247, 78th Cong., P.L. 534
	Jul 14, 1960 2/	Additional expenditure of $207 million for prosecution of general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin	S. Doc. 96, 86th Cong., P.L. 645
24.		**HARRY S. TRUMAN DAM AND RESERVOIR, OSAGE RIVER, MO**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 1/, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780
	Oct 23, 1962	The Kaysinger Bluff Reservoir is hereby modified in accordance with recommendations of the Chief of Engineers in H. Doc. 578, 87th Cong., at an estimated additional cost of $43,245,000; provided, that nothing in this Act shall be construed as authorizing the acquisition of additional lands for the establishment of a national wildlife refuge at the reservoir.	1962 Flood Control Act, H. Doc. 578, 87th Cong., P.L. 87-874
25.		**STOCKTON LAKE, SAC RIVER, MO**	
	Sep 3, 1954	Expanded general comprehensive plan for Missouri River Basin and authorized $217,710,000 additional expenditure.	H. Doc. 549 1/, 81st Cong.; 83rd Cong., P.L. 780

1/ Contains latest published maps of Missouri River

2/ Report of Chief of Engineers on justification of Wilson Dam and Reservoir, submitted in compliance with Public Law 505, 84th Congress, published as Senate Document 96, 86th Congress, was approved July 14, 1960 (Public Law 645).

TABLE 27-C

OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to September 2005 Construction	Cost to September 2005 Operation and Maintenance
Fort Leavenworth Bridge removal	Complete	1965	270,393	--
Gasconade River, MO 1/, 2/	Complete	1931	139,003	85,077

1/ Improvement, adequate for existing needs. Project for maintenance only. Curtailment of project in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong.

2/ Inactive portion of project deauthorized Jan 1, 1990 in accordance with Section 1001(b)(1) of Water Resources Development Act (WRDA) of 1986 (P.L. 99-662).

TABLE 27-E **OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Operation and Maintenance
Abilene, KS	Completed	1961	1,099,350	--
Atchison, KS	Completed	1973	4,099,590	--
Barnard, KS 1/	Completed	--	127,860	--
Bartley, NE	Completed	1953	118,269	--
Bedford, East Fork, 102 River, IA 1/	Completed	1974	652,414	--
Big Blue River, Seward, NE 1/	Completed	--	126,887	--
Big Stranger Creek, KS 1/	Completed	--	337,131	--
Blue River Basin, Overland Park, KS				
Indian Creek Channel Modification 1/	Completed	1994	269,288 2/	--
Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO (1965 Act) 3/	Completed	1977	692,706 3/	--
Chariton River, MO (1944 Act)	Completed	1973	8,052,990	--
Elk Creek, Clyde, KS 1/	Completed	1984	989,015	--
Fairbury, Little Blue River, NE	Completed	1973	726,966	--
Frankfort, Black Vermillion River, KS	Completed	1966	1,271,025	--
Gypsum, Gypsum Creek, KS 1/	Completed	1984	2,782,793 4/	--
Indianola, NE	Completed	1950	67,275	--
Kansas City, Kansas River, KS (62 Mod)	Completed	1984	25,010,500 5/	--
Kansas Citys on MO and KS Rivers,				
MO and KS	Completed	1980	42,434,197 6/	--
Lawrence, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1985	8,773,488 7/	--
Little Blue River Channel Improvement,				
Little Blue River, MO	Completed	1989	25,530,083	--
Manhattan, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1967	2,488,585	--
Missouri River at New Haven, MO				
(Sec 212, 1950 Act)	Completed	--	139,883	--
Osawatomie, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	Completed	1973	2,036,624	--
Ottawa, Osage, (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	Completed	1966	4,462,661	--
Perry Lake Area (Road Improvements), KS	Completed	1982	5,315,168	--
Rathbun Lake Fish Hatchery	Completed	1975	700,000	--
Salina, Smoky Hill River, KS	Completed	1967	3,878,668	--
Seward, NE 1/	Completed	--	126,887	--
Stonehouse Creek, Jefferson Co., KS 1/	Completed	1972	246,995	--
Topeka, Kansas River, KS	Completed	1974	21,174,593	--
Trimble Wildlife Area, Smithville Lake, MO	Completed	1990	1,570,000	--

1/ Authorized by the Chief of Engineers under Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended.
2/ Required non-Federal contributions $129,680.
3/ Inactive units Little Chariton River (East and Middle Fork) and Mussell Fork were deauthorized Jan 1,1990 by Section 1001(b)(1) of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, P.L. 99-662. Construction cost includes $481,106 cost of completed Shoal Creek Unit and $211,600 cost of deauthorized Little Chariton River and Mussell Fork units.
4/ Includes $130,841 non-Federal contributions.
5/ Inactive units Kansas Avenue Bridge and Approach, and Lower Argentine Units were deauthorized July 9, 1995 in accordance with Section 1001(b)(2) of WRDA of 1986, P.L. 99-662. Construction cost above includes $67,500 for deauthorized Bridge and Approach Unit; does not include $1,181,000 non-Federal Contributions.
6/ Includes $619,787 non-Federal contributions for work desired by local interests, but not required under the project. The project as a whole is complete except for Turkey Creek facilities in Central Industrial District Unit.
7/ Includes $153,377 non-Federal contributions.

TABLE 27-G

DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Arlington Lake, MO	1948	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, as modified by Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944	$8,651	--	Aug 5, 1977
Beatrice, Big Blue River, NE	1965	Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	16,317	--	May 6, 1981
Braymer Lake, Shoal Creek, MO	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Brookfield Lake, Yellow Creek, MO	1976	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298, (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	451,400		Jul 16, 2002
Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO (1965 Act)-- Inactive Units Little Chariton River (East and Middle Fork) and Mussell Fork Units only 1/	1977	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 238, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	211,600	--	Jan 1, 1990
Dry Fork and East Fork Lakes, Fishing River, MO	1974	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 281, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	51,989	--	Jan 1, 1990
East Muddy Creek, MO	1966	Authorized by 1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Fort Scott Lake	1976	1954 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 549, 81st Cong. 2nd Sess.)	757,500	--	Apr 5, 1999
Garnett Lake, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	1973	Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	71,466	--	Nov 17, 1986
Gasconade River Navigation, MO	1931	Curtailment of project in H. Doc. 467, 69th Cong. 1928	2/	--	Jan 1, 1990
Grand River, MO					
Lower Grand River (1965 Act)	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)		--	Jul 16, 2002
Upper Grand River 1965 Act	1966	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
Grove Lake, Soldier Creek, KS	1977	1962 Flood Control Act (S. Doc. 122, 87th Cong. 2nd Sess.)	1,754,019	--	Nov 17, 1986
Hackleman Corners Lake, Cedar Creek, MO	--	Authorized by Flood Control Act approved September 3, 1954	--	--	Aug 5, 1977
Harry S Truman Dam and Reservoir, MO (Downstream Fish and Wildlife Mitigation)	--				Jul 16, 2002
Hays, Big Creek, KS 3/	1974	1965 Flood Control Act P.L. 89-298 (S. Doc. 22, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	499,200	--	Jan 18, 1978

TABLE 27-G (continued) **DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Indian Lake, Blue River, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332 91st Cong., 2nd Sess.)	127,297	--	Nov 17, 1986
Kansas City, Kansas River, KS (62) Mod)--Inactive Units Kansas Avenue Bridge Approach, and Lower Argentine Units Only	1984	1962 Flood Control Act, S. Doc. 122, 87th Cong., P.L. 87-874	67,500 [4/]	--	Jul 9, 1995
Kansas River Navigation	1980	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298, Sec. 201	259,900	--	Nov 17, 1986
Lawrence, Kansas River, KS, South Lawrence Unit	1981	1954 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 642, 81st Cong., 2nd Sess.)	--	--	Apr 5, 1999
Marysville, KS	--	Flood Control Act of September 3, 1954	133,682	--	Jan 1967
Melvern Lake and Pomona Lake (Road Improvements) KS (1974 Act)	--	Water Resources Development Act of 1974, Section 17	--	--	Jan 1, 1990
Mercer Lake, Weldon River, MO	1976	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	432,245		Jul 16, 2002
Merriam, Turkey Creek, KS	1970	Flood Control Act apprvd September 3, 1954	39,708	--	Nov 27, 1973
Mill Lake, Blue River, MO	1971	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.)	--	--	Nov 17, 1986
Missouri River Levee System, IA, KS, MO, and NE Deauthorized by Sec. 1002 Water Resources Development Act of 1968, P.L. 99-662, Section 1002: Units R402; R393-395; and R414	--	Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, P.L. 228, 77th Cong.	57,500	--	Nov 17, 1986
Deauthorized in accordance with WRDA Section 1001(b)(1): Units L36; R42; L51; R55-59-61; L68-92; R70; L78; R87; L94; L99; L103; R104; R107; R112; L117; L121; L124; L129; L134; L137-139; L145; R150; L154;	--	Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, P.L. 228, 77th Cong.	1,631,700	--	Jan 1, 1990

TABLE 27-G (continued) **DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
L157; R161; L164; R169; L175; R179-184; L191-196; L205; L217; R226; R240; R251; L256; R259; L263-270 5/; R272; R284; R302; R336; L353; L357; R361; L362; L392; L419-426; L435; R512-513, Section III L330-345;L319-325; L294;L504-512-519;R-331;R-328;L-100					
Onaga Lake, Vermillion Creek, KS		Flood Control Act of 1962, October 23, 1962, (P.L. 87-874)	2,178,261	--	Nov 17, 1986
Osage River Navigation, MO, lock and dam	1952	Original lock and dam authorized Mar 3, 1899; improvement authorized in 1928; placed in standby status July 1952, and operation & maintenance discontinued.	658,076 6/	--	Jan 1, 1990
Pattonsburg Lake, Grand River, MO					
1965 Act	1976	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298	--	--	Jul 16, 2002
I-35 Highway Relocation	1976	(H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	393,623	--	Jan 1, 1990
Town Relocation	1976		91,929	--	Jan 1, 1990
Pioneer Lake, KS	1952	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, as modified by Flood Control Act of August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 22, 1944	95,692	--	Aug 5, 1977
Platte River, MO Channel Improvement	1973	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	222,193		Jul 16, 2002
Pomme de Terre Lake (Power Addition), MO	1954 1974	Flood Control Act of 1954 (H. Doc. 549, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.)	--	--	Nov 17, 1986
Richland Lake, MO	1948	Flood Control Act approved June 28, 1938, as modified by Flood Control Act approved August 18, 1941, and expanded by Flood Control Act approved December 2, 1944	8,548	--	Aug 5, 1977
Smithville Channel, Little Platte River, MO	1973	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 262, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	6,896		Jul 16, 2002
Tomahawk Lake, Blue River, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.)	77,189	--	Nov 17, 1986
Trenton Lake, Thompson River, MO	1966	1965 Flood Control Act, P.L. 89-298 (H. Doc. 241, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.)	--	--	Jul 16, 2002

TABLE 27-G (continued) **DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS**

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date and Authority	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	Date Deauthorized
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS (Road Improvement--1974 Mod.)	1977	Sec. 18 of Water Resources Development Act of 1974	3,000	--	Nov 17, 1986
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS Road and Bridge (1976 Act)	--	Water Resources Development Act of 1976, Section 189, P.L. 94-587	--	--	Jan 1, 1990
Wolf-Coffee Lake, Blue River, KS	1976	1970 Flood Control Act (H. Doc. 332, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.)	1,095,020	--	Nov 17, 1986

1/ For completed Shoal Creek unit of Chariton-Little Chariton Basin, MO, see Table 27-E.

2/ For completed project see Table 27-C. Deauthorized under Sec. 1001(b)(1) WRDA of 1986, P.L. 99-662.

3/ Hays, Lincoln Draw, KS, Section 205 feasibility study terminated in March 1991 due to lack of identifiable project that would meet dam safety concerns.

4/ For completed Argentine, Amourdale, and Central Industrial Units of project, see Table 27-E.

5/ Incorrectly shown as R263-270 in the deauthorization act.

6/ Operation and maintenance costs $850,495. Deauthorized under Sec. 1001(b)(1) of WRDA, P.L. 99-662.

MISSOURI RIVER LEVEE SYSTEM
(See Section 14 of Text)

TABLE 27-H

Unit	Miles of Levee	Status
R512-513 Richardson Co. D.D. No. 7	19.1	Complete—1958
R500 Iowa Point D. D. No. 4	4.1	Complete—1954
Kimsey Holly Creek	4.4	Complete—1970
L497 Forest City L. D.	16.0	Complete—1962
L488 Holt Co. D. D. No. 7	11.5	Complete—1955
R482 Burr Oak D. D. No. 3	8.2	Complete—1954
L476 Amazonia L. D.	10.8	Complete—1956
R460-471 Elwood-Gladden L. D.	13.8	Complete—1968
L455 S. St. Joseph L. D.	15.6	Complete—1967
L443-448 Halls L. D.	17.3	Complete—1957
R440 Atchison & Doniphan Co. D. D.	10.7	Complete—1959
L408 Farley-Beverly D. D.	12.2	Complete (Levee raise modification)--1972
L400 Waldron L. D.	7.6	Complete—1957
L385 Riverside-Quindaro D. D.	6.5	Complete—2005
R351 Atherton L. D.	15.9	Complete—1966
L330-345 Orrick L. D.	43.4	Inactive
L319-325 Henrietta-Crooked River D. D.	35.0	Inactive
L246 Brunswick-Dalton D. D.	20.0	Complete—1983
L142	6.0	Planning underway
Remaining units		Detailed planning not initiated

KANSAS CITY DISTRICT PROJECTS INCLUDED IN PICK-SLOAN MISSOURI BASIN PROGRAM
(See Section 16 of Text)

TABLE 27-I

Project	Status [1]	Federal Cost [2]	Non-Federal Cost [3]	Non-Federal Reimbursable [4]
Abilene, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	$1,099,350	$287,000	
Bartley, Republican River, NE	C	118,269	9,500	
Fort Scott Lake, Marmaton River, KS	D	71,186,000	19,314,000	$44,800,000 [5]
Garnett Lake, Pottawatomie Creek, KS	D	71,466	--	
Harlan County Lake, Republican River, NE	C	48,129,549	--	
Harry S. Truman Dam and Reservoir, Osage River, MO	C	550,908,965	--	138,385,000 [6]
Hillsdale Lake, Big Bull Creek, KS	C	64,161,400	--	21,145,338 [5]
Indianola, Republican River, NE	C	67,275	7,592	
Kanopolis Lake, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	12,577,227	--	
Lawrence, Kansas River, KS	C	8,620,111	2,130,000	
Manhattan, Kansas River, KS	C	2,488,585	265,000	
Melvern Lake, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	C	37,436,530	--	7,131,834 [7]
Melvern Lake and Pomona Lake (Road Improvement), KS (1974 Authorization)	D	--	--	
Milford Lake, Republican River, KS	C	49,566,492	--	12,162,134
Missouri River Levee System 8/	A	160,323,000	52,503,000	
Osawatomie, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	C	2,036,624	348,300	
Ottawa, Osage (Marais des Cygnes) River, KS	C	4,462,661	876,000	
Perry Lake, Delaware River, KS	C	49,095,918	--	8,551,805 [5]
Pomme de Terre Lake, Pomme de Terre River, MO	C	17,365,453	--	
Pomona Lake, Osage River Basin, KS	C	14,003,238	--	862,923 [5]
Salina, Smoky Hill River, KS	C	3,878,668	1,960,000	
Stockton Lake, Sac River, MO	C	79,975,357	--	24,206,593 [9]
Topeka, Kansas River, KS	C	21,174,593	10,383,492	
Tuttle Creek Lake, Big Blue River, KS	C	80,584,079	--	2,333,916 [5]
Tuttle Creek Lake, KS--Road and Bridge (1976 Act)	D	--	--	
Tuttle Creek Lake (Road Improvement), KS (1974 Modification)	D	3,000	--	
Wilson Lake, Saline River, KS	C	20,463,367	--	

1/ Status: A = Active; C = Completed; D = Deauthorized; I = Inactive.

2/ Actual appropriations for completed and deauthorized projects; estimated appropriation requirements for active and inactive projects.

3/ Estimated cost during construction.

4/ Future reimbursement of initial Federal cost.

5/ Estimated reimbursement costs allocated to water supply.

6/ Estimated reimbursement costs allocated to power.

7/ In accordance with the Memorandum of Understanding between the State of Kansas and the Dept. of the Army dated 1985, payment in full of $7,131,834 for 50,000 acre-feet of water supply was made in March 1995.

8/ Active portion of project. Currently estimated cost (2005): Deferred portion of project--$46,753,000 Federal and $4,336,000 non-Federal; Inactive portion of project--$104,791,000 Federal and $11,296,000 non-Federal. Actual cost of deauthorized units (1990) is $1,689,200 Federal.

9/ Includes $22,116,864 estimated reimbursement costs allocated to power, and $2,089,729 estimated reimbursement costs allocated to water supply.

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

TABLE 27-J — **Month Inspected (See Section 25 of Text)**

Project	Month Inspected
Missouri River Main Stem	
R482, R500, R440 and Atchison, KS	Apr-2005
L497, L488, L476	Apr-2005
Kimsey Holley Creek, MO	Apr-2005
Birmingham, MO	May-2005
Fairfax Jersey Creek (KCK)	Apr-2005
North Kansas City, MO (Lower Section	May-2005
L408, L400, R471-460 and R351-I	May-2005
KCMO Units - CID (MO), East Bottoms, NKC Airport	Jun-2005
L448-443	Aug-2005
L455	Aug-2005
L246, Lower Chariton, MO and New Haven, MO	Aug-Sep 2005
R512-513	Nov-2005
Kansas River	
North Topeka, Soldier Creek	Apr-2005
South Topeka Units-Oakland, South Topeka, Auburndale and Waterworks Unit	Apr-2005
Manhattan, KS	Apr-2005
Ft Riley, KS	Nov-2005
Lawrence, KS	Sep-2005
Kaw Valley--Argentine, Armourdale, Lower Fairfax, CID (KS)	
Lower Fairfax (all KCK)	Nov-2005
Osage River (MO) Marais des Cygnes (KS)	
Ottawa, KS	Jun-2005
Osawatomie, KS	Jun-2005
Smokey Hill, Saline, Solomon Rivers & Tributaries (KS)	
Abilene, KS	Sep-2005
Salina, KS	Sep-2005
Barnard, KS	Sep-2005
Gypsum, KS	Sep-2005
Republican River	
Clyde, KS	May-2005
Indianola, NE	Sep-2005
Big and Little Blue Rivers (KS & NE)	
Frankfort, KS	Apr-2005
Fairbury, NE, Seward, NE	Sep-2005
Blue River (MO)	
GSA Complex (KCMO)	May-2005
Blue River Channel & Brush Creek (KCMO)	Jun-2005
Little Blue River Channel, Jackson County, MO	
R351-II	May-2005
Little Blue River Channel, Jackson, MO	Jun-2005
Lake City AAP, MO	Jul-2005

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS (See Section 25 of Text)

TABLE 27-J (continued)

Project	Month Inspected
Miscellaneous – Improved Channels	
Bedford, IA	Jul-2005
Shoal Creek, MO	Aug-2005
Macon-Adair Project, Kirksville, MO	Aug-2005
Stonehouse Creek, KS and Stranger Creek, KS	Nov-2005

WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
(See Section 28 of Text)

TABLE 27-K

Study	Status [1/]	Fiscal Year Cost
Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205, 1948 Flood Control Act Public Law 858, 80th Congress, June 30, 1948, as Amended		
Section 205 Coordination Account	O	$3, 111
Blacksnake Creek, St. Joseph -- 170801	F	5,777
TOTAL ALL SECTION 205 ACTIVITIES		$8,905
Emergency Streambank Protection—Sec 14, 1946 Flood Control Act Public Law 526, 79th Congress, July 24, 1946, as Amended		
Section 14 Coordination Account	O	$11,377
Blue River, KCMO, Kansas City, MO	D	87
Chariton River, MO	D	67
Delaware River Water Intake, Kickapoo Res, KS	C	-2,076
Flat Creek, MO	C	83,160
Middle Fork, Grand US 169, MO	C	-4,480
Petite Saline Creek, MO	C	1, 382
Platt City Sewer, Platte City, MO	D	348
Route YY, Worth County, MO	D	174
Rush Creek, Parkville, MO	D	159,856
South Fork Clear Creek, Route FF, Maryville	C	-3,786
Stranger Creek at K32, KS	D	260
Thompson River, Trenton, MO, Rt. 6	C	35,403
West Fork Medicine Creek, Galt Bridge	D	-12
TOTAL ALL SECTION 14 ACTIVITIES		$ 281,773

WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES
(See Section 28 of Text)

TABLE 27-K (continued)

Study	Status 1/	Fiscal Year Cost
Project Modifications for Improvement of Environment Section 1135, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 Public Law 662, 99th Congress, November 17, 1986		
Section 1135 Coordination Account	O	$ 3, 123
Bloomington State Park, MO	D	149
Blue Valley, Jackson County, MO	D	2,474
Brush Creek, K.C., MO	F	1,644
Ft. Osage Wetlands, Jackson County, MO	D	124
Greenville, Marsh, IA	C	294,255
Kansas River Riverfront, MO	F	168,034
Long Branch lake Ecosystem Restoration	F	340
Milford Hatchery Wetlands	R	16
Rathbun Lake Habitat Restoration, IA	C	350,971
Rathbun Shoreline Site Restoration, IA	R	6
Smithville Aquatic Plantings	D	4,452
Stumps Wetlands Kanopolis Lake Project	D	139
TOTAL ALL SECTION 1135 ACTIVITIES		$ 1,460,064
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Section 206, Water Resources Development Act of 1996 Public Law 303, 104th Congress, October 12, 1996		
Section 206 Coordination Account	O	$1,465
Chariton River/Rathbun Lake Watershed	C	260,492
Straightwater Marsh Wetland Habitat	C	1,765
TOTAL ALL SECTION 206 ACTIVITIES		$ 263,738

1/ Status: I = Initial; D = Planning and Design Analysis; F = Feasibility; C = Construction; P = Plans and Specs; O = Coordination; R = PRP

WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES

TABLE 27-K (continued) **(See Section 28 of Text)**

Emergency Response Activities
(See Section 29 of Text)

Emergency Flood Control Activities – Repair
Flood Fighting, and Rescue Work
Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and Antecedent Legislation

Activity	Approp. 96X3125 FY05 Expenditures	Total by Category
FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES		
Disaster Preparedness Program -- 100		
Planning Activities	$ 445,206	
Training and Exercise	0	
Facilities	16,085	
Total Disaster Preparedness Program -- 100	$ 461,291	
Emergency Operations -- 200		
Response Operations – 210	$ 36,324	
Acquisition of Supplies & Equipment	0	
Operational Deployment	0	
Total Emergency Operations – 200	$ 36,324	
Rehabilitation and Inspection Program -- 300		
Federal Flood Control Works	$ -113	
Non-Federal Flood Control Works	0	
Field Investigation	20,244	
Initial Inspections	14,122	
Continuing Eligibility Inspections	121,480	
Total Rehabilitation and Inspections Program -- 300	$ 155,733	
Emergency Water Supplies and Draught Assistance – 400		
Field Investigations	0	
Total Emergency Water supplies and Draught Assistance -- 400	$ 0	
Hazard Mitigation – 600		
Hazard Mitigation Team Activities	0	
Total Hazard Mitigation – 600	$ 0	
FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES TOTAL FEDERAL NON-REIMBURSEABLE ACTIVITIES		$ 653,348

Activity	Rivers and Harbors Contributed Funds Approp 96X8862 FY05 Expenditures	
SPONSOR CONTRIBUTED FUNDS		
Maintenance – 300	$ 803,784	
Total Sponsor Contributed Funds		$ 803,784
TOTAL ALL EMERGENCY RESPONSE ACTIVITIES EXPENDITURES		$ 1,457,132

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(See Section 30 of Text)

TABLE 27-L

Item and PWI Number	Federal Cost FY 05	Total by Category
SURVEYS (Category 100)		
Flood Damage Prevention Studies – 120		
Brush Creek Basin Study, KS & MO - 013396	$58,508	
Kansas City's, MO & KS -- 013268	464,309	
Manhattan, KS – 013394	37,916	
Topeka, KS – 081396	160,750	
Upper Turkey Creek, KS (Recon & Feas) – 014411	238,142	
Wears Creek, Jefferson City – 081377	10,068	
Subtotal	$969,693	
Comprehensive Studies – 150		
Missouri & Mississippi Rivers Enhancement -- 010642	$5	
Review of Authorized Projects -- 160		
MRLS, Units L455 and R460-471 -- 013267	$106,107	
Miscellaneous Activities -- 170		
Special Investigations -- 017250	$59,232	
Interagency Water Resources Development -- 014713	4,658	
North American Waterfowl Mgmt -- 053904	1,734	
Subtotal	$65,624	
Coordination with other Agencies and Non-Federal Interests -- 180		
Coop with Other Water Resources Agencies -- 181-- 053907	$2,469	
Planning Assistance to States – 186	133,224	
Subtotal	$135,693	
TOTAL SURVEYS (Category 100)		$1,277,122
COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category 200)		
Flood Plain Management Services – 250		
Flood Plain Management Service Unit -- 082030	$36,674	
Technical Services – 082040	26,723	
Quick Responses – 082045	2,969	
Flood Plains Management Study -- 082500	-68	
Special Studies—SS Union County, Approx. Study, IA – 083945	9,866	
Subtotal	$76,164	
Hydrologic Studies – 260		
General Hydrology Studies – 053820	$10,492	
TOTAL COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA (Category – 200)		$86,656

ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS
(See Section 30 of Text)

TABLE 27-L

Item and PWI Number	Federal Cost FY 05	Total by Category
PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN		
Flood control Projects (Project Not Fully Authorized) (Category 450)		
Swope Park industrial KC, MO – 012821	$211,746	
Flood control Projects (Project Fully Authorized) (Category 600)	$ 0	
TOTAL PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN		$211,746
GRAND TOTAL ACTIVE GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS		$1,575,524

TABLE 27-M

REGULATORY PROGRAM
(See Section 34 of Text)

Item and PWI Number	Federal Cost FY 05	Total by Category
REGULATORY PROGRAM		
Permit Evaluation -- 100		
REG -- Permit Evaluation -- 008204	$2,584,115	
Enforcement -- 200		
REG -- Enforcement – 008205	$218,478	
Environmental Impact Statement -- 500		
REG -- Environmental Impact Statement -- 088870	$0	
Administrative Appeals -- 600		
REG -- Administrative Appeals -- 013579	$9,132	
Compliance – Authorized Activities & Mitigation -- 700		
REG -- Compliance – Authorized Activities & Mitigation -- 008205	$242,733	
Compliance – Authorized Activities & Mitigation -- 800		
REG -- Compliance – Authorized Activities & Mitigation -- 008205	$ 18,377	
TOTAL REGULATORY PROGRAM		$3,072,835

PORTLAND, OR DISTRICT

The territorial limits of the Portland District include the Pacific coastal drainage area of the State of Oregon, the portions of the States of Oregon and Washington which lie within the Columbia River watershed downstream of the Umatilla Bridge below McNary Dam, and south central Oregon west of the Malheur River and the Steens Mountains, but not including that part which drains into the Klamath Lake and River.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. CHETCO RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Siskiyou Mountains of Coast Range at an elevation of 4,000 feet, flows for about 51 miles in a circuitous route, and empties into Pacific Ocean at Brookings, OR, 300 miles south of entrance to Columbia River and 345 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration Charts 18600 and 18203).

Existing project. Provides for two jetties at the mouth of the river. Modification of 1965 authorized an entrance channel 120 feet wide by 14 feet deep; a barge turning basin about 250 feet wide, 650 feet long, and 14 feet deep; and a small boat access channel 100 feet wide by 12 feet deep. Also authorized was a 450-foot extension of north jetty with an increase in elevation of existing portion and a protective dike about 1,800 feet long with a top elevation of 18 feet. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 6.9 feet and extreme is about 12 feet.

Construction of jetties was completed December 1957. Removal of rock pinnacles and an abandoned bridge structure was accomplished in June 1959. Under authorized modification of October 1965, two contracts were completed. Construction of entrance channel and extension of north jetty was completed in July 1969. Construction of a protective dike, turning basin and small boat access channel was completed in March 1970. The authorization was modified by WRDA 92 to "direct the Secretary of the Army to assume maintenance of the approximately 200-foot long access channel to the south commercial boat basin consistent with authorized project depths". This channel will be maintained in lieu of the small boat access channel.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. The Port of Brookings has developed two large boat basins, one for commercial fishing boats and the other for sport boats, and a public boat-launching ramp. There are four fish receiving docks and a sea-going barge dock for lumber loading and storage. There is also a privately owned marina and a Coast Guard Station.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations.)

2. COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR

Location. The Columbia River rises in British Columbia, through which it flows for 425 miles. It enters the United States in northeastern Washington, and empties into the Pacific Ocean 645 miles north of San Francisco Bay and 160 miles south of Strait of Juan DeFuca. Total length of river is 1,210 miles. (See NOAA Charts 18520, 18521, 18522, 18523, 18524, 18526, and 18531; also Geological Survey Map of Washington.) Willamette River rises in Cascade Range in western Oregon, flows northerly, and empties into Columbia River about 100 miles from the sea. Its length from source of Middle Fork is about 294 miles. Project embraces 103.5 miles of Columbia River below Vancouver, WA, and 14.6 miles of Willamette River below Portland, OR. (See NOAA Chart 18526 and Geological Survey Map, State of Oregon.)

Existing project. Provides for a channel 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide from River Mile 106.5 to 105.5, the distance between existing highway and railroad bridges; a channel 40 feet deep and 600 feet wide from Vancouver, WA, River Mile 105.5 to mouth of Columbia River, River Mile 3; a turning basin at Vancouver, WA, 40 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and about 5,000 feet long; a turning basin at Longview, WA, 40 feet deep, average width of 1,200 feet, and about 6,000 feet long; and a channel 40 feet deep in the Willamette River with varying widths of 600 to 1,900 feet from the mouth (River Mile 0) to Broadway Bridge (River Mile 11.6) which encompasses Portland Harbor area, subject to provisions that channel from mouth of Willamette River to turning basin at Vancouver, WA, be limited to 500 feet in width until need for additional width is demonstrated by developed traffic. Existing project also provides for auxiliary channels 10 feet deep and 300 feet wide near Cathlamet, WA; 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide in St. Helens, (Oregon); and 30 feet deep and 500 feet wide connecting upper end of St. Helens Channel with main ship channel of Columbia; 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide along frontage of town of Rainier, OR, extended to its upper and lower ends to deep water in Columbia River, 8 feet deep and 150 feet wide from this depth in Columbia River through old mouth of Cowlitz River to a point about 3,000 feet upstream from present terminus of harbor line; a channel from Longview Port dock downstream along pier head line and past Weyerhaeuser Timber Co. plant at Longview to a connection with main ship channel below Mount Coffin, the downstream 2,400 feet of this channel to be 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide and remainder to be 28 feet deep and 250 feet wide; construction of a small boat mooring basin at Astoria, OR, to include a sheet pile, sand-filled breakwater about 2,400 feet long with a 30-foot roadway along its full length, and steel pile shore wings totaling about 1,460 feet long and for stone-and-pile dikes and revetments. Plane of reference in estuary from mouth of Harrington Point is mean lower low water; thence to Portland and Vancouver, adopted low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth of Columbia is about 8 feet, and at Portland and Vancouver, about 3 feet at low stage of rivers. Extreme tidal ranges are about 13 and 3 feet, respectively. Annual freshets have little effect on stage of tide at mouth of Columbia; at Portland and Vancouver, they average about 12 feet, while highest know reached a stage of 33 feet above water at Portland.

Work on the 40-foot channel in Columbia River from Portland, OR, and Vancouver, WA, to the sea was completed in 1976. Auxiliary channel in vicinity of Longview was completed in 1949, and improvement of mouth of Cowlitz River and small boat mooring basin at Astoria were completed in 1950. Project depths are maintained all year except for the period immediately following the annual freshet in May-June when shoaling occurs at several locations. Timing of vessel movement with tidal fluctuations permits maximum draft conditions. In Columbia and Willamette Rivers between mouth and Broadway Bridge at Portland a depth of 40 feet at low tide and 42 feet at high tide is practicable all year. In Columbia River between mouth of Willamette River and Vancouver, WA, depths of 40 and 42 feet at low and high tide, respectively, are practicable all year. (For details relating to previous project, see pages 1995 and 1998 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1746 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-3 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. At Portland, OR, there are six Port of Portland terminals consisting of 43 berths equipped to handle general cargo, bulk cargo, lumber, automobiles, lift-on-lift-off and roll-on-roll-off containers, and break-bulk vessels. The Port of Portland owns and operates a major ship repair yard, which includes the west coast's largest, and the world's third largest, floating dry dock. Also available in the harbor area are privately operated facilities for receiving, storing and out loading petroleum, wood chips, grain, logs, sand and gravel, cement, and steel products.

At Astoria, OR, there is a terminal with facilities for receiving and handling all types of general cargo.

At Vancouver, WA, there are municipal facilities capable of berthing five ships simultaneously. Each berth is completely outfitted with mechanical and lift facilities for receiving and handling all types of cargo. The port has a low dock to handle roll-on-roll-off and side-port discharging vessels. The grain terminal has a storage capacity of 4,500,000 bushels.

Port of Longview has a public terminal on Columbia River and a privately owned grain elevator with a capacity of 6,900,000 bushels. This port also has a heavy lift facility, with a capacity of 600 tons.

Port of Kalama has two berthing areas, one port owned and one private.

At other locations on Columbia River between Portland and Columbia River entrance there are sufficient private facilities to accommodate river vessels and fishing craft. These facilities, with planned extensions, are considered adequate for existing commerce. (For details, see Port Series Nos. 33 and 34, Corps of Engineers, published in 1974 and 1975 respectively.)

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

3. COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA

Location. Baker Bay is a shallow body of water about 15 square miles in extent on the north side of Columbia River Estuary near its mouth. The bay is separated from the river by Sand Island, a low-lying sand bar only a few feet above high tide level. (See NOAA Chart 18521.)

Existing project. A mooring basin 10 and 12 feet deep, about 20 acres in extent with protecting breakwaters; and a west channel 16 feet deep and 200 feet wide for the first 2,000 feet, then 16 feet deep and 150 feet wide to the boat basin; a channel east of Sand Island to Port of Ilwaco, a distance of about 4 miles. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet, and extreme about 13 feet.

Channel extending through easterly passage of Sand Island was completed in 1934. This portion of authorized project is not passable and is not maintained at the present time. Dredging west channel to 8 feet was accomplished September 1948. Deepening west channel to 10 feet, and boat basin and breakwater construction at Ilwaco, WA, was finished December 1957, and again, deepening of the west channel to 16 feet completed in August 1985 under Section 107, finished the project.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Wharves, floats, ramps, and berths, for fishing craft, barges and towboats. Small-boat basin and protecting breakwater provides moorings for numerous fishing and recreational craft all year. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

4. COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK, WA, AND HEAD OF SAND ISLAND

Location. At easterly end of Baker Bay, lying on north side of Columbia River near mouth. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 6151.)

Existing Project. Channel 10 feet deep and 150 feet wide, extending from head of Sand Island to Chinook; a turning and mooring basin at upper end of channel, 10 feet deep, 660 feet long, and ranging from 275 to 500 feet wide; reconstruction of easterly 393 feet of existing breakwater; and extension of existing breakwater easterly and thence northerly to connect with shore in vicinity of Portland Street, Chinook, WA. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet and extreme about 13 feet.

Project as originally authorized was completed in 1940. The 10-foot channel depth modification was accomplished September 1958. Rehabilitation of existing breakwater was completed September 1962.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Chinook Packing Company owns a wharf for receiving fresh fish, and one additional fish buying company is located at Chinook. A portion of wharf is also used as a public landing. At upper end of channel there is a turning and mooring basin with facilities for mooring 350 fishing and recreational craft. Adequate terminal and mooring facilities include a public launching ramp, hoist with 10-ton capacity and suitable supply facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Completed dredging initiated in FY 04.

5. COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA

Location. The Columbia River entrance is 645 miles north of San Francisco Bay. Project is about 120 miles downstream of Portland, OR and Vancouver, WA. For description of Columbia River see Section 3.

Existing project. Provides for a one-half-mile-wide channel across a bar 55 feet deep (mean lower low water) for the northernmost 2,000 feet, and 48 feet deep (mean lower low water) along the southern 640 feet, to be secured by two rubble mound jetties, spur jetty "A" on the north shore and by dredging. The north jetty is about 2.5 miles long and the south jetty about 6.6 miles long; spur jetty "A" is about 0.3 miles long. Tidal range on bar between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet, and extreme about 13 feet.

The originally authorized project depth of 40 feet was completed in 1918, south jetty completed in 1914 and north jetty in 1917. A spur jetty (jetty "A") was completed in 1939 (repaired in 1961) for the purpose of channel stabilization. Spur jetty "B" currently is classified "inactive." Dredging of the 48-foot bar channel started April 1956 was completed in September 1957. South jetty rehabilitation started June 1962 was completed September 1964. North jetty rehabilitation started January 1965 was completed April 1965. Additional rehabilitation of the south jetty was initiated in May 1982 and completed in September 1982. Deepening bar channel to 55 feet completed September 1984. In FY 95 a 500-foot section of the south jetty was removed to allow unimpeded access by fisheries resources to 603 acres of intertidal habitat under Section 1135 authority. Project dimensions were available at end of fiscal year. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1999, Annual Report for 1915 and page 1740 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local interests contributed $500,000 toward construction of the north jetty, which was completed in 1917.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: North Jetty interim repairs (58,000 tons) were initiated in May 2005 and completed in December 2005. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

6. COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA, AND THE DALLES, OR

Location. On Columbia River, between Interstate Bridge at Vancouver, WA, 106.5 miles above mouth and The Dalles, OR, mile 191, a distance of 84.5 miles. For description of Columbia River, See Section 3, "Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers Below Vancouver, WA, and Portland, OR."

Existing project. Channel 27 feet deep at low water and 300 feet wide between Vancouver, WA, and The Dalles, OR, 84.5 miles; a channel 10 feet deep at low water and 200 feet wide at upstream entrance to Oregon Slough, OR; a suitable turning basin adjacent to site of port development in vicinity of Camas and Washougal, WA; a boat basin at Hood River, OR, 500 by 1,300 feet and 10 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, with a connecting channel of same depth to deepwater, and a protecting breakwater on easterly side; a barge channel to waterfront at Bingen, WA, 10 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, 200 feet wide and about 1 mile long, and an access channel 7 feet deep at normal Bonneville pool level, 100 feet wide and about 1,000 feet long, to a natural mooring basin for small boats near east end of channel; and construction of The Dalles small boat basin, to provide a breakwater and shear boom protected basin about 400 by 800 feet in size with depth of 8 feet below a pool elevation of 72.5 feet at mean sea level. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at Vancouver is about 3 feet and at Bonneville about 0.2 foot at low stages of the river. Extreme tidal ranges are about 4 feet and 0.4 foot, respectively.

Existing project is complete. Construction of The Dalles small boat basin was completed in 1949. Channel dredging at upper end of Oregon Slough was accomplished in 1957. Project depth of 27 feet between Bonneville and The Dalles, OR, was achieved April 1959. The 27-foot channel depth between Vancouver, WA, and Bonneville, OR, was completed May 1938. Improvement of lower entrance of Bonneville Dam lock was completed in May 1961. At the present time, the channel is maintained to a depth of 17 feet, which is adequate for user traffic. Construction of a boat basin at Hood River, OR, and of Camas-Washougal, WA, turning basin was accomplished February 1962. Construction of a barge channel in Columbia River near Bingen, WA, was completed September 1963. Small boat recreation channel 100 feet wide 6 feet deep at South Channel Government Island completed 1985 under section 107.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. At Vancouver, WA, upstream of Interstate Highway Bridge at River Mile 108.1 on site of former shipyard are numerous shipbuilding facilities equipped with railway and river moorage facilities. Also in this area are a paper-storage warehouse with barge slip, two boat-building businesses, and a storage dock with gantry crane. Sites are available for development to suit lessee.

At Camas, WA, about 13.5 miles upstream from Vancouver, there is a private wharf used for transfer of paper-mill supplies and paper to and from barges, and facilities for discharging bulk oils from barges.

At Port of The Dalles (mile 44 above Bonneville) there is a municipal wharf 125 by 1,100 feet for use by tugs and barges. There is a one-story timber and corrugated iron warehouse, 94 by 461 feet, on this wharf. A private elevator with a capacity of 40,000 bushels and a public elevator of 1,113,800-bushel capacity for handling bulk grain to barges are also at The Dalles. Public elevator has rail, truck, and water connections. There is a port owned rail connection about three-fourths mile below municipal wharf where certain types of cargo may be handled between railroad cars and barges.

At numerous locations along the entire waterway there are facilities for transfer of logs to water from trucks and public and private boat basins. Facilities are considered adequate for present commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

7. COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR

Location. The project area includes the Lower Columbia and Willamette Rivers. Work includes deepening the navigation channel to 43 feet, construction of wildlife mitigation features and environmental restoration features. The Columbia River section extends from the mouth near river mile (RM) 3 to RM 106.5. The Willamette River section extends from the mouth to RM 11.6. The Willamette River portion of the project has been deferred and will be reevaluated in a subsequent NEPA document after resolution of cleanup issues associated with its being named to the federal National Priorities List by USEPA under the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act.

Existing project. Refer to Columbia & Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR project

Local cooperation. The project is sponsored by the five lower Columbia River Ports: Port of Portland, on the Oregon side and the Port of Vancouver, Port of Woodland, Port of Kalama, and Port of Longview on the Washington side.

Operations during fiscal year. During the 2005 fiscal year the first dredging contract was initiated for the Columbia River Channel Improvement Project (CRCIP), with the award of the contract in May 2005 to Great Lakes Dredging and Dock, Incorporated of Chicago, Illinois. The contract included three authorized projects, the Mouth of the Columbia River Project, the Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers operation and maintenance and the CRCIP construction. The CRCIP Dredging Contract, the Dredge, Sugar Island removed a total of 2,617,240 CY of material. Of this total yardage removed, 1,317,978 was disposed of in the Deep Water Site, 557,284 was disposed of in the Columbia River In-water Sites, and 741,978 was disposed of in front of the Dredge Oregon and re-handled to the Gateway Upland Disposal Site. River mile 3 to 21 in the lower river was constructed during FY-05 and completed November 2005. River miles 95 to 104 in the upper river; was completed on December 2005, and the Port of Portland's Dredge Oregon will complete the re-handle of material to the Gateway Upland Disposal Site in FY 06. Construction of Oregon Slough will be completed in FY 06.

8. COOS BAY, OR

Location. On Oregon coast 200 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 445 miles north of San Francisco Bay. It is about 13 miles long and 1 mile wide, with an area at high tide of about 15 square miles. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18587.)

Existing project. Initial Authorization included two rubble mound, high-tide jetties at entrance; a channel across the outer bar 45 feet deep and 700 feet wide, reducing gradually to 35 feet deep and 300 feet wide near River Mile 1 and continuing to about mile 9; thence a channel 35 feet deep and generally 400 feet wide to mile 15; an anchorage area 35 feet deep, 800 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long at Empire (River Mile 5.5); turning basins at North Bend (River Mile 12.5) and Coalbank (River Mile 14.7) 35 feet deep, 650 feet wide and 1,000 feet long; a channel 22 feet deep and 150 feet wide from Smith's Mill (River Mile 15) to Millington (River Mile 17); a small boat basin, about 500 by 900 feet at Charleston, with a connecting channel, 16 feet deep, 150 feet wide and 6,200 feet long, to deep water in Coos Bay, and construction of a protecting breakwater and bulkhead. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 7 feet and extreme is about 11 feet at both the entrance and at Coos Bay.

South jetty was completed in 1928, north jetty in 1929, and 24-foot channel in 1937. The south jetty was restored in 1941 and 1942 by construction of a concrete cap for full length of the jetty. Excavation of channel to 30 feet deep and generally 300 feet wide from entrance of Isthmus Slough was completed in 1951. Dredging outer bar channel to a depth of 40 feet, decreasing to 30 feet at Guano Rock was completed in 1952. Construction of the Charleston Channel and small-boat basin was completed in September 1956. Rehabilitation of south jetty was started in June 1962 and completed December 1963. Repair of north jetty was completed in August 1989. Construction of the deeper and wider channel to mile 15 was completed in 1979. Deepening of Charleston channel and turning basin was completed in 1985 under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1987 to Annual Report for 1915 and page 1728 of Annual Report for 1938.)

A modification to the existing project was authorized in the FY 1996 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act, Public Law 104-46, November 13, 1995. This authorization provided for deepening the channel by 2 feet to 47 feet below mean lower low water (MLLW) from the entrance to Guano Rock (river mile 1) and to 37 feet below MLLW from river mile 1 to 15. Public Law 104-46 also provided for deepening by two feet and expanding the turning basin at river mile 12 by 100 feet from 800 by 1000 feet to 900 by 1000 feet. The excavation material for the channel deepening was transported to the ocean for disposal. The cost for preparation of the plans and specifications and the construction of the project was $11,616,000, of which $8,116,000 was federal and $3,500,000 was non-federal. In addition, the sponsor paid 100 percent of the estimated cost for dredging the berth areas.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-5 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

The sponsor, International Port of Coos Bay, signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on May 8, 1996 for the project modification to deepen the channel as authorized in Public Law 104-46. In accordance with cost sharing requirements of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, the Federal Government provided 75 percent of the costs associated with the general navigation features of the project. The non-federal sponsor was required to provide 25 percent of the total construction cost of the general navigation features up front. The sponsor was also required to provide an additional 10 percent of the cost of the general navigation features of the project in cash over a period not to exceed 30 years.

Terminal facilities. At North Bend there is a municipal dock 649 feet long fronting on channel, about 2,380 feet of privately owned mill docks, and three oil receiving terminals in vicinity.

At Coos Bay there is a privately owned dock with a frontage of 1,345 feet, open to the public on equal terms; several small landings for fishing and harbor craft; and three lumber docks with 1,300-foot, 576-foot and 500-foot frontages, respectively.

In the North Spit industrial area, there is one woodchip loading facility having a frontage of 1200 feet and a smaller T-dock operated by the Port of Coos Bay.

At Eastside, on Isthmus Slough, there is a 200-foot dock.

At Empire there is a privately owned lumber dock with frontage of 510 feet, and an oil terminal, owned by Port of Coos Bay, for receipt of petroleum products by barge. A barge slip also owned by the Port was completed in 1986.

At Charleston there are wharves, for receipt of fresh fish and shellfish and large seafood receiving and processing plant. There are also two municipally owned small-boat basins, open to all on equal terms, capable of mooring 250 fishing and recreation craft. Servicing facilities for small craft are available at all facilities, and public launching ramps have been constructed in Charleston area by private interests. A privately owned floating moorage on Joe Ney Slough has facilities for mooring about 50 fishing vessels.

At Jordan Cove area there is a dock, 248 feet long, for wood chip ships.

Operations during fiscal year Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

9. COQUILLE RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Coast Range, flows generally westerly for about 100 miles, and empties into Pacific Ocean at Bandon, OR, 225 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 420 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18186.)

Existing project. Two rubble mound high-tide jetties at river mouth, south jetty 2,700 feet long and the north, 3,450 feet long; and a channel 13 feet deep at mean lower low water and of suitable width from the sea to a point 1 mile above old Coquille River Lighthouse, and snagging to State highway bridge at city of Coquille. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth is 7 feet and extreme about 10 feet.

Jetties were completed in 1908 and entrance channel in 1933. North jetty was reconstructed in 1942 and a 750-foot extension to easterly end was constructed in 1951. South jetty was repaired in 1954 and north jetty in 1956. Coquille Lighthouse rehabilitation was completed June 21, 1976. Port of Bandon constructed boat basin facility in conjunction with protective breakwater and entrance channel construction in 1985, under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1986 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1727 of Annual Report for 1938.)

A plan to deepen the entrance channel of the Coquille River from 13 feet to 18 feet was approved in May 1988. The economics were reevaluated in FY1993 and the project was not economically feasible at that time.

Local cooperation. Restoration of lighthouse using Code 710, Recreation Facilities at Completed Projects funding, required 50 percent cost sharing with non-Federal sponsor (Oregon State Parks).

Terminal facilities. At Bandon: A publicly owned wharf, and a small-boat basin open to all on equal terms.

Operations during fiscal year Maintenance: Routine operations and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

10. DEPOE BAY, OR

Location. Harbor on Oregon coast 100 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See Coast and Geodetic Survey Chart 5902.)

Existing project. Two breakwaters north of entrance; an entrance channel 8 feet deep and 50 feet wide; an inner basin 750 feet long, 390 feet wide and 8 feet deep with retaining wall along easterly side; and a stone spending beach. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme is about 12 feet. Project as originally authorized was completed in 1939 and project modifications, enlarging the basin and deepening to 8 feet, were accomplished in June 1952 and August 1966.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Facilities, in inner basin, consist of landings and floats to accommodate operators of excursion and commercial fishing boats. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

11. PORT ORFORD, OR

Location. On Oregon coast 250 miles south of Columbia River entrance and 390 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (NOAA Chart 18203 and Geological Survey Quadrangle, Port Orford, OR)

Existing project. Improvement of harbor by 55-foot extension of existing locally constructed breakwater and dredging of a channel 16 feet deep, 90 feet wide, and 750 feet long. Breakwater was completed October 1968. Channel was completed September 1971. The authorization was modified by WRDA 92 to allow the Corps to maintain the authorized navigation channel within 50 feet of the port facility.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. In FY 2000 local interests replaced the aging wooden pile dock with a sheet pile bulkhead and backfill dock. This dock provides almost 3 acres of dock area and two large-capacity cranes.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

12. ROGUE RIVER HARBOR AT GOLD BEACH, OR

Location. Rises in Cascade Range in southwestern Oregon; flows westerly through Coast Range, and empties into Pacific Ocean 264 miles south of mouth of Columbia River and 381 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Chart 18202.)

Existing project. Two jetties at entrance, and a channel 13 feet deep and 300 feet wide from ocean to a point immediately below State highway bridge, about 1 mile, including widening channel at a point about 0.25 mile below bridge to form a turning basin 13 feet deep, 500 feet wide, and 650 feet long, and a Boat Basin Channel 10 feet deep by 100 feet wide approximately 2,500 feet long. At request of local interests, turning basin was located in south portion of estuary downstream from a point 0.25 mile below bridge. This change was effected to permit adequate terminal facilities to be constructed adjacent to turning basin. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Range of tide between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 7 feet, and extreme about 14 feet.

Project as authorized has been completed. Construction of two jetties at entrance was completed September 1960. Dredging river channel by contract and entrance bar by government plant was completed October 1961. North jetty rehabilitation along channel side was completed October 1966. Breakwater construction and dredging, under contract awarded in September 1964, was 17 percent accomplished when flood of December 1964 destroyed all completed works. Contract was terminated as further construction at that location was considered unfeasible. Bank protection work at Wedderburn location was completed in October 1972. A breakwater, constructed by Port of Gold Beach, was completed during 1973. In 1985, three pile dikes, located on the south side of channel ocean ward of the boat basin entrance, were completed. In 1997, at the direction of Congress, the boat basin entrance channel was relocated approximately 1,000 feet upstream to a new opening in the breakwater provided by the Port of Gold Beach.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are various landings for fishing and recreational craft. At Wedderburn, across river from Gold Beach, is a facility to accommodate excursion passengers and small freight items destined for various private landings between Wedderburn and Agness, OR. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

13. SIUSLAW RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in coast range, flows about 110 miles westerly and empties into Pacific Ocean about 160 miles south of entrance of Columbia River and 485 miles north of San Francisco Bay, CA. (See NOAA Charts 19583 and 18580.)

Existing project. Provides for 2 high-tide, rubble mound jetties 750 feet apart at the outer end, the north jetty 8,390 feet long (600 feet un-constructed) and the south jetty 4,200 feet long; an entrance channel 18 feet deep and 300 feet wide from deep water in ocean to a point 1,500 feet inside the outer end of existing north jetty; thence a channel 16 feet deep, 200 feet wide with additional widening at bends, and about 5 miles long, to a turning basin, 16 feet deep, 400 feet wide, and 600 feet long, opposite Siuslaw dock at Florence; a channel 12 feet deep, 150 feet wide from Florence to mile 16.5; and at River Mile 15.5 a turning basin 12 feet deep, 300 feet wide, and 500 feet long. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at mouth of river is 7 feet and extreme about 11 feet. During low stages of river, tidal effect extends to Mapleton, 20.5 miles above mouth. (For details relating to previous project, see page 1988 of Annual Report for 1915.)

A modification to the existing project was authorized by public law 96-367, October 1, 1980. North and south jetty modifications were completed in FY 86. Modifications provide for extending the north and south jetties by 1,900 and 2,300 feet respectively. The jetty extensions terminate at approximately the minus 25-foot contour. Spur jetties were constructed on each jetty extension to reduce long shore currents from transporting material around the heads of the jetties. Each spur jetty is 400 feet long and originates approximately 900 feet shoreward of the jetty head. The north jetty spur is

oriented 45 degrees to the north of the existing jetty alignment and the south jetty spur 45 degrees to the south of the jetty alignment.

In cooperation with local interests and the U.S. Coast Guard, the entrance channel was realigned in FY00. This has resulted in a safer entrance and reduced dredging.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Port dock at Florence, 150 feet wide and 350 feet long, is about 5.3 miles above river entrance and accommodates a fish-receiving station at east end of wharf which maintains a 2-ton capacity winch and supplies gasoline, oil and ice to fishermen. Other facilities at Florence consist of various floatways that provide docking facilities for fishing vessels and other small craft and a floating dock with accommodations for 75 commercial fishing vessels. Adjacent to commercial basin is mooring basin with accommodations for 200 sport boats of all sizes.

Modern docks for loading ocean-going barges with packaged lumber is maintained at Mapleton and owned by the Davison Lumber Company.

There are also a number of private landings and log booms between Cushman and Mapleton to accommodate river traffic. These facilities are considered adequate for existing traffic.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations).

14. SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR

Location. In tidal waterway extending south 2.7 miles from deep water in Columbia River. Channel enters Columbia about 10 miles above mouth and 4 miles below Astoria, OR. (See NOAA Chart 18523.)

Existing project. Channel 30 feet deep and generally 200 feet wide extending from deep water in Columbia River to railroad bridge at Warrenton, OR, distance of 1.8 miles, turning basin of same depth, mooring basin 12 feet deep at mean lower low water at Warrenton, OR, and channel 7 feet deep, generally 40 feet wide, with increased widths at log dumps and terminals, for 4,500 feet via cutoff channel above railroad bridge. Channel is maintained to 17 feet, which is adequate for user traffic. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is about 8 feet; extreme is about 13 feet.

Project as authorized is complete. Dredging river channel and turning basin was completed in 1939. Construction of small-boat mooring basin at Warrenton, OR, was completed October 1957, and fill stabilization work was accomplished in August 1958.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. City of Warrenton owns wharf with a 300-foot frontage open to pubic on equal terms. One privately owned cannery wharf with a 300-foot frontage is used for unloading fish and handling fishnets. One privately owned boatyard has floats and moorage facilities for use by a maximum of 80 small boats. Small-boat basin has facilities for numerous fishing and recreation craft, and a privately owned lumber mill has a barge loading facility for chips and lumber. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

15. TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR

Location. Bay is on Oregon coast about 50 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See NOAA Charts 18520 and 18558.)

Existing project. Provides for a jetty about 5,700 feet long on north side of entrance and a jetty 8,000 feet long on south side; a channel through bar 18 feet deep and of such width as can be practically and economically obtained; for a channel 200 feet wide and 18 feet deep from deep water in bay to Miami Cove; and for initial dredging to 12 feet deep of a small-boat basin and approach thereto at Garibaldi, OR. Project also provides for improvement of Bay ocean Peninsula, OR, by construction of sand and rock fill dike 1.4 miles long, on alignment extending between Pitcher Point and town of Bay Ocean. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet; extreme is about 14 feet. Hobsonville Channel portion of project is inactive.

Except for construction of Hobsonville Channel portion, classified inactive, channels were completed in 1927, north jetty in 1933, improvement of Bay ocean Peninsula in 1956 and small-boat basin in 1958. The north jetty was rehabilitated in 1965 and again in 1991. South jetty construction was initiated in 1969, extended in 1974, and completed to the authorized 8,000 feet in 1978. 18-foot channel to Miami Cove is inactive due to mill closure. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 1989 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1474 of Annual Report for 1936.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 37-9 of FY 1981 Annual Report.

Terminal facilities. At Garibaldi: A facility owned by the Port of Bay City, for shipping lumber and receiving logs, a public landing suitable for mooring fishing vessels, towboats, and other craft. Small-boat basin has adequate facilities for mooring fishing and recreational craft. A privately owned boat ramp and moorage is available for recreational craft.

At Bay City: A privately owned wharf used exclusively for receipt of fresh fish and shellfish. Facilities considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: North Jetty revetment construction and shoreline monitoring was completed.

16. UMPQUA RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Cascade Range, flows westerly about 120 miles, and empties into Pacific Ocean 180 miles south of Columbia River and 465 miles north of San Francisco Bay. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18584.)

Existing project. A jetty on north side of entrance about 8,000 feet long, a south jetty 4,200 feet long extending to a point 1,800 feet south of outer end of north jetty; dredging to provide a usable entrance channel 26 feet deep, and a river channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide, from mouth to Reedsport, a distance of about 12 miles with a turning basin at Reedsport 1,000 feet long, 600 feet wide, and 22 feet deep; deepening of channel at Winchester Bay to 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 3,100 feet, then adding 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 500 feet, and 12 feet deep by 75 feet wide for 950 feet beyond boat basin making up the East Boat Channel. A new West Boat Channel was added 16 feet deep by 100 feet wide for 4,300 feet and completed in 1984. Project was modified in 1951 to provide a channel in Scholfield River, but this portion of the project is currently inactive. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at river mouth is 7 feet, and extreme range is about 11 feet.

North jetty was completed in 1930. Extension to original south jetty was completed in 1938. Dredging a 22-foot channel from mouth of river to Reedsport was completed in 1941. Gardiner Channel and turning basin was completed in 1949 and Winchester Bay Channel and mooring basin in 1956. Rehabilitation of south jetty was completed August 1963. Extension of training jetty was completed October 9, 1980. Deepening Winchester Bay East Channel and new West Channel completed 1984 under Section 107. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 2967 of Annual Report for 1898 and page 1732 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. At Gardiner there is about 650 feet of wharf frontage. Port of Umpqua owns one wharf with 456 feet of water frontage, of which 228 feet is usable for vessels and another with about 75 feet of water frontage which has not been used generally for commercial shipping.

On Bolon Island across the river from Reedsport a wharf was constructed which has about 5 acres of open storage for lumber and available to all on equal terms.

At Winchester Bay, 2 miles from river entrance there is a major sports and commercial fishing harbor. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

17. WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR

Location. Locks and dam covered by this project are at Willamette Falls, a rocky reef in Willamette River at Oregon City, OR, about 26 miles above mouth of river.

Existing project. Canal and locks were originally constructed by private interest in 1873 and were purchased by the United States in April 1915 for $375,000. Final report on purchase and rehabilitation of canal and locks is in the Annual Report for 1923, when project was reported 98 percent complete. The project includes four locks a canal basin and an extra guard lock used to prevent flooding when river levels are high. The system acts as a fluid staircase between the upper and lower reaches of the Willamette River. Total length of existing canals and locks is about 3,500 feet. Principal features of existing canal and locks at Willamette Falls are set forth-in Table 28-J. Ordinary fluctuation of stage of water above locks is 12 feet and extreme, due to flood conditions, 20 feet. Below locks, ordinary fluctuation is 15 feet and extreme 50 feet.

Until the 1940's, the gates were opened manually. Now, the gates are operated by hydraulic pumps controlled by switches in two control stations with the aid of closed-circuit television and radio communication. All the gates have been replaced under minor rehabilitation funds. Existing locks and grounds are in good condition and in continuous operation. New service building was completed in 1988 costing $523,000. The project was placed on the National Register of Historic Places in 1974, and was established as an Oregon Civil Engineering Landmark in 1991.

As a result of the mill closure in 1996, one of two shifts was eliminated and hours of operation reduced.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Simpson Paper closed the mill in 1996 after over 100 years of operations. The mill was sold to West Linn Paper. West Linn Paper has a timber wharf about 850 feet long, extending to and supported by a concrete division wall built in lock canal by the United States. The use of the wharf for operations purposes by the mill may be changed due to shipping changes by the new owner.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

18. YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR

Location. Yaquina Bay is on Oregon coast, 113 miles south of mouth of Columbia River. (See NOAA Charts 18580 and 18581.)

Existing project. Two high tide rubble mound jetties at entrance, north jetty 7,000 feet, and south jetty 8,600 feet long; a spur jetty on channel side of south jetty 4,700 feet from its sea end, 800 feet long; five groins channel ward from south jetty; channel 40 feet deep for a general width of 400 feet across bar and at outer end of entrance channel; a channel 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide to a turning basin of same depth, 900 to 1,200 feet wide and 1,400 feet long, and a channel 18 feet deep and 200 feet wide from 30-foot channel at about mile 2.4, thence upstream to abandoned railroad terminus at Yaquina, a distance of about 4.5 miles. Project also provides for two small boat-mooring basins at Newport, OR. Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme is about 12 feet. At mile 1.2 a 1,300 foot long breakwater protecting the Port of Newport South Beach Marina together with an entrance channel 8 feet long by 100 feet wide for a distance of 2,035 feet.

Project as originally authorized was completed in May 1952. Restoration of jetties was completed in 1934 and extension of north jetty 1,000 feet seaward was completed in 1940. Construction of mooring basin at Newport and dredging of channel and turning basin to project dimensions, were completed during fiscal year 1949. Restoration of north jetty was again accomplished in 1956. Under modification of July 3, 1958, extension of north jetty was completed in September 1966, dredging of 40-foot bar channel and 30-foot river channel was completed in October 1968, and extension of south jetty was completed in June 1972. The north jetty was rehabilitated in 1978, in 1988, and again in 2001. (For details relating to previous projects see Annual Report for 1893, part 4, page 3314, and Annual Report for 1938, page 1736.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. At McLean Point, on north side of bay, about 2 miles from entrance, Port of Newport has two berths capable of serving ocean-going vessels, one 435 feet long, the second 520 feet long. At the time the second berth was dredged, a retaining wall and fill of 6 acres were constructed adjacent to deep water. There now is 40 acres of filled land adjacent to deep water, and of this total 7 acres were constructed in 1956-57. This facility has necessary carriers and lifts trucks for handling lumber cargoes, warehouse for covered cargo storage, and is open to all on equal terms.

Port of Newport also has a public wharf with 300 feet of frontage for servicing fishing boats. In addition, Port of Newport maintains 510 berths for mooring commercial and sport fishing vessels. There are several seafood companies on the bay, which have their own facilities for handling fresh fish and crab. Supplies and petroleum products are readily available for small vessels. On south side of bay about 1.2 miles above entrance, Port of Newport has constructed South Beach Marina which can handle approximately 600 pleasure craft and shallow draft fishing boats. Public facilities include public automobile and boat trailer parking, boat launching ramp, fuel dock, fishing pier, and picnic area. A dry boat moorage of 120 boats is complete. A swing hoist with 3-ton capacity is currently available and one with 60-ton capacity is planned.

About 2.0 miles above entrance, Oregon State University, in conjunction with the Marine Science Center on 52 acres, maintains a 220-foot pier for docking large and small research vessels and a 100-foot float for docking small boats. Docking facilities are restricted to research vessels and State of Oregon small boats.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. (See Table 28R for dredging operations)

19. YAQUINA RIVER, OR

Location. Rises in Coast Range, flows about 50 miles in a westerly direction, and empties into Yaquina Bay, on Oregon coast. (See US Coast and Geodetic Survey Charts Nos. 5802 and 6058.)

Existing project. Provides for two controlling half-tide dikes of piling, brush, and stone, each about 1,100 feet long (constructed by local interests), and for a channel 10 feet deep and generally 150 feet wide on Yaquina River and 200 feet wide in Depot Slough, extending from town of Yaquina near RM 4.0 to Toledo at RM 14.4.

Mean lower low water is plane of reference. Tidal range between lower low water and mean higher high water is 8 feet and extreme about 12 feet. Freshet heights are about 12 feet at mouth of Depot Slough. Channel work authorized March 1913 was completed in 1914. Additional work authorized in 1960 was completed in 1969.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. Near town of Yaquina at river mouth, which is also head of Yaquina Bay, there is a moorage for small vessels and a small-craft shipyard. The Port of Toledo has public-terminal facilities for accommodation of local craft. There are also privately owned facilities for loading lumber

barges, receipt of bunker fuel, and log rollways for receipt of logs. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: None. Project depth was adequate for current use.

20. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Hydrographic surveys are conducted to determine navigation conditions at boat basins, small navigation projects, and channels not funded on a project basis for the current fiscal year. Soundings in subject areas are conducted in order to evaluate shoaling conditions. Hydrographic charts are prepared and distributed. Fiscal year costs were $120,000. See Table 28-I for surveys conducted during the fiscal year.

21. NAVIGATION ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 645, 86th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than $4,000,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount, in cash, not less than 10 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost for navigation depending upon the planned depth of channel or basin; pay an additional 10 percent of the construction costs in cash over a period not to exceed 30 years after project completion. The non-federal sponsor must also agree to provide, maintain, and operate an adequate public parking, landing or wharf, service facilities, berthing areas, floats, pier, slips and similar marina and mooring facilities. The remaining portion of the project, such as the access channel or breakwater structure, is maintained by the Corps of Engineers at Federal expense within a limited amount. Federal expenditures for operation and maintenance under the Section 107 authority are administratively limited to the greater of $4,500,000, or 2.25 times the Federal costs of the project including costs for the feasibility through the construction phases. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the fiscal year.

Mitigation of Shore Damages Attributable to Navigation Works, Pursuant to Section 111 of the 1968 Rivers and Harbors Act Public Law 483, 90th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than $5,000,000. The non-federal sponsor must agree to provide a cost share amount in the same proportion as the cost sharing provisions applicable to the project causing the damage. The non-federal sponsor must also provide interests in real estate in the same manner required for the project causing the shore damage. The non-federal sponsor must also agree to operate and maintain the mitigation measures, and, in the case of interest in real property acquire in conjunction with nonstructural measures, to operate and maintain the property for public purposes in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Corps of Engineers. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the fiscal year

Shore Protection

22. SHORE PROTECTION ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Hurricane and storm damage reduction pursuant to Section 103 of the River and Harbor Act of 1962, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, as Amended. In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a Federal statutory expenditure of not more than $3,000,000 per project. Costs for protection of federally owned properties are 100 percent Federal. Costs assigned to areas meeting public use criteria are 35 percent non-Federal. Costs assigned to protection of privately owned undeveloped lands and shores that are not open to the public are 100 percent non-Federal. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the fiscal year.

Flood Control

23. APPLEGATE LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. In Jackson County, OR, on Upper Applegate River, a tributary of Rogue River, at River Mile 46, about 23 airline miles southwest of Medford, OR.

Existing project. A gravel-fill embankment dam, 242 feet high from streambed to crest with an overall length of 1,300 feet. A gate-controlled concrete chute-type spillway on the left abutment, and a regulating outlet conduit, and intake tower with multilevel intakes. Applegate Lake, 5 miles long, provides 75,000 acre-feet of usable storage for flood control and water conservation utilization. Project controls runoff from a drainage area of 223 square miles. In addition to flood control, the reservoir is operated to provide irrigation, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control, and recreation benefits. Recreation facilities were provided by the Corps of Engineers, with operation and maintenance by the USFS under a memorandum of agreement. Project is complete and operating.

Freshets regulated by Applegate Lake on Applegate River and Rogue River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act requires that State of Oregon insure maintenance of stream flow released for fishery. In addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in a manner and to an extent consistent with reclamation laws and policies. Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife made filing May 31, 1962 with State Engineer for water rights for use of stored water and natural flows for fish habitat improvement in amounts and at times specified in project authorization. The U.S. Bureau of Reclamation has made a feasibility study of Applegate Irrigation Division. The results of the study indicate that at present there does not appear to be a feasible Federal irrigation project for the Applegate River valley. Local interests have furnished all local cooperation specified by the 1970 Flood Control Act. The Secretary of the Army approved the assurances on May 8, 1975.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

24. BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR

Location. On Blue River, a major tributary of McKenzie River, 1.8 miles above confluence of the two streams at the confluence of Quartz Creek and Blue River and about 42 miles easterly of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A gravel-filled embankment dam of 1,329 feet long at crest including spillway and 319 feet above the lowest point of the general foundation. A concrete gravity chute-type spillway with two gates is located on left abutment. Outlet works are in left abutment. On left shore of reservoir an earth-and-gravel fill embankment, about 1,535 feet long and 70 feet high, closes a low saddle between Blue River and McKenzie River. Project controls runoff from drainage area of 88 square miles. Reservoir provides 85,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigation and other purposes. The U.S. Forest Service under a Memorandum of Agreement provides recreation facilities. Project is complete. Construction of dam and appurtenant works was initiated in May 1963 and operation for flood control was effective in October 1968. Settlement of claims was completed in May 1974.

Eugene Water and Electric Board (EWEB) were granted a FERC license in November 1989 to install two small hydropower units at Blue River Lake project. EWEB has delayed their plans for hydropower units pending the conclusion of a Corps proposal to add water temperature control to the regulating outlet tower. Refer to the Willamette River Temperature Control project write-up for additional information.

Freshets regulated by Blue River Lake project on Blue River, a major tributary of McKenzie River, are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance work performed.

25. COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR

Location. On Coast Fork of Willamette River, 29 miles from mouth. Coast Fork raises in Douglas County, OR, on western slope of Cascade Range and northern slope of Calapooia Range, flows north for 49 miles, and unites with Middle Fork to form main Willamette River.

Existing project. An earth fill dam, 1,750 feet long at crest, 114 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation, a concrete gravity free overflow spillway 264 feet long near the right abutment, and a concrete gravity non-overflow section 96 feet long forming the right abutment. Total length of dam is 2,110 feet. Outlet works, consisting of three gate-controlled conduits, pass through spillway section. Reservoir provides 30,060 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of drainage area of 104 square miles. Project is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flow for navigation and for other purposes. Recreational development consists of day use and overnight facilities at five sites operated by the Corps of Engineers. Construction of project initiated August 1940 was completed April 1952. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since September 1942.

Freshets regulated by Cottage Grove Lake on Coast Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Development of additional recreation facilities will require a local sponsor willing to cost share and assume all operation and maintenance of park facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

26. DORENA LAKE, OR

Location. On Row River, OR, 7 miles from mouth. Row River rises in Lane County on western slope of Cascade Range, flows northwest for 19 miles, and enters Coast Fork of Willamette River 19.5 miles above mouth.

Existing project. An earth fill embankment dam of, 3,352 feet long at crest and 145 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation. Concrete

gravity free-overflow spillway, 200 feet long, forms right abutment. Outlet works on five slide-gate-controlled conduits pass through spillway section. Reservoir provides 70,500 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of 265 square miles. The Project is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigational and other purposes. Construction of project initiated June 1941 was completed October 1952 except for construction of additional recreation facilities that were funded under the Code 710 program. Future recreation facility construction will be accomplished in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane County, OR. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since November 1949.

Freshets regulated by Dorena Lake project on Row and Coast Fork Willamette Rivers are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. A multiple project cost sharing agreement has been in force with Lane County since Sept. 1976. It includes 4 projects and 14 parks. At Dorena Lake, 6 parks included in the agreement are managed by Lane County under a lease agreement. Future recreation development will require cost sharing.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

27. ELK CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. In Jackson County, OR at River Mile 1.7 on Elk Creek, a tributary of Rogue River, about 26.5 miles northerly from Medford, OR.

Existing project. Construction work for the 249-foot high roller compacted concrete gravity dam, 2,600 feet long at the crest, with a gate controlled concrete chute spillway, regulating outlet conduits, power penstock and multiple use intake tower attached to the upstream face of the dam has been stopped due to a court injunction. The project would control runoff from a drainage area of 135 square miles, and provide future municipal and industrial water supply, irrigation, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control, and recreation benefits.

Funds to initiate preconstruction planning were appropriated in FY65, and for construction in FY71. Construction was deferred in FY77 due to a lack of state support. Following significant review, evaluation, and a public hearing, the Water Policy Review Board reversed its position and in April 1981 voted to support Elk Creek. Funds were appropriated in FY82 and FY83 to update and continue project design, plans, and specifications. Funds were appropriated in FY85 to resume construction. After initiation of construction, an injunction was placed against completion of the project and additional analysis under National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) was required in order to remove the injunction. Construction of the project was terminated with the project at 83 feet, one-third its design height.

After completion of the final Environmental Impact Statement Supplemental #2, the Department of Justice filed a motion with the Court to remove the injunction. The Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals issued a ruling on April 21, 1995. In a 2-1 decision, the Court also reversed the District Court decision that EISS #2 met the requirements of the earlier Ninth Circuit opinion and awarded attorneys fees to the plaintiffs. The case was remanded with instructions to prepare a third supplement adequately addressing all issues raised under the NEPA process.

Due to the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals decision and the current Federal budgetary climate, the Corps does not plan to perform the environmental studies under NEPA necessary to remove the Federal court injunction against completion of the project. Therefore, an evaluation of the requirements for long term of the project in its uncompleted state will be required.

The FY 97 Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act provided funds for long-term management in an uncompleted state, including passive fish passage. Since 1998 the Corps has attempted to remove a section of the Dam to provide a long-term fish passage solution at the project. A National Marine Fisheries Service January 2001 Biological Opinion stated that this was not the only option available to avoid jeopardy to listed Coho Salmon. The Opinion also stated that there was the potential that risks associated with a new trap haul facility could be reduced to an acceptable level. Based on concerns raised by locally elected officials, the Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works determined a need to conduct an agency level review of our plan to remove a section of the Dam. In order to allow for this review, our effort to remove a section of the Dam was deferred in FY 02. Until a permanent fish passage solution is implemented, fish passage around the project will be provided through operation of a temporary trap and haul facility.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act requires that State of Oregon take action prior to construction to insure maintenance in stream of flow to be released for fishery. In addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in a manner and to an extent consistent with the U.S. Bureau of Reclamation laws and policies. On February 24, 1966, State of Oregon Water Resources Board filed for withdrawal rights of 25 cubic feet per second to maintain a minimum flow for fish. Development of recreation facilities requires a local sponsor willing to cost share in recreation

development and assume operations and maintenance of park facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Operation during construction continued.

28. FALL CREEK LAKE, OR

Location. On Fall Creek, a tributary of Middle Fork Willamette River, about 7 miles above confluence of the streams and about 19 miles southeasterly of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. An earth-and-gravel fill embankment about 5,100 feet long at crest and 193 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation. A gated concrete gravity spillway is in left abutment. Outlet is in right abutment. Reservoir provides 115,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley and increase low water flows for navigation and other purposes.

Construction of project began May 1962 and was essentially complete November 1965. Reservoir storage for flood control was effective October 1965. Sky Camp Lodge was completed October 1978. Future recreation facilities will be provided in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Bethel School District. Bethel School District has a sub-agreement with the Springfield Kiwanis Club for management of this facility. The Corps manages one park at the project.

Freshets regulated by Fall Creek Lake project on Fall Creek, a tributary of the Middle Fork, Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Fall Creek parks are managed by Oregon State Parks under lease agreement. Future development will not require a cost sharing agreement.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

29. FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR

Location. On Long Tom River, 23.6 miles from the mouth. Long Tom River raises in Lane County, OR, on eastern slope of Coast Range, flows north for 50 miles, and enters Willamette River 147 miles above its mouth.

Existing project. A main dam of 6,624 feet long at crest and 49 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation and two auxiliary dikes, 915 and 3,929 feet long, along northeasterly boundary of lake. Main dam consists of an earth fill embankment dam 6,330 feet long, a concrete gravity spillway near left abutment with a non-overflow structure 46 feet long, containing outlet works, and an overflow structure, 248 feet long, controlled by six automatic gates. Project includes rectification of channel of Long Tom River downstream of dam. Reservoir provides 110,000 acre-feet of usable flood control storage and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 275 square miles. Reservoir protects Long Tom River Valley and is operated as a unit of coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette River Valley generally and to increase low water-flows for navigation and other purposes. Dam was originally constructed in 1941 to height of 47 feet. Provision of additional storage for flood control was obtained in 1965 by raising embankments 2 feet to 49 feet above lowest point of the general foundation.

Construction of project initiated April 1940 was completed August 1951, except for provision of additional storage for flood control authorized in 1962 and completed April 1965, and construction of additional recreation facilities funded through the Code 710 program. Construction of three water flow impoundments was completed in 1994 under Section 1135 authority. Dam and reservoir have been in continuous operation since December 1941. Development of future recreation facilities will be in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane County, and requires a 50 percent contribution by the county. Development is subject to availability of funds by the Government and the county.

Freshets regulated by Fern Ridge Lake project on Long Tom River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Fern Ridge Lake is included in the Lane County multiple project cost sharing agreement. Three parks are managed by Lane County under lease agreements. Future development will require cost sharing. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife manages 5,000 acres of land and water for migratory waterfowl under a lease agreement

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: In December 2004, a panel of experts determined that the embankment dam was in an "active state of failure." The panel recommended severe restrictions on reservoir operations and immediate repairs to the dam. Subsequent analysis determined that the probability of a storm event that would cause severe flooding downstream, with these new restrictions in place, was very high. Authority for an emergency repair of the dam was supported at all Corps levels. The Portland District began design work in early February, awarded a contract in May and completed a repair of the entire 1.1 mile-long embankment dam prior to the 2005/2006 flood control season. The repair involved removing approximately 1/3rd of the embankment dam, replacing the internal drain system and restoring the embankment

Routine operation and maintenance of other features continued.

30. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR AND WA.

Location. Columbia River and tributaries between Sandy River, OR, and mouth of Columbia River.

Existing project. Provides for construction of 224,000 linear feet of bank protection works at 96 locations along Lower Columbia River below River Mile 125 and along principal tributaries in this reach, to protect existing improvements such as levees and developed industrial lands from further erosion. Existing project is a unit of general comprehensive plan for flood control, navigation, and other purposes in Columbia River Basin. Construction of project began in July 1961 and is 88 percent complete. A total of 191,000 linear feet of bank protection work at 84 locations has been completed. Estimated Federal cost is $28,000,000.

Local cooperation. Flood Control Act of 1950 provides local interests furnish lands and rights-of-way; make necessary highway, Highway Bridge, and utility alterations; hold the United States free from damages; and maintain and operate completed works. Under Section 103 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Local Interests will also be required to make cash contribution for construction of each site. Estimated costs for all requirements of local cooperation are $2,000,000.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Coordination with sponsors and evaluation of local erosion problems continued. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

31. MOUNT ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA.

Location Sediment Retention Structure (SRS) - North Fork Toutle River, 2 miles upstream from its confluence with the Green River, in Cowlitz County, southwest Washington. Levee Improvements – Kelso, Washington on the Cowlitz River (river mile 3 to river mile 8). The river systems impacted by the project include Toutle, Cowlitz and a portion of the Coweeman and Columbia Rivers. Most of the population affected by the problems resides in the communities of Longview, Kelso, Lexington, and Castle Rock, Washington.

Existing project. The project was authorized by the Supplement Appropriations Act, 1985 (Public Law 88, 99th Congress, August 15, 1985). The Act includes authorization "... to construct, operate and maintain a sediment retention structure near the confluence of the Toutle and Green River, Washington, with such design features and associated downstream actions as are necessary, in accordance with the Feasibility Report of the Chief of Engineers dated December 1984." As authorized, the project will provide a permanent solution to potential flooding on the Cowlitz River from sedimentation problems created by the eruption of Mt. St. Helens. The Decision document recommended construction of a single sediment retention structure (SRS) with a 125-foot high spillway at the Green River site on the North Fork Toutle River, improvements to the levee system at Kelso, Washington, and dredging downstream from the SRS for the near term solution to the sedimentation problem.

Local cooperation. Local interests were responsible for provision of all lands, easements, and rights-of-way for the sediment retention structure, dredging disposal areas, and levee improvements. Local interests were also responsible for all alterations and relocations of buildings, roads, bridges and other structures or utilities made necessary by implementation of the project. In addition, operation and maintenance of fish facilities, the levee system at Kelso and dredged material disposal sites are the responsibility of local interests. Cowlitz County offers visitor services in their viewpoint area. Non-federal cash contribution is $3,600,000 and the estimated non-federal land, easements, right-of-ways, and relocations costs are $21,000,000.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Cowlitz River monitoring stream gages were used to collect data used to verify forecasted rates of sediment movement and fill in the river, and ultimately the flood protection levels at authorized communities. Verification analysis comparing forecasted vs. actual sediment migration identified the need to update historic assumptions regarding channel geometry and hydrology for use in future Level of Protection forecasting. Current efforts are focused on collecting and analyzing sediment data to ensure the congressionally mandated flood control can be maintained through the project life, year 2035. This current data collection and analysis work is a critical step in determining what additional measures are required to maintain long-term flood protection for these communities

Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

32. WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR.

Location. On Willamette River and tributaries, between Cascade Range and Coast Range, from a point south of Eugene to Portland, OR.

Existing project. Provides for clearing, sloping, and reveting riverbanks; construction of pile and timber bulkheads and drift barriers; minor channel improvements; and maintenance of existing works for control of floods and prevention of erosion at various locations along Willamette River and its tributaries. The current scope of the project is a total

of 510,000 linear feet of bank protection at 236 locations. Estimated Federal cost is $30,700,000.

Construction of project began in 1938 and is 96 percent complete. A total of 489,795 linear feet of bank protection work at 230 locations consisting of revetment of riverbanks, pile and timber bulkheads, drift barriers, and channel improvements, have been completed on Willamette River and tributaries.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of 1936 and Section 103, Water Resources Development Act of 1986 applies. Estimated costs for all requirements of local cooperation under terms of project authorization were $2,300,000.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: All repairs continue to be on hold pending development of an "Inventory and Evaluation Report". The report is a requirement of the Draft Willamette River Basin biological opinion. There were no critical facilities requiring repair.

Maintenance: Continued coordination and evaluation of local erosion problems.

33. WILLOW CREEK LAKE, HEPPNER, OR.

Location. On Willow Creek immediately upstream from Heppner and just downstream from junction of Balm Fork and Willow Creek in Section 35, Township 2 South, Range 26 East, Willamette Meridian.

Existing project. Project provides flood protection to the city of Heppner and downstream area by controlling runoff from a drainage area of 96 square miles. The dam is a roller compacted concrete structure 160 feet high at crest elevation 2,130. Ancillary features include a center uncontrolled spillway with a maximum flood capacity of 93,300 cfs (cubic feet per second), an outlet works with a capacity of 500 cfs, a minor flow works and diversion works. Gross storage capacity of the project is 13,250 acre-feet, consisting of 7,750 acre-feet for exclusive flood control, 1,750 acre-feet for joint flood control and irrigation, 1,750 acre-feet exclusive irrigation, and 2,000 acre-feet dead storage for fish, wildlife, recreation, sediment accumulation, and aesthetics. Limited recreation facilities are being provided.

Willow Creek Parks and Recreation District has leased recreation facilities at Willow Creek Lake. A courtesy handling dock was constructed by the Recreation District utilizing Oregon State Marine Board funds. A playfield area below the dam has been leased to the City of Heppner.

The final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Environmental Protection Agency on December 20, 1979. The provisions of the Clear Water Act were met by a Section 404(b)(1) Evaluation and a public notice issued January 12, 1980, and a section 401 certification from the State of Oregon on February 15, 1980. Land acquisition is about 99 percent complete.

Local cooperation. Development of additional recreation facilities will require a local sponsor willing to cost share and assume all operation and maintenance of facilities.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

34. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Funds appropriated for inspection of completed local flood protection works are used to determine maintenance condition of completed works, and to ascertain whether local interests properly maintain those works. Numerous levied areas and bank protection works were inspected at various locations along both banks of Lower Columbia River below Bonneville Dam, along Oregon Coast, in eastern Oregon, in southern Oregon and in Willamette River Basin. A representative of sponsoring districts accompanied the Portland District representatives performing the levee inspections. Deficiencies in maintenance and need for repairs were discussed with sponsoring districts' representatives and a report were sent to each sponsor with recommendations for improving maintenance. The program to improve maintenance of completed Federal projects initiated by House Appropriations Committee on Civil Functions was continued.

Refer to Table 28-Q for information relating to completed works. Fiscal year costs were $141,440.00

35 SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Corps of Engineers monitored flood control operations at four Bureau of Reclamation projects (Prineville, Ochoco, Emigrant, and Scoggins), one local project operated by Douglas County (Galesville), and one municipal power project operated by Tacoma City Light (Mossyrock). The projects were partially constructed with flood control funds, thereby subjecting project operation to monitoring by the Corps of Engineers under Section 7, Flood Control Act of 1944.

The four Bureau of Reclamation projects, the Douglas County project and Mossyrock project were operated during the fiscal year within the flood control regulations specified for each project. Reservoir levels returned to more normal levels during November and December, as the dry conditions returned to more average conditions. Total cost of monitoring and flood control direction of the six projects during the fiscal year was $52,282.

36. FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project selected is limited to a federal statutory cost of not more than $7,000,000. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost, at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the FY.

No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

Emergency Streambank Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory expenditure of not more than $1,000,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the fiscal year.

Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, as Amended: In addition to general requirements, each project is limited to a federal statutory expenditure of not more than $500,000 per project. The local sponsor must agree to provide an amount not less than 35 percent or more than 50 percent of total project cost at least 5 percent of which will be cash; and operate, maintain, repair, replace, and rehabilitate the project upon completion. No projects were under construction during the fiscal year.

See Table 28-L for expenditures during the fiscal year.

Multiple-Purpose Projects, Including Power

37. BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM - LAKE BONNEVILLE, OR AND WA

Location. Project is on Columbia River, 40 miles east of Portland, OR, about 146 miles above mouth of river. For description of Columbia River, see Sec # 2.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, and lock for power and navigation. Spillway dam extends across main channel from Cascade Island (WA) to Bradford Island (OR). Overflow crest at 24 feet above mean sea level is surmounted by 18 vertical-lift steel gates, 16 with remote control hoists placed between piers which extend to elevation 99 feet where a service roadway provides access, and two 350-ton gantry cranes for regulating gates. Powerhouse No. 1 extending across Bradford Slough to the Oregon shore has an installation of 10 units, consisting of two units of 48,000 kilowatts, and eight units of 60,000 kilowatts each, totaling 576,000 kilowatts. Ordinary and extreme fluctuations of river at lower lock gate are about 21 and 47 feet respectively. Project includes fish ladders to serve main channel, Bradford Slough Channel, and Powerhouse II channel. Navigation lock and powerhouses are founded on andesite, and main dam rests on solidified sedimentary rock of volcanic origin. The pool created by dam provides a navigable channel 27 feet deep between Bonneville and The Dalles Dams, a distance of 47 river miles. Principal data concerning navigation lock, spillway dam, and power plant are set forth in Table 28-N.

Dam, navigation lock, 10-unit power generating installation, fishways, and attendant buildings and grounds cost $83,239,395, of which $6,072,480 is for navigation facilities, $39,350,824 for power facilities and $37,816,091 for joint facilities, consisting of dam, fishways, buildings and grounds, and headwall section of power units 0 to 6, cost of which $2,106,000 is allocated to dam and lake facilities.

In response to flow regulations and peakings from upstream plants operating under conditions of Canadian storage and Pacific Northwest-Southwest Intertie, two modifications were undertaken at the Bonneville project. The modification for peaking project was undertaken to minimize adverse environmental effects under rapidly changing flow conditions from upstream dams. The project was completed in 1978 at a cost of $27,195,000. The second modification provided for increased power installation by building a second powerhouse located on the Washington shore adjacent to the end of the existing spillway. The new powerhouse contains eight units of 66,500 kilowatts each and two fish attraction turbine generator units of 13,100 kilowatts each for a combined capacity of 558,200 kilowatts, bringing the entire Bonneville capacity to 1,145.7 megawatts. Additional fish facilities consist of the powerhouse collection system, second fish ladder on the Washington shore, transportation channel connecting the Cascade Island fish ladder with new exit control section, and fingerling bypass facilities which include fish screens in both the powerhouses. To provide for the anticipated increased visitor use, onsite visitor facilities are included. Under authority of the Bonneville Project Act (August 20, 1937), a letter from Bonneville Power Administration to North Pacific Division dated January 21, 1965, requested construction of a second powerhouse.

Construction of original project started October 1933, was completed February 1943. Modification of powerhouse control equipment started March 1957, was completed September 1958. First two power units were placed in operation during fiscal year 1938. Powerhouse with complete installation of 10 units was in operation December 1943.

Construction of modification for peaking work commenced in September 1970 and was completed in September 1978.

Construction of second powerhouse is complete. Final environmental impact statement was filed with Council on Environmental Quality in April 1972. In response to increasing visitation which now exceeds 600,000 a year at the dam site itself and 2,700,000 project wide, a visitor center with windows into the fish ladders, a 60-seat theatre, exhibits and displays was completed in 1975. Units 11 through 18 were on-line by October 1982. The visitor facility for the new powerhouse (which does not require cost-sharing) is an integral part of that structure. The total cost for construction of the second powerhouse was $678,945,000.

In June 1993 work began on the rehabilitation of the First Powerhouse. In the first phase the existing circuit breakers and eight transformers were replaced and the switchyard was rehabilitated. Circuit breaker work was completed in 1995. The remaining work was completed in 1997. Phase I cost was $24,120,000. The second phase consists of replacing the windings of six generators and replacing ten turbines. The new turbines have minimum gap runners which will increase efficiency and reduce injuries to fish. Second phase work was contracted in 1994 and is scheduled for completion in 2010. Phase II will cost an estimated $143,000,000. Phase II has expanded to include all 10 first power house turbines and generator windings.

Construction of a new navigation lock just south of the existing lock was authorized in the FY 1985 Supplemental Appropriations Act, Public Law 99-88, August 15,1985. Inland Waterways Trust Fund funded 50 percent of the project cost in accordance with the Water Resources Development Act of 1986, Public Law 99-662, November 17,1986. The new lock chamber is 86 feet depth of water over the sill. Cost for construction of the new navigation lock was $348,100,000. The lock opened to shipping on March 26, 1993. Restoration of the grounds and historic buildings is complete.

The first powerhouse, spillway, navigation lock and associated facilities have been designated as a National Historic District in 1987.

Development of recreation facilities at Home Valley was completed in FY 1989. This is outgranted to Skamania County Parks and Recreation Department.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. None required, except for non-federal cost sharing for development of recreational facilities.

Operations during fiscal year: Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Performed increased activities to protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries in the Northwest. These activities included rehabilitation of aging fish passage structures, removal of obstructions from the turbine environments, installation of sea lion exclusion devices, and an upgrade to the adult fishways automation system. Continue HTRW site investigation and risk assessment of Bradford Island landfill. Capital improvements include repair/replacement of the exciters, governors, cranes, power plant efficiency improvements, replacement oil, main unit circuit breakers, HVAC at Powerhouse-II, and headgates. Replacement of the potable water system continued. One fish hatchery well was drilled to supplement the flow of water

Major Rehabilitation: A contract to rehabilitate the generators and turbines in the first powerhouse is in progress. Five units have been rehabilitated to date.

38. COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA

Location. This project provides for construction of 32 sites along the Columbia River on Bonneville pool, John Day pool, and The Dalles pool.

Existing project. In 1988, Congress has provided authority through public law to implement a wide range of land management, transfer, acquisition and development actions to provide fishing access for Indian tribes who exercise treaty fishing rights on the Columbia River. The law designates certain federal sites on Bonneville, John Day, and The Dalles pools for fishing access. The improvements required at the access sites are specified in the authorizing legislation. They include all weather access roads, camping facilities, boat ramps, docks, sanitation, and fish cleaning facilities. Construction of these facilities will greatly improve access by the four tribes, which have fishing rights along this reach of the Columbia River. In March of 2004, Congress authorized rehabilitation of Celilo Village, OR in conjunction with the ongoing project.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: Continued with construction of the East White Salmon Treaty Fishing Access Site Fish Processing Facility with emphasis on the site work and building construction. Corps also entered into a Cooperative Agreement with the City of White Salmon, WA to

expand sewer service to the fish processing facility. A design build contract for the Celilo Village Longhouse was awarded. Construction of that facility was completed in June. The Longhouse was dedicated in July of 2005.

39. COUGAR LAKE, OR

Location. At mile 4.4 on South Fork McKenzie River which joins McKenzie River about 56.5 miles above its confluence with Willamette River. Project is about 42 miles east of Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A rockfill dam with an impervious earth core, about 1,738 feet long at crest and 445 feet high above the streambed. Reservoir is 6 miles long with storage capacity at full pool of 219,000 acre-feet and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 210 square miles. Spillway is on right abutment and outlet and power tunnels in left abutment. Outlet tunnel is provided with a chute and stilling basin. Power plant consists of two 12,500-kilowatt units with minimum provisions for installing a third unit of 35,000 kilowatts for future peaking capacity. Improvement functions as a unit in coordinated system of reservoirs for multiple-purpose development of water resources in Willamette River Basin Recreation facilities are provided by the U.S. Forest Service. Also authorized (but un-constructed) is a re-regulating dam, Strube Lake, below Cougar Lake, which would permit Cougar to operate as a peaking power plant. The Strube dam would contain two units totaling 4,600 kilowatts. Estimated Federal cost of Strube Lake and Cougar Additional Units is $114,000,000.

Construction of project initiated June 1956 is complete, excluding Strube Lake and Cougar Additional Unit for which planning is essentially complete. Also, plans and specifications for the first construction contract (relocations) have been completed. Generating units 1 and 2 were placed in commercial operation March 23 and February 4, 1964, respectively. Physical in-service date for flood control was November 29, 1963.

Freshets regulated by Cougar Lake on South Fork McKenzie River are shown on Table 28-K.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Refer to the Willamette River Temperature Control project write-up for additional information.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Capital improvements included repair/replacement of exciters and main unit circuit breakers.

40. DETROIT LAKE - BIG CLIFF, OR

Location. On North Santiam River with dam 50 miles from mouth 40 miles southeast of Salem, OR. North Santiam River flows north and west for 85 miles, and unites with South Santiam River to form Santiam River, which 10 miles downstream enters Willamette River 108 miles above its mouth.

Existing project. Main dam and a re-regulating dam, both with power-generating facilities. Detroit Dam is a concrete gravity structure about 1,522 feet long and 454 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to roadway deck. Spillway is a gate-controlled overflow section, and outlet works are gate-controlled conduits through dam. Powerhouse with two units having a capacity of 50,000 kilowatts each is in right abutment immediately below dam. Reservoir has a storage capacity at full pool of 454,900 acre-feet and controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 438 square miles. It is being operated as a unit in coordinated reservoir system to protect Willamette Valley from floods, to increase low water flows in interest of navigation and irrigation, to generate power, and for other purposes. Re-regulating dam 3 miles downstream at Big Cliff site is concrete gravity type, about 191 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to roadway deck. Power installation consists of one unit with a capacity of 18,000 kilowatts. Reservoir has a storage capacity of 5,930 acre-feet at full pool. Project is a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Willamette Basin. Recreation facilities are provided by the U.S. Forest Service, Oregon State Park System and the town of Detroit.

Construction of project begun in May 1947 was completed December 1960. The two powerhouse generating units were placed in commercial operation June and October 1953. At Big Cliff powerhouse, single generating unit was placed on-line June 1954. Use of Big Cliff Dam for re-regulating fluctuating flow from Detroit units was effective October 1953.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by the Detroit Lake project on North Santiam River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Capital improvements included repair/replacement of main unit circuit breakers, and remote control modifications.

41.GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR

Location. At approximate mile 5.5 on Middle Santiam River which joins South Santiam River about 56.8 miles above its confluence with

Willamette River. Dam is about 30 miles southeast of Albany in Linn County, OR.

Existing project. Main dam and a re-regulating dam, both with power-generating facilities. Green Peter Dam is a concrete gravity structure, 1,400 feet long and 385 feet high above the lowest point of the general foundation with a gate-controlled spillway. Outlet works consist of two conduits through spillway, discharging into a stilling basin. Power plant, on right bank adjacent to spillway stilling basin, consists of two units with an installed capacity of 80,000 kilowatts. Reservoir provides storage capacity at full pool of 430,000 acre-feet, extending 6.5 miles up Quartzville Creek and some 7.5 miles up Middle Santiam River above creek junction, forming a Y-shaped pool. Reservoir controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 277 square miles.

Foster Dam, 7 miles downstream from Green Peter Dam is located on South Santiam River about 38 miles above its confluence with Santiam River and 1.5 miles below its confluence with Middle Santiam River. Foster Dam consists of an earth, gravel, and rock-filled embankment, 146 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation and a concrete gravity gate controlled spillway and stilling basin for a total length of 4,800 feet. Power installation consists of two units with capacity of 20,000 kilowatts. Foster Lake has a storage capacity, at full pool, of 61,000 acre-feet. Project functions as a unit in coordinated system of reservoirs for multiple-purpose development of water resources in Willamette River Basin.

All construction on Green Peter-Foster Lakes project initiated June 1961 is completed. Green Peter Lake was placed in operation for useful flood control June 1967 as a unit of coordinated reservoir system for protection of the Willamette River Basin. First power-generation unit was placed on the line June 9, 1967 and second, June 28, 1967. Use of Foster Lake for re-regulating fluctuating flows from Green Peter units was effective December 1967. First power generation unit was placed on-line August 22, 1968 and second, September 6, 1968.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by Green Peter Lake project on Middle Santiam River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Future recreation development at Foster or Green Peter will require cost sharing. Recreation facilities at Foster Lake include 4 parks and 2 parks at Green Peter Lake. Five of these parks were developed by the Corps and are operated by Linn County under lease agreement. One park is operated by the Corps.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Capital improvements included repair/replacement of main unit exciters.

42. HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR

Location. On the Middle Fork, Willamette River, 47.8 miles from mouth and 26.5 miles upstream from Lookout Point Dam. Middle Fork, Willamette River rises on west slope of Cascade Range and flows northwesterly to its junction with Coast Fork, Willamette River. Dam is about 45 miles southeast from Eugene, OR.

Existing project. An earth-and-gravel-fill dam about 2,150 feet long at the crest and 338 feet above lowest point of the general foundation. A gate-controlled concrete gravity chute-type spillway is in right abutment. Diversion tunnel, outlet tunnel and power tunnel are in same abutment. Powerhouse with two 15,000-kilowatt units is located next to spillway. Hills Creek Lake is about 8.5 miles long and provides storage capacity at full pool of 356,000 acre-feet. Project controls runoff of drainage area of 389 square miles and is an integral unit of comprehensive plan for development of water resources of Willamette River Basin. Hills Creek Lake and Lookout Point Lake are operated as a unit for control of floods and generation of power on Middle Fork Willamette River. These projects, in conjunction with Dexter re-regulating dam and Fall Creek Lake flood control system, will effectively control floods on Middle Fork and provide maximum efficient generation of hydroelectric power. The U.S. Forest Service provides recreation facilities. Hills Creek power units are remote controlled from Lookout Point.

Construction of project, initiated May 1956, was completed June 1963. The project was placed in service for useful flood control in November 1961. On May 2, 1962, the two power units were placed on-line.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Freshets regulated by Hills Creek Lake on Middle Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Capital improvements included repair/replacement of main unit exciters.

43. JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM – LAKE UMATILLA, OR AND WA

Location. On Columbia River about 3 miles downstream from mouth of John Day River and about 215 miles above mouth of Columbia River.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, navigation lock, fish ladders, and appurtenant facilities with a

slack-water lake about 75 miles long extending to McNary Lock and Dam. Included is relocation of railroads, highways, utilities, and communities affected by the impoundment. The project as originally authorized would have provided 2,000,000 acre-feet of flood control storage. As modified, the project provides 500,000 acre-feet of flood control storage between elevations 257 and 268. The structure is 5,900 feet in length and stands about 161 feet above streambed. Powerhouse has space for 20 generating units of 135,000 kilowatts each; 16 units have been installed for a present capacity of 2,160,000 kilowatts. In 1998, synchronous condensing capability was added to four units. It was done to provide increased stability to the BPA transmission system. Principal project data are set forth in Table 28-N.

A detailed description of project as authorized and modified is on pages 1992 and 1993 of Annual Report for 1962 under the Walla -Walla District.

Construction began July 1958 and the project was opened to navigation April 1968. The main dam contract is complete. Lock rehabilitation work begun in FY 1980 was completed in FY 1986.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. Recreation facilities at two parks are operated and maintained by local agencies under lease agreement with the Corps. Two developed recreation areas are operated and maintained by the Corps of Engineers. Further recreation development will require cost sharing and assumption of operation and maintenance by local, non-federal sponsor

Operations during fiscal year.. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Increased activities to protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries in the Northwest. Capital improvements to the powerhouse included: Replacement of the back up battery system; installation of a radar based water level measuring system to increase turbine efficiency; completion of the exciter replacement project; and installation of a system to monitor and record oil concentrations in the pumped discharges

Completed installation of physical security systems.

44. LOOKOUT POINT - DEXTER LAKES, OR

Location. On Middle Fork, Willamette River at Meridian site, 21.3 miles from mouth. Middle Fork, Willamette River, rises in Lane County on western slope of Cascade Range and flows northwesterly to its junction with Coast Fork, which is head of mainstream Willamette River. Dam is about 22 miles southeast from Eugene, OR.

Existing project. A main dam at Meridian site and a re-regulating dam 3 miles downstream at Dexter site. Both dams are earth-and-gravel-fills with concrete spillways and have power generating facilities. Main dam is 258 feet high from lowest point of the general foundation to deck and is 3,381 feet long at crest forming a reservoir 14.2 miles long providing storage of 456,000 acre-feet at full-pool level. Reservoir controls runoff of tributary drainage area of 991 square miles. Spillway, 274 feet long, is a gate-controlled overflow type, forming right abutment. Outlet works consisting of slide-gate-controlled conduits pass through spillway section. Powerhouse has three main generating units with a capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. Dexter re-regulating dam has a maximum height of 107 feet above lowest point of the general foundation and is 2,765 feet long at crest, forming a full pool of 27,500 acre-feet extending upstream to main dam and providing pondage to regulate Lookout Point powerhouse water releases to a uniform discharge. Spillway consists of a gate-controlled overflow section 509 feet long forming right abutment.

Flow regulation is accomplished by use of spillway gates and releases through powerhouse, which contains one 15,000-kilowatt unit. Lookout Point and Dexter Lakes are operated as a single unit of a coordinated system of reservoirs to protect Willamette River Valley against floods; to provide needed hydroelectric power, and to increase low water flows for navigation, irrigation, and other purposes. Existing project authorized as a unit of comprehensive plan for flood control and other purposes in Willamette River Basin.

Construction of project initiated May 1947 was completed June 1961, except for construction of additional recreation facilities funded through the Code 710 programs. Future recreation facilities will be provided in accordance with the cost-sharing contract with Lane County and will require a 50 percent contribution by Lane County and is subject to funding availability by the Government and the County. At Lookout Point powerhouse, generating units #1, #2 and #3 were placed in commercial operation December 1954, February 1955, and April 1955, respectively. At Dexter powerhouse the single unit was placed on-line May 1955. Dexter was placed in operation for re-regulation in December 1954.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration

Freshets regulated by Lookout Point Lake project on Middle Fork Willamette River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Recreation opportunities are provided at 2 parks on Dexter Lake, which are operated by Oregon State Parks via lease instruments. The north shore of Lookout Point Lake is operated by the Corps for recreation purposes; including Signal Point Boat Ramp, which was developed cooperatively with the State of Oregon. Future development will not require a cost sharing agreement.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

45. LOST CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR

Location. On Upper Rogue River at mile 153.6 about 30 miles northeasterly from Medford, OR.

Existing project. A rock and gravel-fill embankment dam about 327 feet high from streambed to crest, with an overall length of 3,750 feet with an impervious earth core and a gate-controlled concrete spillway. Powerhouse is on right abutment and houses two Francis-type turbines with installed capacity of 24,500 kilowatts each. Regulating outlet facility with provisions for temperature regulation for releases in interest of fishery enhancement is also on right bank. Reservoir 10 miles long provides 315,000 acre-feet of usable storage. Project provides control of runoff of drainage area of 674 square miles. In addition to flood control, project provides hydroelectric power generation, irrigation, municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply, fish and wildlife enhancement, water quality control and recreation benefits.

Construction of project initiated July 1967 is complete. Generating units 1 and 2 were placed in commercial operation July 6 and July 13, 1977, respectively. Physical in-service date for flood control was February 18, 1977. Final environmental statement was filed with Council on Environmental Quality in June 1972. Four parks at the project provide recreation opportunities. The State of Oregon operates 2 parks, including a 200-unit campground, part of Stewart State Park.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration

Freshets regulated by Lost Creek Lake on Rogue River are shown in Table 28-K.

Local cooperation. Authorizing act required that local agencies furnish assurances prior to construction that demands will be made for future use of water supply storage within a period that will permit repayment of costs, including interest, allocated to water supply within life of the project; that State of Oregon take action, prior to construction to insure maintenance in stream of flows to be released for fishery; in addition, costs allocated to irrigation would have to be repaid in manner and to an extent consistent with reclamation laws and policies; and costs allocated to power will be repaid on a system basis by revenue from sales of power in Pacific Northwest Federal system by Bonneville Power Administration. A survey in September, 1980 of M&I water supply needs showed nine communities with water supply needs. A contract for M&I supply has been completed with five of the communities. Assurances for municipal and industrial water supply were obtained from six communities in Rogue River Valley.

On February 26, 1966 Oregon State Department of Fish and Wildlife agreed to operate Cole M. Rivers Fish Hatchery for mitigation and enhancement of fish. The Corps provides full funding for the operation and maintenance of the hatchery. The hatchery became operational in 1972.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued.

46 THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM - LAKE CELILO, WA AND OR

Location. On Columbia River at head of pool behind Bonneville Dam, about 192 miles above mouth of river and 88 miles east of Portland, OR.

Existing project. A dam, power plant, navigation lock, and appurtenant facilities. Improvement provides for navigation and hydroelectric power generation. Dam is designed for a normal pool at elevation 160 feet at mean sea level. Normal pool forms a reservoir extending upstream about 23 miles providing slack water to John Day Dam site. The Dalles Dam is 8,700 feet long and consists of a rock, gravel, and sand river closure section from Oregon shore connecting to a non overflow section which in turn joins powerhouse, then concrete non overflow sections connecting spillway with powerhouse and spillway with navigation lock at right abutment on Washington shore. Fish-passing facilities including two ladders and a fish lock are provided. Powerhouse was constructed for 14 units initially with substructure for eight additional units, an ultimate total of 22 units. Initial installation, excluding two 13,500-kilowatt fish-water units, was 1,092,000 kilowatts. The total generating capacity with all units was 1,806,800 kilowatts. Structures are founded on Columbia River basalt.

Principal data concerning lock, spillway, and powerhouse are set forth in Table 28-N.

Major construction of project initiated February 1952, was completed October 1960 when unit No. 14 was placed in commercial operation. Initial contract for additional units 15-22 was awarded in September 1967. Additional 8-unit phase was completed when unit 22 was placed in commercial operation in November 1973. In 1998, synchronous condensing

capability was added to six units. It was done to provided increased stability to the BPA transmission system.

Basic recreation facilities were developed with construction funds at 4 parks on Lake Celilo. These parks were further expanded with code 710 funds in the late 60's and early 70's. Washington State Park Commission operates two parks under a lease agreement.

Studies for adding power generation facilities to the North Shore Fish Ladder Auxiliary Water supply System were initiated in October 1979 and completed in December 1980. These facilities would provide base load generation (3.5 megawatts) and would not impact the present operation of the North Fish Ladder. However, it was determined that it was not within the Chief of Engineer's authority to add these power facilities. A local interest, North Wasco County Public Utility District pursued the construction of these power facilities through the FERC license processes and awarded a construction contract in September 1989.

Seufert Visitor Center was completed in September 1980.

In October 1996 work began on major rehabilitation of powerhouse units 1-14. This rehab project was not funded in the FY 05 civil works appropriation. The Bonneville Power Administration, the Northwest Power Marketing Agency, signed an agreement with the Northwestern Division to fund the completion of this rehab project.

Electrical power generation for the fiscal year is shown on Table 28-P. Net power generated is marketed by Bonneville Power Administration.

Local cooperation. Further recreation development will require cost sharing and assumption of operation and maintenance by local, non-federal sponsor.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance: Routine operation and maintenance continued. Performed increased activities to protect and enhance the anadromous fisheries in the Northwest. These activities included removal of obstructions from the turbine environment, unwatering and inspection of the East Fishladder and repair of diffuser valves and gratings. Also conducted fish transponder studies in the forebay.

Capital improvements included: Installation of a radar based water level measuring system to increase turbine efficiency; replacement of the T2 transformer bank; installation of air storage tanks to aid draft tube depression when changing a turbine/generator to condensing mode; completion of two generator rewinds; and replacement of 12 main unit breakers. Completed installation of physical security systems

Environmental

47. COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, OR AND WA

Location. At Bonneville, The Dalles, and John Day Dams on the Columbia River in the states of Oregon and Washington. This project encompasses work at five other locations within Walla Walla District.

Existing project. The eight Corps hydroelectric projects on the lower Columbia and Snake Rivers have been identified as a contributing factor in significantly reduced of runs of migrating salmon and steelhead. Ten stocks of salmon and steelhead that must pass through the project have been listed by NMFS as threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The Corps has recognized the need to reduce juvenile mortality and has undertaken measures that include fish bypass systems, surface bypass and barge and truck transportation. Spill, as an additional bypass route over the spillways, is being used to divert fish from entering turbine units, but it is a significant adverse economic factor due to forgone electric power generation. Congress passed and the President signed the FY 1989 Energy and Water Development Appropriations Act (PL 100-371), which mandated the expenditure of funds for the design, testing, and construction of new or improved fish bypass facilities for the Columbia River Juvenile Fish Mitigation projects. Completion of the bypass facilities will increase the survival of migrating downstream juvenile fish and potentially reduce reliance on spill. Mitigation studies will determine the overall scope of the juvenile and adult fish bypass facilities for these Columbia and Snake River dams.

The plan of improvement within Portland District includes the following: (a) Bonneville - new juvenile fish monitoring facilities, bypass system improvements, outfall relocation, surface bypass and spill improvement; (b) The Dalles – enhanced sluiceway guidance and spillway improvements, potential new surface bypass or screened bypass system; (c) John Day - new juvenile fish monitoring facility, spillway improvements, bypass system improvements and potential surface bypass; (d) mitigation studies to analyze long-term alternatives including impacts of federal Columbia River system and other activities on estuary habitat, surface bypass technology, gas abatement and improved turbine passage to improve fish passage and survival through Corps dams on the Columbia and Snake Rivers.

The current fully funded total estimated Federal project cost is $1,600,000,000 which includes improvements in Walla-Walla District, and in Portland District and $9,783,000 provided by the Bonneville Power Administration for design of the Bonneville juvenile fish monitoring facility and

contributions to the construction of the monitoring facility at John Day Dam. For information on the planned improvements in the upper Columbia and Snake Rivers, see Walla Walla District's Annual Report

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New work: General: Continued to collect biological and hydraulic data, develop alternatives to improve existing fish bypass methodology and systems, install passage monitoring technology, and improve turbine passage survival.

Bonneville Dam: Completed second year of evaluations of the surface bypass facility (corner collector) at the 2nd Powerhouse. At the 2nd Powerhouse, construction of guidance improvements for the screened bypass system was initiated. Continued evaluations of fish passage survival and efficiency and 1st Powerhouse passage measures. Completed adult passage monitoring facilities.

The Dalles Dam: Continued passage and survival studies, additional spillway improvements and forebay guidance evaluations.

John Day Dam: Continued evaluations of alternative juvenile passage improvements, including surface bypass facilities at the powerhouse or at the spillway and extended length guidance screens on the existing bypass system. Continued to investigate unusually high injury and mortality through the turbines at this project.

48. WILLAMETTE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR

Location. At the Blue River and Cougar Lake projects in the McKenzie River sub-basin of the Willamette River basin in western Oregon.

Project Description. Work consists of retrofitting the intake tower structures with movable weir intakes to allow modification of water temperatures downstream from the Blue River and Cougar projects. Water temperatures are currently cooler in the spring/summer and warmer in the fall/winter than pre-project conditions. This has impacted the fish resources in the McKenzie sub-basin, especially Willamette spring Chinook salmon and bull trout, both species of national and regional significance.

The total project is estimated to cost $72,000,000.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New Work: The intake tower construction was completed and the temperature control project was dedicated in July of 2005

49. LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION

Location. The Lower Columbia River extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to river mile (RM) 145 at Bonneville Lock and Dam. The study areas include the estuary of the Columbia River and all of the tributaries of the Columbia River that are tidally influenced, which include the Willamette River up to Willamette Falls. The river divides the states of Oregon and Washington throughout this area.

Project Description. Section 536 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, Public Law 106-541. This program provides the authority to the Secretary to conduct studies and implement ecosystem restoration projects for the lower Columbia River and Tillamook Bay estuaries in Oregon and Washington. The projects will be for the protection, monitoring, and restoration of fish and wildlife habitat and are to have no adverse effect on specified water related needs or private property rights. Actions include protection and enhancement of 10,000 acres of tidal wetlands and other key habitats in the Columbia River estuary over 10 years, beginning in 2001, to rebuild productivity for listed salmon and steelhead populations. Operation and maintenance of projects is a non-Federal responsibility. Implementation costs of projects on Federal lands will be 100% Federal expense and the operations and maintenance will be the responsibility of the Federal agency that manages the lands.

Current year costs are shown in Table 28-A.

Local cooperation. Studies under Section 536 are subject to the cost sharing requirements of Section 105 of WRDA 1986, including studies on Federal lands. Projects implemented under Section 536 will be cost shared 35% Non-Federal and 65% Federal, and up to 50% of the non-Federal share of project implementation costs can be In-Kind services.

Operations during fiscal year. Activities included coordination, ecosystem restoration site identification, plan formulation, monitoring and coordination with local sponsors. Construction was continued on the Crims Island site with completion scheduled for FY 2006.

50. ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Modifications to Structures and Operations of Constructed Corps Projects to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as Amended. This program provides the authority to modify

existing civil works projects to restore the environment. A non-federal entity is required to sponsor the project. The project must accomplish restoration by modifying a Corps project or operation of a Corps project, or be located on Corps project lands. The project must be feasible and consistent with the authorized purpose. The non-federal sponsor generally must assume responsibility of the operation and maintenance associated with the project.

Planning studies, detailed design, and construction costs are shared by the Corps 75 percent and non-federal sponsor 25 percent. Total project costs cannot exceed $6.7 million with the federal share limited to $5,000,000 without specific congressional authorization.

See Table 28-L for expenditures under Section 1135 during the fiscal year.

Four projects were under construction during fiscal year 2005.

Lower Columbia Slough, OR

Location: The project modification is located in the City of Portland, Oregon along the Columbia Slough

Project description: Columbia Slough represents a portion of the historic flood plain of the Columbia River extending about 20 miles eastward from the Willamette River to the Sandy River. In its natural state, the flood plain was unstable and the Columbia River seasonally inundated this area. A network of lakes, waterways and wetlands spread over the entire area. It was thickly forested along shorelines and low areas, and was also made up of wetland prairie and oak savannah, bordered by riparian forest. It supported vast populations of waterfowl and other birds, elk, deer, river otter and other smaller mammals. In the 150 years since the first settlers began to adapt the flood plain to their own uses, the area has been transformed from a natural system of lakes, sloughs, and wetlands into a highly managed water system of levees and pumps to provide drainage and flood damage reduction. The project modifies channel and culvert conditions in the Columbia Slough, creates wetlands and restores portions of the riparian buffer/wildlife corridor along the slough. Specific actions include creation of wetland benches/islands along 7.5 miles of the slough replacement of 5 culverts within the slough system, and restoration of approximately 14 acres of riparian and open water habitat.

Local cooperation: The City of Portland signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 28 September 2001.

Operations during fiscal year: Two culverts on Buffalo Slough, a southern arm of the Columbia Slough, were replaced with rail car bridges to improve flow and access

Fern Ridge Marsh, OR

Location: This project modification is located at the Fern Ridge Lake project on the Long Tom River, a Tributary of the Willamette River approximately 6 miles west of Eugene, Oregon.

Project description: The Fern Ridge Marsh Restoration Project entails marsh restoration and management actions on 347 acres in the western portion of the Fisher Butte Management Unit (West Fisher Butte sub-unit) at Fern Ridge Lake Project. The restoration will restore and provide for management of 347 acres of marsh habitat via construction of 7 water control structures, 15,900 lineal feet of dikes and rock dikes (carp excluders) within the drawdown zone of Fern Ridge Lake Project. The general intent of the proposed action is the restoration of a more diverse and productive marsh plant and wildlife community in areas currently dominated by reed canary grass. This species is an exotic plant found in extensive stands in shallow water areas around the reservoir perimeter. The total project cost, including lands, is estimated at approximately $540,000.

Local cooperation: The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife signed a local cooperation agreement for the project on July 19, 1999.

Operations during fiscal year: No construction activities were performed this fiscal year.

Fox Creek, OR

Location: This project is located in the city Rainier, Oregon at the mouth of Fox Creek. Fox Creek enters the Columbia River at river mile 67+20.

Project description: The Fox Creek project modifies a dredged material disposal site associated with the Federal Navigation Channel. Flows from Fox Creek were routed through a 72–inch culvert during routine O&M maintenance dredge material disposal actions in 1985. Dredged material was then placed over the culvert. The project modification consists of excavating the dredged material from the former streambed (approximately 535 feet) and restoration of the creek to its approximate former course and gradient. Additionally, reed canary grass was removed over approximately 200 feet of the existing stream channel upstream of the dredged material disposal site. Native riparian trees will be planted along the entire length of the project.

Local Cooperation: The City of Rainier signed a Project Cooperation Agreement on 16 August 2001.

Operations during fiscal Year: Activities included minor slope grading, placement of rock to stabilize

the confluence with the Columbia River, placement of topsoil, installation of erosion control fabric and planting of the site. Project close out is scheduled for FY 2006.

Amazon Creek Wetlands Restoration, OR

Location: This project modification is located along Amazon Creek at the western edge of the city of Eugene, Oregon. Amazon Creek is a major drainage channel for Eugene, conveying flows into the Long Tom River, a tributary of the Willamette River.

Project description: Prior to settlement in the 1850's, seasonal wet prairie habitat dominated the landscape of the lower Amazon Creek basin and much of the Willamette Valley. Since then, nearly all of this wetland type has been lost to agriculture and urban uses. The Amazon Creek Flood control Project built by the Corps in the 1950's further degraded the wetland hydrology when the creek and connecting drainages were canalized and lined with levees. It is estimated that less than one percent of the Willamette Valley's historic wet prairies remains today. The lower Amazon Creek Wetlands Project will restore the historic hydrology and vegetation community to almost 400 acres of wet prairie. All of the land within the project area is owned by the City of Eugene and BLM, having been acquired for wetland protection and restoration purposes. The total project cost, including lands and recreation facilities, is estimated at approximately $6.2 million.

Phase I involved removing existing levees along Amazon Creek and associated drainages and restoring the channels more natural meandering stream configurations. New levees were set back around the margin of the wetland restoration area to maintain the flood control function of the project. Interior wetland areas will now be subject to the high frequency flooding that occurred prior the flood control project. The new levees were seeded with a combination of native upland grass species. A slotted weir was constructed to maintain the complex flow relationship between the connected channels. Culverts, some gated, will also be installed to maintain drainage and to allow manipulation of surface hydrology for wetland management purposes. Disturbed areas along the stream channels and the old levee footprints will be seeded and planted with native wet prairie, emergent marsh and vernal pool species. The total cost for this completed in 1999 was $2.0 million.

Phase II involves removal of non-native plant materials on about 120 acres of wetlands and replacement with native wet prairie plants. A major portion of this effort has been the collection and propagation of native plants and seeds. Phase II also includes modification of surface hydrology through filling and restoration of old agricultural drainage channels draining into Amazon Creek. Phase II was initiated in 2000 and completed in 2003.

Phase III construction of recreation facilities was initiated in summer 2002 and completed in March 2003. Facilities included access points, viewing structures, interpretive displays and trails.

Local cooperation: The City of Eugene signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on October 26, 1998. The Bureau of Land Management under its West Eugene Wetlands Project also supports the project. In 1999 the City of Eugene requested that the agreement be modified to include the addition of recreation facilities in accordance with recent Corps guidance. The modified PCA was signed in spring 2001

Operations during fiscal year: Activity consisted of developing the Operations Manual. Project is scheduled to be closed out in FY 2006.

Restoration and Protection of Aquatic Ecosystems to Improve the Quality of the Environment, Pursuant to Section 206 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1996, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as Amended. This program provides the authority to perform aquatic ecosystem restoration. A non-federal entity is required to sponsor the project. The non-federal sponsor generally must assume responsibility of the operation and maintenance associated with the project.

Planning studies, detailed design, and construction costs are shared by the Corps 65 percent and non-federal sponsor 35 percent. Total project costs cannot exceed $6.7 million with the federal share limited to $5,000,000 without specific congressional authorization. Two projects were under construction during the fiscal year

See Table 28-L for expenditures under Section 206 during the fiscal year.

Eugene Delta Ponds, OR

Location: This project is located in the City of Eugene, Oregon adjacent to the Willamette River.

Project Description: This project is to improve access, connectivity, and water quality within the Delta Ponds by reestablishing a hydrologic connection to the Willamette River and within the pond complex. Further objectives include grading the margins of the ponds to establish flat slopes to restore emergent wetland, forested riparian and other habitats indigenous to this reach of the Willamette River and to control and manage non-native weedy vegetation. Benefits to wildlife and fish habitat

would accompany improved water quality, the restoration and enhancement of vegetation, and the establishment of structure such as boulders, large woody debris in the ponds.

Local Cooperation: The City of Eugene, Oregon signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 22 December 2003.

Operations during fiscal year: The upper pond connection to the Willamette River was completed with additional intra pond grading to improve connectivity and flow.

East Birch Creek, OR

Location: This project modification is located along an approximately 1-mile reach of East Birch Creek between river miles 8.0 and 9.5 (river km 12.9 and river km 15.2) in Umatilla County, Oregon approximately 8 miles (12.9 km) south of the town of Pilot Rock. East Birch Creek is a fork of Birch Creek, a headwater tributary of the Umatilla River, which empties into the Columbia River.

Project description: Historically, this reach was an important spawning and rearing area for summer run steelhead trout. The Umatilla stock of summer steelhead was designated part of the Mid-Columbia Evolutionarily Significant Unit (ESU) by National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) when it listed that stock as "Threatened" under the Endangered Species Act. Land use practices and channel modifications have resulted in physical changes that have degraded habitat quality to a considerable extent. Habitat degradation has resulted primarily from removal of riparian vegetation, disruption of natural geomorphic processes, alteration of stream flows and increased sediment input. Bioengineering techniques are being utilized to the extent practicable to restore salmonid habitat quality, reduce unnatural bank erosion, restore natural channel function, and associated aquatic and riparian biological processes in East Birch Creek. This approach involved development of plans for erosion resistant stream restoration treatments using primarily natural fluvial processes and natural materials. The riparian zone, essential for aquatic ecosystem restoration, has been re-vegetated with native species.

The other primary goal of the environmental restoration work is to restore geomorphic function of the channel, which will generally mean a narrower, deeper, more meandering channel with more stable, vegetated banks and more diverse instream habitat. This will result in a self-maintaining system that meets specific habitat needs of ESA listed summer steelhead. Summer steelhead uses the proposed project reach for spawning and rearing, therefore, our restoration plan will be based largely on habitat requirements for these life stages.

Local cooperation: Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife signed a Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) for the project on 16 August 2001.

Operations during fiscal year: No construction activities were performed this year. Construction is scheduled for completion in FY 2006

General Investigation

51. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs were $1,131,394 of which $611,173 was for Ecosystem Restoration Studies, $177,213 for Watershed/Comprehensive Studies, $226,844 for Miscellaneous Activities, $143,933 for Coordination with Other Agencies and -$27,768 for Navigation Studies (final cost share adjustment). Contributed funds in the amount of $420,662 were expended for: $32,340 Planning Assistance to States Program, $12,858 for the Tillamook Bay & Estuary Study, $25,931Willamette R. Floodplain Restoration Study, $111,882 Willamette Basin Review, $209,883 Amazon Creek Study and 27,768 Columbia R. Channel Improvement Study (close out cost share adjustment).

52. COLLECTIONS AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

Flood Plain Management Services. Flood Plain Management Services Program comes under Section 206 of the 1960 Flood Control Act, PL 86-645, as amended. Through technical services and planning guidance, the program encourages comprehensive flood plain management planning at all levels to reduce the potential for losses to life and property from floods. Federal and non-Federal agencies and the private sector are assisted with planning and development information for flood hazard areas. This assistance is in the form of local flood plain regulations, Federal Insurance Program requirements, and Executive Order 11988 guidelines. Such assistance may include factual flood information (available or determined) and interpretation on flood frequencies, extent of flooding, floodwater velocity, duration of flooding and floodway limits.

Fiscal year costs totaling $75,129 were associated with the following tasks under the Flood Plain Management Services Program: FPMS Unit $24,666; Technical Services $25,177 Quick Responses $4,643; and special studies $20,643 FPMS staff attended State of Oregon Flood Hazard meetings throughout the state and provided technical and programmatic information for local communities. Portland District FPMS staff also met with several communities in the Portland District and discussed floodplain management issues and methods. Scopes of work for improving mapping and planning were completed for Cities of Burns, Winston, and John Day in Oregon,

and Wahkiakum County in Washington. Requests for future funding were requested via FPMS program.

Hydrologic Studies: Crest stage gages were constructed and installed on streams in an ongoing program to record data from flood events. About 20-25% of these gages were services and data recovered during the year. Crest stage gage program now has approximately 225 gages located in the Portland District. Fiscal year costs were $10,461

Other

53. FLOOD CONTROL AND COASTAL EMERGENCIES

Disaster Preparedness Program. This program encompasses all activities associated with preparing, responding to and recovering from natural disasters. It also provides for man-caused disaster planning. It includes publishing plans and procedures, establishing and training response teams, exercising plans and teams, and coordinating with Federal, state and local agencies. This program maintains response supplies and equipment used to supplement state and local requests for assistance. Significant activities this year: Flood Response Team trained at MCDD#1. Debris Management Team was fully staffed and trained. See Table 28M for expenditures during the fiscal year.

Public Law 84-99 Response. FY 2005 was a dry and mild year. There were no requests for flood assistance, nor requests for drought assistance.

Public Law 93-288 Assistance to FEMA. The district deployed 63 people to assist with the 2005 Hurricane Season. Responders were sent to Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi and Texas.

Continuing Eligibility Inspections. The district completed all inspections of Federal and non-Federal Flood Control Works.

TABLE 28-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
1.	Chetco River, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	2,043,713 [1]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	2,043,713 [1]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	352,000	359,000	374,000	300,001	12,569,739
		Cost	352,369	359,242	374,158	300,001	12,569,736
2	Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers Below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR (Federal Funds)	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	28,349,304 [2]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	28,349,304 [2]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	16,686,000	17,447,000	14,790,000	16,452,480	508,515,739 [3]
		Cost	17,822,000	17,634,455	14,787,367	16,203,670	508,262,448 [3]
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	665,954 [4]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	665,954 [4]
3.	Columbia River at Baker Bay, WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	941,252
		Cost	---	---	---	---	941,252
		Maint.					
		Approp.	24,000	736,000	62,000	1	6,570,082
		Cost	24,297	735,998	62,331	-1	6,570,079
4	Columbia River Between Chinook, WA, and Head of Sand Island	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	220,283 [5]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	220,283 [5]
		Maint					
		Approp.	31,000	877,000	637,000	96,271	10,299,135
		Cost	31,052	864,229	649,633	96,267	10,298,859
5.	Columbia River at The Mouth, OR and WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	24,913,661 [6]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	24,913,661 [6]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	10,820,000	8,466,000	9,108,000	16,228,772	224,787,206 [7]
		Cost	10,843,698	8,472,587	9,102,160	13,677,197	222,229,791 [7]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	7,322,878
		Cost	---	---	---	---	7,322,878
6.	Columbia River Between Vancouver, WA and The Dalles, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	5,989,509 [8]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	5,989,509 [8]
		Maint					
		Approp.	324,000	262,000	295,000	301,002	17,629,593 [9]
		Cost	323,510	262,537	295,211	300,988	17,629,578 [9]
7.	Columbia River Channel Improvements, OR (Federal Funds) (Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Approp.	-143,200	1,348,000	1,404,000	7,451,606	12,590,406
		Cost	1,271,068	1,591,166	1,407,843	7,361,715	12,483,020
		New Work					
		Contrib	415,200	640,333	356,067	9,944,770	11,656,370
		Cost	401,842	284,925	705,245	1,247,239	2,863,510

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
8.	Coos Bay, OR	**New Work**					
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	---	---	---	---	37,866,092 [10]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	37,866,092 [10]
		Maint					
		Approp.	4,852,000	3,867,000	2,439,000	4,961,338	138,989,345 [11]
		Cost	4,845,709	3,874,056	2,439,125	4,954,307	138,982,026 [11]
		Major Rehab					
		Approp.					2,335,966
		Cost					2,335,966
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib	---	---	---	---	3,986,680
		Cost	---	---	---	---	3,917,729
9.	Coquille River, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	693,366 [12]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	693,366 [12]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	238,000	326,000	281,000	150,000	10,339,307 [13]
		Cost	238,463	326,172	281,109	149,997	10,339,303 [13]
10.	Depoe Bay, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	367,364
		Cost	---	---	---	---	367,364
		Maint.					
		Approp.	-2,000	504,000	1,469,000	514,486	4,838,419
		Cost	242,275	503,643	1,467,187	392,937	4,714,391
11.	Port Orford, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	758,692 [14]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	758,692 [14]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	590,000	561,000	235,000	164,001	9,730,708
		Cost	610,570	560,418	235,640	164,001	9,730,707
12.	Rogue River Harbor	**New Work**					
	At Gold Beach, OR	Approp.	---	---	---	---	4,156,252 [15]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	4,156,252 [15]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	704,000	415,000	374,000	332,000	22,462,016 [16]
		Cost	704,083	415,730	374,099	331,998	22,462,014 [16]
		Major Rehab					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	635,783
		Cost	---	---	---	---	635,783
13.	Siuslaw River, OR	**New Work**					
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	---	---	---	---	29,502,212 [17]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	29,502,212 [17]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	598,000	425,000	197,000	301,006	19,652,622 [18]
		Cost	598,775	414,882	207,688	301,001	19,652,611 [18]
		Major Rehab					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	879,285
		Cost	---	---	---	---	879,285
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	493,611
		Cost	---	---	---	---	493,611
14.	Skipanon Channel, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	280,854
		Cost	---	---	---	---	280,854
		Maint.					
		Approp.	15,000	185,000	12,000	___---	5,649,686
		Cost	15,485	184,442	12,766	---	5,649,686

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
15.	Tillamook Bay and Bar, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	22,434,827 [19]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	22,434,827 [19]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	174,000	227,000	1,059,000	181,091	8,812,855 [20]
		Cost	174,290	226,580	1,050,776	188,637	8,811,710 [20]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	2,839,799
		Cost	---	---	---	---	2,839,799
16.	Umpqua River, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	17,718,877 [21]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	17,718,877 [21]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	769,000	588,000	397,000	1	37,819,038
		Cost	770,425	588,445	397,178	---	37,819,036
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	2,500,677
		Cost	---	---	---	---	2,500,677
17.	Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	520,005 [22]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	520,005 [22]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	201,000	188,000	283,000	191,211	27,089,575 [23]
		Cost	175,897	208,029	288,805	191,014	27,088,952 [23]
		Minor Rehab					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	234,794
		Cost	---	---	---	---	234,794
18.	Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	19,242,046 [24]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	19,242,046 [24]
		Maint					
		Approp.	1,307,000	1,159,900	1,381,000	1,677,346	65,432,677 [25]
		Cost1	1,307,962	1,160,484	1,380,873	1,677,346	65,432,330 [25]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	12,005
		Cost	---	---	---	---	12,005
19.	Yaquina River, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	28,800
		Cost	---	---	---	---	28,800
		Maint					
		Approp.	---	30,000	65,000	64	1,558,758 [51]
		Cost	---	29,511	65,425	61	1,558,691 [51]
23.	Applegate Lake, Rogue River Basin OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	91,642,489
		Cost	---	---	---	---	91,642,489
		Maint.					
		Approp.	907,829	750,000	799,000	735,142	15,165,278 [48]
		Cost	910,720	761,461	783,864	707,973	15,107,236 [48]
24.	Blue River Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	32,038,225 [26]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	32,038,225 [26]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	244,324	233,000	241,000	356,387	6,229,296 [53]
		Cost	244,588	235,484	231,864	347,884	6,211,380 [53]

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
25.	Cottage Grove Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	4,013,123 [27]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	4,013,123 [27]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	900,864	934,000	752,414	883,470	22,475,060 [28]
		Cost	889,636	931,128	768,662	813,114	22,392,907 [28]
26.	Dorena Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	14,568,262 [29]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	14,568,262 [29]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	684,208	551,000	561,231	558,895	15,013,747 [55]
		Cost	668,956	567,601	566,792	529,649	14,979,084 [55]
27.	Elk Creek Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	439,200	788,000	326,000	260,103	112,152,882
		Cost	461,922	767,229	330,253	255,971	112,131,173
28.	Fall Creek Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	22,118,264 [30]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	22,118,264 [30]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	485,459	513,000	577,000	496,782	14,263,781
		Cost	470,291	537,442	579,143	475,354	14,239,054
29.	Fern Ridge Lake, OR	**New Work**					
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	---	---	---	---	8,685,635 [31]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	8,685,635 [31]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,040,033	1,832,000	1,532,000	23,510,806	53,708,991 [32]
		Cost	1,029,560	1,815,437	1,555,329	19,769,547	49,950,215 [32]
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	52,666
		Cost	---	---	---	---	52,666
30.	Lower Columbia River Basin Bank Protection, OR & WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	-30,000	49,000	11,000	959	21,650,704
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	31,749	46,455	20,158	---	21,648,784
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	117,450
		Cost	---	---	---	---	114,634
31.	Mt. St. Helens Sediment Control, WA	**New Work**					
		Approp	414,000	171,900	291,000	306,322	114,670,222
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	435,739	170,403	286,270	297,069	114,654,587
	(Contributed Funds)	**New Work**					
		Contrib.	---	---	---	---	3,703,112
		Cost	---	---	---	---	3,703,112
		Maint.					
		Approp.	245,000	227,000	230,000	251,432	5,687,861
		Cost	245,576	228,304	223,964	242,086	5,672,045
32.	Willamette River Basin Bank Protection, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	-3,000	10,000	---	1,300	25,000,116 [33]
		Cost	9,183	---	---	---	24,987,516 [33]
		Maint					
		Approp	43,000	56,000	51,000	57,304	6,192,400
		Cost	44,417	55,434	51,688	56,714	6,191,506

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
33.	Willow Creek Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	37,260,114
		Cost	---	---	---	---	37,260,114
		Maint.					
		Approp.	654,000	627,000	617,000	552,978	11,085,640
		Cost	659,285	673,076	601,317	511,788	11,012,745
37.	Bonneville Lock and Dam - Lake Bonneville OR and WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	188	---	---	789,836,529 [34]
		Cost	-188	---	---	---	789,836,153 [34]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	21,447,907	27,676,000	13,634,988	15,183,845	431,003,163 [35]
		Cost	21,040,950	21,647,063	18,896,630	14,662,775	428,573,664 [35]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	10,118,000	8,520,102	3,878,000	4,167,675	112,046,112
		Cost	10,221,967	8,534,047	3,884,463	4,165,550	112,040,323
38.	Columbia River Treaty Fishing Access Sites, OR & WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	2,114,800	5,598,000	1,347,000	4,053,533	51,306,352
		Cost	2,190,119	5,578,458	1,349,000	3,674,413	50,903,920
39.	Cougar Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	58,636,393 [36]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	58,636,393 [36]
		Maint					
		Approp.	2,200,964	2,288,000	1,137,000	1,222,647	33,063,891 [49]
		Cost	1,951,267	2,288,127	1,131,474	1,219,153	32,994,224 [49]
40.	Detroit Lake - Big Cliff, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	62,729,698
		Cost	---	---	---	---	62,729,698
		Maint.					
		Approp.	3,113,949	3,492,000	1,752,000	2,063,382	64,189,693[47]
		Cost	3,075,413	3,505,930	1,844,814	1,902,122	64,002,256[47]
		Minor Rehab					
		Approp	---	---	---	---	363,086
		Cost	---	---	---	---	363,086
41.	Green Peter-Foster Lakes, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	84,005,788 [37]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	84,005,788 [37]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	4,003,055	3,818,000	1,871,000	2,336,320	68,242,220 [38]
		Cost	3,948,048	3,855,832	1,879,700	2,130,576	67,993,712 [38]
42.	Hills Creek Lake, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	45,700,619
		Cost	---	---	---	---	45,700,619
		Maint.					
		Approp.	970,569	1,040,000	592,000	718,448	20,709,515 [39]
		Cost	968,365	1,048,412	591,073	701,470	20,689,090 [39]
43.	John Day Lock and Dam - Lake Umatilla, OR and WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	512,400,246 [40]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	512,400,246 [40]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	21,070,850	30,303,000	23,559,846	12,071,554	352,753,935 [41]
		Cost	19,113,152	28,475,227	27,037,473	11,194,803	350,828,041 [41]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	44,005,128 [54]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	44,005,128 [54]

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep 30, 2005
44.	Lookout Point - Dexter Lakes, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	88,238,395 [42]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	88,238,395 [42]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,777,641	5,893,000	3,502,000	3,731,852	118,235,246 [43]
		Cost	5,737,002	5,678,136	6,793,513	3,408,648	117,879,051 [43]
45.	Lost Creek Lake, Rogue River Basin, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	136,408,150
		Cost	---	---	---	---	136,408,150
		Maint					
		Approp.	4,164,000	4,422,000	2,789,000	2,979,520	82,924,261 [44]
		Cost	4,098,296	4,274,670	2,995,053	2,947,788	82,835,243 [44]
46.	The Dalles Lock and Dam - Lake Celilo, WA and OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	---	---	---	303,260,288 [45]
		Cost	---	---	---	---	303,260,288 [45]
		Maint.					
		Approp.	16,437,131	19,666,000	5,747,000	7,564,527	289,234,448 [46]
		Cost	15,640,043	16,761,971	9,253,614	7,709,508	288,663,817 [46]
		Major Rehab.					
		Approp.	5,933,900	1,344,000	41,000	466,518	32,953,418
		Cost	5,891,047	1,414,750	34,515	466,518	32,946,006
47.	Columbia River Fish Mitigation, OR and WA	**New Work**					
		Approp.	41,892,000	60,958,887	40,449,000	36,333,746	475,214,633 [52]
		Cost	41,892,000	60,958,125	40,489,627	34,447,681	473,219,931 [52]
48.	Willamette River Temperature Control, OR	**New Work**					
		Approp.	11,392,300	8,361,100	9,488,000	3,301,148	46,119,548
		Cost	11,860,603	8,351,202	9,541,823	3,053,048	45,845,197
49.	Lower Columbia River Ecosystem Restoration	**New Work**					
		Approp.	---	482,000	1,105,000	1,571,224	3,158,224
		Cost	---	476,124	991,229	1,571,424	3,038,777

Footnotes:

1. Excludes $17,742 contributed funds for new work.
2. Includes $1,529,413 for previous project.
3. Includes $150,955 allotted from deferred maintenance funds, Code 700, $62,296 for public works accelerated program repair, and $1,214,865 for previous project. Excludes $24,320 expended from contributed funds prior to 1964.
4. Excludes $31,636 contributed by city of Astoria and Bumble Bee Sea Foods, Astoria, OR (not part of regular project). Includes $223,026 expended from contributed funds prior to 1964 and $428,136 contributed by Port of Portland and $14,792 by Port of Vancouver.
5. Includes $84,930 rehabilitation funds.
6. Includes $1,986,253 for previous project and $608,111 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project. Excludes $500,000 contributed funds.
7. Includes $2,186,000 for previous project and $1,188,625 under deferred maintenance, Code 700.
8. Includes funds under Code 721 (small authorized projects) $30,393. Entrance to Oregon slough; $161,897, Camas-Washougal Turning Basin; $227,908, Hood River Small Boat Basin; $157,470, Bingen, WA, Barge Channel; and $140,619, The Dalles Small Boat Basin.
9. Includes $2,033,408 under code 700 (Deferred Maintenance).
10. Includes $802,096 for previous project. Excludes contributed funds.
11. Includes $178,801 for previous project and $1,444,640 under Code 700, Deferred Maintenance. Excludes $8,387 contributed funds.
12. Includes $340,726 for previous project. Excludes $72,891 contributed funds. Includes $36,000 under Code 711.
13. Includes $41,467 for previous project and $78,500 under Code 700, Deferred Maintenance.
14. Excludes $9,900 contributed funds.
15. Excludes $13,779 (other funds) contributed for additional landfill and extension of drainage lines.
16. Includes $21,000, Wedderburn Study Funds.
17. Includes $1,159,357 for previous project.
18. Includes $10,611 for previous project and $188,000 under code 700, Deferred Maintenance.
19. Includes $77,209 for previous project and $57,767 under Code 720 (Small Authorized Projects) Garibaldi Boat Basin. Excludes $592,622 contributed funds and $300,000 channel dredging by local interest.
20. Includes $71,498 for previous project. Excludes $6,450 expended from contributed funds.

TABLE 28-A (Cont'd) COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost to Sep.30, 2005

Footnotes (Cont'd)

21. Includes $39,242 for previous project. Excludes $6,450 expended from contributed funds.
22. Excludes $300,000 contributed funds.
23. Includes $452,110 on operation and care from permanent indefinite appropriation and $150,000 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.
24. Includes $707,313 for previous project and $170,000 appropriated from public works acceleration program for north jetty rehabilitation.
25. Includes $6,026 for previous project.
26. Includes $96,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake.
27. Includes $1,639,828 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
28. Includes $167,878 special recreation use fees. Includes $201,262 under maint. and operation of dams and other improvements to navigable waters.
29. Includes $1,038,790 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
30. Includes $1,026,264 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project.
31. Includes $3,894,673 allotted and expended under Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project and $136,482 allotted under 721 (small authorized project) reservoir modification. Excludes $2,100 (other funds contributed).
32. Includes $9,750 allotted under Code 700, deferred maintenance. Includes $241,678 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements to navigable waters.
33. Excludes $93,733 contributed funds.
34. Includes $12,200,000 Public Works Administration funds, $20,240,700 National Recover Act Funds, $27,195,400 modification for peaking funds, $136,457 Code 710, recreation facilities at completed project funds and $6,000 power units funds.
35. Includes $540,000 deferred maintenance funds, Code 700 and $1,692,148 maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
36. Includes $96,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake. Includes $1,789,988 allotted and $1,789,954 expended for Strube Lake and Cougar Additional Unit.
37. Includes $113,000 pro rata share of site selection costs in lieu of Quartz Creek Lake.
38. Includes $983,934 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds
39. Includes $82,408 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
40. Includes $25,984 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects.
41. Includes $1,361,900 for O&M and fish evaluation of Spring Creek Hatchery (funds revoked and paid to USFWS at OCE level, but a cost to project); includes $423,800 special recreation use fees. Includes $933,438 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
42. Includes $457,611 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects.
43. Includes $991,562 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
44. Includes $978,478 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
45. Includes $1,140,747 allotted and expended under 710, recreation facilities at completed projects, and $52,997,220 allotted and expended additional units 15 - 22 funds.
46. Includes $721,490 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
47. Includes $936,376 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.
48. Includes $66,678 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters.
49. Includes $861,852 under maintenance and operation of dams and other improvements of navigable waters. Excludes 96-89X4045 funds.

TABLE 28-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1		**CHETCO RIVER, OR**	
	Mar 02, 1945	To provide for the stabilization of the channel, by constructing jetties and dredging.	H. Doc. 817,77th Cong., 2d Sess
	Oct 27, 1965	Modification of channel entrance and channel improvements.	S. Doc. 21, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec 04, 1981	Deepen channel 2 feet to 16 feet, extend the existing jetty S. system 750 feet for the North, and 1,250 feet for the South jetty.	Doc. 10, 96th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct 31, 1992	Assume responsibility for O&M of the approximately 200-foot-long access channel to the south commercial boat basin consistent with authorized project depths.	P.L. 102-580, 102nd Cong.
2.		**COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVERS BELOW VANCOUVER, WA AND PORTLAND, OR**	
	Feb 27, 1911	2 pipeline dredges and accessories.	H. Doc. 1278, 61st Cong., 3d Sess.[1]
	Jul 25, 1912	Increasing main channel to 30 feet.	H. Doc. 1278, 61st Cong., 3d Sess.[1]
	Jul 27, 1916	Consolidating improvement below Portland, OR and between Vancouver, WA and mouth of Willamette.	No Prior Report
	Aug 08, 1917	For the Cathlamet channel.	H. Doc. 120, 63d Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Sep 22, 1922	Construct an additional dredge (dredge was not built) and accessories for better maintenance, and construct contraction works.	H. Doc. 1009, 66th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Mar 04, 1923[2]	Channel from deep water in Willamette Slough to deep water in Columbia River.	H. Doc. 156, 67th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 03, 1925	Depth of 25 feet and width of 300 feet from mouth of Willamette River to Vancouver, WA.	H. Doc 126, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 03, 1927	Closing east channel at Swan Island in Willamette River on condition that main channel to be opened to project dimensions on west side of island by Port of Portland.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 10 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 03, 1930	For a 35-foot channel 500 feet wide from Portland to the sea.	H. Doc. 195, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. and Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 8, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Sep 06, 1933[3]	A channel 28 feet deep and 300 feet wide from mouth of Willamette River to Vancouver, with 2 turning basins, each generally 28 feet deep by 800 feet wide by 2,000 feet long.	H. Doc. 249, 72d Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Aug 30, 1935	A channel in Columbia River from mouth of Willamette to interstate highway bridge at Vancouver, WA, 30 feet deep and 300 feet wide, with 2 turning basins at Vancouver.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 1, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Maintenance of not to exceed 35 foot depth at low water in Portland Harbor and Willamette River between its mouth and Broadway Bridge at Portland.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 6, 73d Cong., 1st Sess.[1]

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Aug 30, 1935	Auxiliary channels, 30 feet deep, 300 feet and 500 feet at St. Helens.	H. Doc. 235, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Aug 26, 1937	Extension of lower turning basin at Vancouver, WA, 1,000 feet downstream.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 81, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	An auxiliary channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide along waterfront at Rainier, OR.	H. Doc. 203, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Mar 02, 1945	Improvement of old mouth of Cowlitz River.	H. Doc. 341, 77th Cong., 1st. Sess.[1]
	Mar 02, 1945	An auxiliary channel in vicinity of Longview, WA.	H. Doc. 630. 77th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Jul 24, 1946	A small-boat mooring basin at Astoria, OR.	H. Doc. 692, 79th Cong.,2d Sess.[1]
	Oct 23, 1962	A channel 35 feet deep and 500 feet wide from mouth of Willamette River to interstate highway bridge at Vancouver, WA, with 2turning basins of same depth.	H. Doc. 203, 87th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct 23, 1962	A channel 40 feet deep and 600 feet wide from at Vancouver, WA, to mouth of Columbia River; a turning basin Vancouver, WA, a turning basin at Longview, WA, and a channel 40 feet deep in Willamette River from mouth to Broadway Bridge which encompasses Portland Harbor area.	H. Doc. 452, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
3.		**COLUMBIA RIVER AT BAKER BAY, WA**	
	Dec 11, 1933	East Channel	Public Works Administration
	Aug 30, 1935	Main channel	H. Doc. 44, 73d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	West channel 8 feet deep.	H. Doc. 443, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	May 17, 1950	West channel 10 feet deep and mooring basin with protecting breakwaters.	S. Doc. 95, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
4.		**COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN CHINOOK, WA AND HEAD OF SAND ISLAND**	
	Jun 20, 1938	Channel 8 feet deep. Doc. 50,75th Cong., 2d Sess.	Rivers and Harbors Committee
	Sep 03, 1954	Channel 10 feet deep and mooring basin.	S. Doc. 8, 83d Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
5.		**COLUMBIA RIVER AT THE MOUTH, OR AND WA**	
	Mar 03, 1905	Extend South Jetty and construct North Jetty and dredging.	H. Doc. 94, 56th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944 as amended
	Sep 03, 1954	Bar channel of 48-foot depth and spur jetty on north shore.[9]	H. Doc. 249, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Jul 30, 1983	Deepening the northernmost 2,000 feet of the channel Cross-section to 55 feet.	P.L. 98-63
	May 24, 1995	Lower a 500' section of south jetty at river mile 7.	Sec. 1135, P.L. 99-662, As amended

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
6.		**COLUMBIA RIVER BETWEEN VANCOUVER, WA, AND THE DALLES, OR**	
	Aug 26, 1937	Construct a channel 27 feet deep by 300 feet from Vancouver, WA, to Bonneville, OR.	H. Committee Doc. 94, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Mar 02, 1945	Construct Camas-Washougal turning basin.	H. Doc. 218, 76th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a channel 27 feet deep by 300 feet wide from Bonneville, OR, to The Dalles, OR.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a boat basin at Hood River, OR, 10 feet deep, 500 feet wide, by 1,300 feet long.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a barge channel at Bingen, WA, 10 feet deep, 200 feet wide, by 1 mile long, and an access channel 7 feet deep, 100 feet wide, by 1,000 feet long to natural Mooring basin.	H. Doc. 704, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct The Dalles Harbor 8 feet deep, 400 feet wide by 800 feet long.	S. Doc. 89, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
7.		**COLUMBIA RIVER CHANNEL IMPROVEMENTS, OR**	
	Aug 17, 1999	Deepen the existing navigation channel by three feet.	P.L. 106-53
8.		**COOS BAY, OR**	
	Jun 25, 1910	Dredging the Ocean Bar Channel.	H. Doc. 958, 60th Cong.,1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1919	A channel 22 feet deep to Smith's Mill.	H. Doc. 325, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep 22, 1922	Restore North Jetty 9,600 feet long, constructs a South Jetty about 3,900 feet long, extend 22-foot bay channel from Smith's Mill to Millington.	H. Doc. 150, 67th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Extend jetties to such lengths as may be practicable within estimate of total cost of jetties, $3,250,000 given in H. Doc. 150, 67th Cong.	H. Doc. 320, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1930	A channel 24 feet deep and 300 feet wide, through Pigeon Point Reef, following a location along westerly side of bay.	H. Doc. 110, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Aug 30, 1935	For 24-foot channel from Pigeon Point Reef to Smith's Mill and a turning basin above Marshfield.	S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Jul 24, 1946	Increased dimensions of channel across bar and to Isthmus Slough and turning basin opposite Coalbank Slough and at city of North Bend; anchorage basins at mile 3.5 and near mile 7.	S. Doc. 253, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	A mooring basin and connecting channel at Charleston.	H. Doc 646, 80th Cong., 2nd Sess.
	Dec 31, 1970	Increase dimensions to provide for bar channel 45 feet deep, inner channel 35 feet deep to mile 15, and deepening and widening existing turning basins and anchorage area.	H. Doc. 151, 91st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Nov 13, 1995	Deepening the authorized channel by 2 feet and expanding one turning basin. The entrance would be 47 feet deep to River Mile (RM) 1 and the inner channel 37 feet between RM 1 and 15.	P.L. 104-46

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
9.		**COQUILLE RIVER, OR**	
	Jun 25, 1910	Dredging shoals between mouth and Riverton, and removing obstruction between mouth of North Fork and Bandon.	H. Doc. 673, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 02, 1919	For a 13-foot channel from ocean to Bandon.	H. Doc. 207, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Jul 03, 1930	Deepen channel to 16 feet between sea and eastern end of North Jetty.	H. Doc. 186, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 30, 1935	Present project depth between sea and eastern end of North Jetty.	S. Committee Print, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Food Control Act of 1944 as amended
	Mar 02, 1945	For 13-foot depth from sea to a point 1 mile above Coquille River Lighthouse and snagging to State Highway Bridge.	H. Doc. 672, 76th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
10.		**DEPOE BAY, OR**	
	Aug 26, 1937	Construction of an inner basin 375 feet long, 125 feet wide and 5 feet deep, with an entrance channel of same depth and 30 feet wide.	H. Doc. 202, 75th Cong. 1st Sess.
	Mar 2, 1945	Construction of an inner basin 750 feet long, 390 feet wide and 8 feet deep, with entrance channel at same depth and 30 feet wide.	H. Doc. 350, 77th Cong. 1st Sess.
	July 14, 1960	Construction of entrance channel 8 feet deep and approved 50 feet wide, concrete breakwater and. stone spending beach	Sec. 107 of R&H Act 1960, Feb. 1965.
11.		**PORT ORFORD, OR**	
	Oct 27, 1965	Extension of existing breakwater by 550 feet.	S. Doc. 62, 88th Cong.,2d Sess
	Dec 31, 1970	Dredging of turning basin 340 feet long, 100 feet wide, 16 feet deep.	H. Doc 151, 91st Cong.,2d Sess.
	Oct 31, 1992	Maintain the authorized navigation channel including those portions of the channel within 50 feet of the port facility.	P.L. 102-580, 102nd Cong.
12.		**ROGUE RIVER HARBOR AT GOLD BEACH, OR**	
	Sep 03, 1954	Two jetties at entrance and improvement of channel.	S. Doc. 83, 83d Cong. 2d Sess.
13.		**SIUSLAW RIVER, OR**	
	Sep 19, 1890	Build two high-tide stone jetties.	H. Doc. 71, 51st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 25, 1910	Extends North Jetty 3,700 feet from old work constructed under previous project and provides for 4,200 foot south jetty.	H. Doc. 648, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 03, 1925	12-foot deep channel.	S. Committee Print, Serial, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1958	18-foot bar channel and 16-foot river channel and a 600-foot extension of north Jetty. (600-foot extension classified deferred.)	H. Doc. 204, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Oct 22, 1976	Phase I advance engineering and design for north and south jetty extensions.	Final Report of Chief of Engineers
	Oct 01, 1980	Extending north and south jetties about 2,000 and 2,500 feet, respectively.	P.L. 96-367

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
14.		**SKIPANON CHANNEL, OR**	
	Jul 03, 1930	Channel from deep water in Columbia River to railroad bridge, 30 feet deep.	H. Doc. 278, 70th Cong., 1st Sess. [1]
	Aug 26, 1937	Channel extending upstream from railroad bridge a distance of 4,500 feet.	H. Doc. 201, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	Mooring basin 12 feet deep at Warrenton.	S. Doc. 93, 80th Cong., 1st Sess. [1]
15.		**TILLAMOOK BAY AND BAR, OR**	
	Jul 26, 1912	Construct North Jetty 5,700 feet long and dredging	H. Doc. 349, 62d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 04, 1913	channel 16 feet deep, 200 feet wide, to Bay City.	
	Mar 02, 1919	Abandon that portion of project above Bay City.	H. Doc. 760, 65th Cong., 2d Sess
	Mar 03, 1925	Abandon Bay City Channel and present project x (600-foot extension classified of channels and turning basins with regulating works as needed.	H. Doc. 562, 68th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	Repair damage and check erosion on Bayocean Peninsula caused by storm Jan. 1939.	S. Doc. 35, 79th Cong., 1st Sess.[4]
	Jun 30, 1948	Dredging small-boat basin and approach at Garibaldi, OR , to depth of 12 feet.	H. Doc. 650, 80th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep 03, 1954	Closure of breach in Bayocean Peninsula.	S. Doc. 128, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Oct 27, 1965	Construct South Jetty, 8,000 feet long.	S. Doc. 43, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
16.		**UMPQUA RIVER, OR**	
	Sep 22, 1922	North Jetty, 7,500 feet long	H. Doc. 913, 65th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan 21, 1927	Present project dimensions of North Jetty and dredging ocean bar.	H. Doc. 320, 69th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jul 03, 1930	A short south jetty	H. Doc. 317, 70th Cong., 1st Sess[1]
	Aug 30, 1935	A full length south jetty and maintenance dredging to a 26-foot depth.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 9,72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Jun 20, 1938	Channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide from mouth to Reedsport.	S. Doc. 158, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.[1]
	Mar 02, 1945	Channel 22 feet deep and 200 feet wide from river channel to Gardiner, and turning basin 22 feet deep, 500 feet wide and 800 feet long.	S. Doc. 86,76th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Mar 02, 1945	Channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide from river channel to dock in Winchester Bay with mooring and turning basin 10 feet deep, 175 feet wide, and 300 feet long at inner end.	S. Doc. 191, 77th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Jun 30, 1948	Channel 12 feet deep and 100 feet wide from river channel to dock in Winchester Bay with mooring and turning basin 12 feet deep, 175 feet wide, and 300 feet long at inner end.	S. Doc. 154, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
	Sep 03, 1954	Channel 12 feet deep, Scholfield River.[5]	S. Doc. 133, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.[1]
17.		**WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR**	
	Jun 25, 1910	For purchase and rehabilitation of system and construction of concrete division wall.	H. Doc. 202, 56th Cong., 1st Sess. and Annual Report, 1900, P. 4374
	Aug 08, 1917	Deepening of locks.	H. Doc. 1060, 62d Cong., 3d Sess.[1]
	Jun 26, 1934[6]	Operation and care of canal and locks provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.	
	Mar 02, 1945[8]	Construction of New Willamette Falls Locks.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong.,3d Sess.

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
18.		**YAQUINA BAY AND HARBOR, OR**	
	Mar 02, 1919	Restoration and extension of jetties constructed under previous projects, rock removal at entrance, and dredging in bay up to railroad terminus at Yaquina.	H. Doc. 109, 65th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug 26, 1937	Extension of north jetty seaward 1,000 feet.	S. Committee Print, 75th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar 02, 1945	26-foot channel of suitable width across entrance bar, as far as rock bottom will allow, a 20-foot channel 300 feet wide along south side of bay to and including a turning basin 22 feet deep, 1,000 feet wide and 1,200 feet long.	S. Doc. 119, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Jul 24, 1946	Construct a small-boat mooring basin at Newport, OR.	S. Doc. 246, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jul 03, 1958	40-foot bar channel and 30-foot river channel extension of jetties at entrance.	S. Doc. 8, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.[1]
	Jul 14, 1960	A small boat basin, south shore.	Section 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers, Mar. 4, 1977
19.		**YAQUINA RIVER, OR**	
	Mar 4, 1913	Construction of channel 10 feet deep and generally 150 feet wide on Yaquina River and 200 feet wide in Depot Creek.	Doc. 579, 62d Cong., 2d Sess.
23.		**APPLEGATE LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR**	
	Oct 23, 1962	Authorizes a rockfill embankment dam.	H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar 07, 1974	Authorizes construction of project but no operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated.	P.L. 93-251
24.		**BLUE RIVER LAKE, OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Authorizes gravel-filled embankment dam.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Nov 17, 1986	Authorizes Construction of hydroelectric power facilities	P.L. 99-662
25.		**COTTAGE GROVE LAKE, OR**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Earthfill dam.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended 25.
26.		**DORENA LAKE, OR**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Earthfill dam.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
27.		**ELK CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR**	
	Oct 23, 1962	Roller compacted concrete dam.	H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct 07, 1970	Authorized construction but not operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated.	P.L. 91-439

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
28.		**FALL CREEK LAKE, OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Earth and gravel fill embankment dam.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, As amended
29.		**FERN RIDGE LAKE, OR**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Earthfill embankment dam	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong. 3d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, As amended
	Oct 23, 1962	Raise height of dam to obtain additional storage.	H. Doc 403, 87th Cong. 2d Sess.
	Jun 4, 1993	Construction of waterfowl impoundments.	Sec 1135, P.L.99-662 as amended
30.		**LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR AND WA**	
	May 17, 1950	Provides bank protection on Columbia River below river mile 125 and along principal tributaries.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
31.		**MT. ST. HELENS SEDIMENT CONTROL, WA**	
	Aug 15, 1985	Authorized construction of sediment and retention structures.	P.L. 99-88
32.		**WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN BANK PROTECTION, OR**	
	Jun 22, 1936	Bank protection works, with channel clearing.	F.C. Act 1936
	Jun 28, 1938	Provide additional protection against flooding.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	May 17, 1950	Addition of 77 locations to scope of projects.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
33.		**WILLOW CREEK LAKE, HEPPNER, OR**	
	Oct 27, 1965	Storage project for flood control, recreation, and fish and wildlife.	H. Doc. 233, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
34.		**BONNEVILLE LOCK AND DAM -- LAKE BONNEVILLE, OR AND WA**	
		Existing project was originally authorized Sep. 30, 1933, by Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works.	
	Aug 30, 1935	Existing project authorized by Congress.	S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 2d Sess., (Report of Chief of Engineers dated Aug 21, 1933)
	Aug 20, 1937	Completion, maintenance, and operation of Bonneville project under direction of Secretary of War and supervision of Chief of Engineers, subject to certain provisions herein relating to powers and duties of Bonneville Power Administrator.	

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	Mar 07, 1974	Authorizes relocation of town of North Bonneville to new town site.	P.L. 93-251
	Aug 22, 1984	Acquisition of Steigerwald Lake wetland area.	P.L. 98-396
	Oct 1992	Authorizes transfer of lands to town of North Bonneville.	P.L. 102-396, Sec. 9147
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
38.		**COLUMBIA RIVER TREATY FISHING ACCESS SITES, OR & WA**	
	Nov 1, 1988	Authorizes project for mitigation of lost treaty fishing access resulting from construction of Bonneville Dam.	Title IV of P.L. 100-581
	Oct 12, 1996	Boundary adjustments.	P.L. 104-303, Sec. 512
39.		**COUGAR LAKE, OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Rockfill dam.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep 03, 1954	Addition of power	P.L. 83-780.
	Oct 23, 1962	Strube Lake re-regulating dam.	P.L. 87-874
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
40.		**DETROIT LAKE - BIG CLIFF, OR**	
	June 28, 1938	Authorizes concrete gravity structure.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Jun 30, 1948	Addition of power and regulating Big Cliff Dam. with power	P.L. 858, 80th Cong.2d Sess.
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
41.		**GREEN PETER-FOSTER LAKES, OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Authorized Green Peter Dam in lieu of originally authorized Sweet Home Lake (1938).	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep 03, 1954	Addition of power at Green Peter and White Bridge re-regulating Dam.	P.L. 83-780, F. C. Act 1954
	Jul 14, 1960	Changes location of re-regulating dam from White Bridge location to Foster.	S. Doc. 104, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
42.		**HILLS CREEK LAKE, OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Earth and gravel fill dam.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
43.		**JOHN DAY LOCK AND DAM - LAKE UMATILLA, OR AND WA**	
	May 17, 1950	Multiple-purpose dam, flood control, navigation. and power	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	Mar 24, 1965	John Day waterfowl management area.	S. Doc. 28, 89th Cong., 1st Sess.
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
44.		**LOOKOUT POINT - DEXTER LAKES, OR**	
	Jun 28, 1938	Earth-and-gravel filled dam.	H. Doc. 544, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	May 17, 1950	Addition of power and authorization of Dexter Lake as re-regulating dam.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
45.		**LOST CREEK LAKE, ROGUE RIVER BASIN, OR**	
	Sep 21, 1962	Rock and gravel fill embankment dam, including power.	H. Doc. 566, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Oct 15, 1966	Authorizes construction of project but not operation for irrigation until local interests agree to repay cost allocated.	P.L. 89-689, Public Works Approp. Act, 1967
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486

TABLE 28-B (Cont'd) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
46.		**THE DALLES LOCK AND DAM -- LAKE CELILO, WA AND OR**	
	May 17, 1950	Multiple-purpose dam, flood control, navigation. and power	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec 22, 1944	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec 4, Flood Control Act of 1944, as amended
	1992	Authorizes direct funding from Secretary of Interior to operate and maintain power facilities in the Pacific Northwest and improvements and replacements to the power generation facilities.	P.L. 102-486
47.		**COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION, OR and WA**	
	Jul 19, 1988	Design, test, and construct fish bypass facilities.	P. L. 100-371
48.		**WILLAMETE RIVER TEMPERATURE CONTROL, OR**	
	Oct 12, 1996	Authorized modifications to intake towers to benefit fish habitat.	P.L. 104-303
	Aug 17, 1999	Increased authorized cost.	P.L. 106-53
49.		**LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION**	
	Dec 11, 2000	Environmental Restoration of fish and wildlife habitat Sec 536 of Water Resource Development Act of 2000	P.L. 106-541

Footnotes:

1. Contains latest published maps.
2. Public Resolution 105, 67th Cong.
3. Public Works Administration.
4. Includes following work, classified inactive. A channel to Hobsonville 200 feet wide and 16 feet deep, with a turning basin 500 feet wide at Hobsonville, and regulating works as needed.
5. Inactive.
6. Permanent appropriations Repeal Act.
7. Flood Control Act
8. Classified Deferred.
9. Spur Jetty "B" classified inactive

TABLE 28-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
Alsea River, OR	Completed		2,000	26,237
Astoria Turning Basin, OR[1]	Completed	1977	870,139	
Bandon Small Boat Basin, Coquille, OR[1]	Completed	1985	1,173,524	
Bonneville Navigation Lock OR & WA[20]	Completed	2002	175,442,306	
Bridges, Columbia River, Cascade Locks and Hood River, OR (Alteration)	Completed	1944	1,081,806	16,648
Cathlamet, WA[1]	Completed	1971	171,467	
Charleston Channel, Coos Bay, OR[1]	Completed	1985	1,197,300	
Clatskanie River, OR[2]	Completed	1969	19,240[3]	194,896[4]
Columbia River, Illwaco, WA[1]		1986	1,589,231	
Coos & Millicoma Rivers, OR	Completed	1991	350,238[18]	2,152,914
Cowlitz River, WA	Completed	1985	277,436[6]	1,474,036
Cushman-Mapleton Channels (Siuslaw River), OR[1]	Completed	1975	329,423	
Deep River, WA[2]	Completed	1963	15,384	32,768
Depoe Bay, OR[1]	Completed	1971	145,588[5]	
Elochoman Slough, WA[2]	Completed	1990	18,641[17]	196,864
Grays River, WA[2]	Completed	1941	2,500	35,670
Hammond Small Boat Basin, OR[1]	Completed	1977	519,090[7]	
Interstate Bridge, Columbia River, Portland, OR to Vancouver WA (Alteration)	Completed	1961	1,154,162[8]	
Interstate Highway Bridge (Barge Channel), OR[1]	Completed	1963	15,281	
Kalama Turning Basin, Kalama, WA[1]	Completed	1986	302,000	
Lake River, WA	Completed	1983	2,700	58,127
Lewis River, WA	Completed	1985	58,132	685,677
Long Tom River, OR	Completed			4,000
Mooring for Battleship Oregon, OR	Completed			25,000
Multnomah Channel, OR[2]	Completed	1982	437,669[9]	
Nehalem Bay, OR	Completed	1987	302,006[10]	55,195
Nestucca River, OR	Completed			6,000
Oregon Slough, (North Portland Harbor), OR[2]	Completed	1963	16,881	90,514
Salmon River, OR[2]	Completed	1949	2,145	
Smith River, OR[2]	Completed	1974	143,120	205,130
Skamokawa Creek, WA	Completed	1991	2,400	436,185
South Channel, Government Island, OR[1]	Completed	1985	119,800[11]	
South Slough (Charleston), OR[1]	Completed	1970	26,821	
The Cascades Canal, Columbia River, OR[12]	Abandoned	1939	3,903,780	559,858
The Dalles-Celilo Canal, OR and WA[13]	Abandoned	1957	4,716,205	2,833,888
Tongue Point, OR[1]	Completed	1992	2,807,876[19]	
Umatilla Harbor, OR[14]	Abandoned	1952		
Westport Slough, OR[2]	Completed	1966	16,276	171,909
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River, OR	Completed	1985	862,918	17,900,293
Winchester Bay, Umpqua River, OR	Completed	1985	1,616,369	
Yaquina Bay and Harbor Small Boat Basin, OR[1]	Completed	1979	891,695[15]	
Yaquina River, OR[1]	Completed	1971	195,313[16]	
Youngs and Clatskanie River, OR	Completed		2,000	
Youngs Bay and Youngs River, OR[2]	Completed	1979	9,348	34,449
7.5 MCY Standby Time	Completed	1996		4,314,000

TABLE 28-C (Cont'd) OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance

Footnotes:

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (sec. 107).
2. Channel adequate for present commerce.
3. Includes $15,537 for previous project
4. Includes $23,489 for previous project.
5. Excludes $42,000 contributed funds.
6. Includes $239,529 for Sec. 107 project.
7. Excludes $75,000 contributed funds.
8. Non-Federal funds, $1,204,100.
9. Includes $419,557 for Sec. 107 project.
10. Excludes $304,826 contributed funds.
11. Excludes $102,000 contributed funds.
12. Project abandoned due to flooding by Bonneville Dam pool.
13. Project abandoned due to flooding by The Dalles Dam pool.
14. Project transferred to Portland District from Walla Walla District FY 1974 and abandoned due to flooding by the John Day Dam pool.
15. Excludes $969,342 contributed funds.
16. Excludes $50,565 contributed funds
17. Excludes $86,586 contributed funds.
18. Excludes $80,000 contributed funds; includes $8,000 for previous project.
19. Excludes $1,776,008 contributed funds.
20. Excludes $180,132,885 contributed funds.

TABLE 28-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN				
Blind Slough Diking District, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	163,397	
Consolidated Diking and Improvement District 1,Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1941	163,291	
Deep River Area, Wahkiakum County, WA	Completed	1942	69,724	
Deer Island Area, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1943	574,123	
Diking District 2, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	25,609	
Diking District 5, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	25,609	
Diking and Improvement District 5, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1940	161,381	
Diking District 1 and 3 (Puget Island) and Little Island, Wahkiakum County, WA	Completed	1941	258,795	
Diking Improvement District 1, Pacific County WA	Completed	1941	26,810	
Diking and Improvement District 4, Wahkiakum County, OR	Completed	1951	169,542	
Drainage District 1, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	240,939	
John Day River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	33,080	
Karlson Island, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1941	25,773	
Knappa Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	18,789	
Lewis and Clark River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	158,419	
Lower Cowlitz River Area, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1961	91,652	
Magruder Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	61,186	

TABLE 28-E (Cont'd) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN (Cont'd)				
Marshland Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	39,475	
Midland Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1939	77,774 [3]	
Multnomah Drainage District 1, OR	Completed	1951	593,034 [4]	
Peninsula Drainage District 1, Multnomah County, OR	Completed	1942	241,148	
Port of Kalama, WA[1]	Completed		99,844	
Rainier Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1942	47,662	
Sauvie Island Areas A and B, Multnomah County, OR	Completed	1951	1,623,505	
Scappoose Drainage District, OR	Completed	2000	4,121,487	
Skamokawa Creek Area, Wahkiakum County, WA Wahkiakum County Consolidated	Completed	1946	178,885	
Diking District No. 1, WA	Completed	1985	5,289,833	
Tenasillahe Island, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1939	133,778	
Upper Grays River Area, WA	Completed	1947	61,263	
State Hwy 101 & 401, Columbia River, WA[1]	Completed	1985	504,642[11]	
Walluski River, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	66,932	
Warrenton Diking District, 1, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	69,503	
Warrenton Diking District 2, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1940	74,596	
Webb District Improvement Co., Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	84,592	
Westland District Improvement Co., Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	205,531	
Westport District Columbia and Clatsop Counties, OR	Completed	1943	40,658	
Woodson Drainage District, Columbia County, OR	Completed	1940	22,797	
Youngs River Dikes, Clatsop County, OR	Completed	1942	248,802	
LEWIS RIVER BASIN				
Diking and Improvement District 11, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1943	172,521	
COWLITZ RIVER BASIN				
Cowlitz County Drainage Improvement District 1, WA	Completed	1939	42,978	
Diking Improvement District 13, Cowlitz County, WA	Completed	1939	28,592	
Huntington Avenue, Castle Rock, WA[1]	Completed	1985	250,000	
Mt. St. Helens and Vicinity, WA	Completed	1995	42,036,000	

TABLE 28-E (Cont'd) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
LOWER COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN				
Beaver Drainage District, OR	Completed	1984	3,131,944	
Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improvement District No. 2, WA	Completed	1977	1,661,367	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 2, WA	Completed	1967	363,000	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 13, WA	Completed	1967	65,345	
Cowlitz County Diking Improvement District 15, WA	Completed	1967	304,794	
Cowlitz River, Hopkins Creek, WA[1]	Completed		236,860	
Hayden Island, OR	Inactive			
Midland Drainage District, OR	Completed	1971	304,511	
Multnomah County Drainage District 1, OR	Completed	1964	1,499,186	
Peninsula Drainage District 2, OR	Inactive	1961	35,265	
Rainier Drainage District, OR	Completed	1967	593,945	
Sandy Drainage District, OR	Completed	1954	154,012 [5]	
Sauvie Island Drainage District, OR	Completed	1966	674,137	
Vancouver Lake Area, WA	Deferred	1981	889,391	
Wahkiakum Co. Diking District 4, WA	Inactive	1971	48,619	
Washougal Area Levees, Clark County, OR	Completed	1973	1,803,488	
Woodson Drainage District, OR	Completed	1964	162,500	
WILLAMETTE RIVER BASIN				
Amazon Creek, OR	Completed	1960	1,214,300 [6]	
Mill Creek, Salem, OR	Completed	1993	175,800[14]	
Sandy River and Sleepy Hollow, OR[1]	Completed		276,700	
Whelton Ditch, OR	Inactive	1967	39,624	
ALL OTHER FLOOD CONTROL				
Arlington, Alkali Canyon, OR[7]	Abandoned	1950	23,439	
Bear Creek, Medford, OR[1]	Completed		23,050	
Beaver Creek Near Tillamook, OR[2]	Completed	1967	106,198	
Castle Rock, Cowlitz River, WA	Completed	1957	104,921	
Catching Inlet Drainage District Coos River, OR[2]	Completed	1959	182,655	
Chewaucan River, Paisley, OR[1]	Completed		42,761	
Clackamas River at Dixon Farm Location, OR	Completed	1952	70,845 [8]	
Days Creek Lake, OR (Phase I)	Deferred	1982	1,307,216	
Depoe Bay, Lincoln County, OR[1]	Completed		22,963	
Deschutes River, Bend, OR[2]	Completed	1988	106,250[13]	
John Day River (West), OR[1]	Completed	1986	127,800	
Johnson Creek, OR	Inactive	1981	170,245	
McDonald Dike Road, Nehalem River, OR[1]	Completed	1985	29,500	

TABLE 28-E (Cont'd) OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
ALL OTHER FLOOD CONTROL (Cont'd)				
McKenzie River Near Waterville, OR[2]	Completed	1966	148,358	
Miami River, OR[1]	Completed		15,321	
Yaquina River, OR	Completed	1948	118,433	
Molalla River at Milk Creek Location, OR[2]	Completed	1955	55,007	
Molalla River at Ressel Location, OR[2]	Completed	1952	55,189	
Nestucca River, Condor Road, OR[1]	Completed		11,690	
Nestucca River, Vicinity Pacific City, OR[1]	Completed		16,000	
Pendleton Levees, Umatilla River, OR[9]				
(a) Riverside Area Units	Deferred	1960	9,100	
(b) State Hospital and City Areas (Zone 1)	Completed	1959	267,748	
(c) State Hospital and City Areas (Zone 2)[2]	Completed	1960	161,540	
Pendleton, Umatilla River, OR[9]	Completed	1939	143,263	
Reedsport Levees, Umpqua River, OR[2]	Completed	1971	968,716[10]	
Rogue River, OR[1]	Completed		86,230	
Salmon Creek at Oakridge, OR[2]	Completed	1960	288,447	
Salmon Creek Near Vancouver, WA[1]	Completed	1985	435,000[12]	
Sandy River, City of Troutdale, OR[1]	Completed	1994	365,000[15]	
Siuslaw River, Lane County, OR[1]	Completed		215,939	
Stillwell Drainage District, Tillamook Bay, OR[2]	Completed	1961	176,351	
Sumner Parker Airport, OR[1]	Completed		92,500	
Trask River, Tillamook County, OR[1]	Completed	1984	121,273	
Tualatin, OR	Completed	1985	1,803,094	
Umatilla River, Stanfield, OR[1]	Completed		33,835	
Umatilla River, Thorn Hollow, OR[1]	Completed	1985	154,600	
Umpqua River and Tributaries, OR	Completed	1952	428,881	
Vicinity of Nehalem, Nehalem River, OR	Completed	1952	45,677	
West Makinster Rd., Wilson River, OR[1]	Completed	1986	176,000	
Wilson River, Vicinity Highway 101, OR[1]	Completed		30,000	

Footnotes:

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 14).
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers (Sec. 205).
3. Includes $26,241, Emergency Relief Act Funds.
4. Excludes $25,000 contributed funds.
5. Previous completed project, $138,956; $15,056 engineering costs project constructed by local interests.
6. Excludes $154,751 contributed funds.
7. Project transferred from Walla Walla District FY 1974 and abandoned due to flooding by the John Day Dam pool. Includes $3,328 FY 1960 preauthorization costs, Sec. 205, P.L. 80-85. See FY 1960 Annual Report, page 1887.
8. Excludes $2,520 contributed funds.
9. Reported by Walla Walla District prior to 1974.
10. Excludes $230,070 contributed funds for new work and $31,284 Government furnished sheet steel pile.
11. Includes $254,642 contributed funds.
12. Includes $185,000 contributed funds.
13. Excludes $5,822 contributed funds.
14. Excludes $31,031 contributed funds.
15. Excludes $98,313 contributed funds.

TABLE 28-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE PURPOSE PROJECTS, INCLUDING POWER

Project	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
Restoration of Indian Fishing Grounds Bonneville, OR	Completed	1969	185,000	
Columbia and Snake Rivers Ports Dredging, OR & WA	Inactive	1994		5,799,926

TABLE 28-G DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Area East of Albany, OR		1977		
Bachelor Island, WA		1977		
Bear Creek, Long Tom River, OR	1966	1971	4,559	
Calapooya River, OR	1959	1965	11,595	
Cascadia Lake, OR		1987	954,114 [1]	
Chetco River, OR		1997	235,353	
Clatskanie River Area, Columbia County, OR	1960	1965	268	
Clatskanie Drainage Dist. 1, OR	1964	1978	18,543	
Clatsop County Drainage District 1, OR	1960	1974	4,472	
Clatsop County Diking District 3, OR	1938	1961	258	
Clatsop County Diking District 4, OR		1978		
Clatsop County Diking District 6, OR	1961	1978	8,824	
Columbia Drainage District No. 1, OR		1987		
Columbia River, Seafarers Memorial	2000	2000	52,024	
Columbia Slough, OR	1953	1978	21,352	
Coquille River, OR	1948	1953	908	
Cowlitz County Consolidate Diking Improvement District 1, OR		1977		
Cowlitz River at Randle, WA	1962	1977	11,095	
Coyote and Spencer Creek, Long Tom River, OR	1960	1970	6,819	
Deer Island Drainage District, OR		1987		
East Muddy and Lake Creek, OR	1959	1970	6,465	
Ferguson Creek Long Tom River, Or		1978		
Flat Creek, Long Tom River, OR		1977		
Floodwall and Levees at Portland, OR		1977		
Gate Creek Lake, OR		1987	745,001 [2]	
Holley Lake, OR	1963	1987	241,992 [3]	

TABLE 28-G (Cont'd) DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report for	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
John Drainage District, OR	1961	1979	23,754	
John Day River, OR	1974	1974	210,220	
Kalama River (South Area) Levee, Cowlitz County, WA	1969	1978	55,594	
Lake River Delta Area, WA		1977		
Lewis River Area, WA		1978		
Magruder Drainage District, OR	1940	1974	774	
Mud and Basket Slough Rickreall Creek, OR		1977		
Pendleton Levees, Riverside Area, OR		1987	9,000	
Peninsula Drainage District 1, OR	1942	1977	43,292	
Pilot Rock, Birch Creek, OR	1963	1968	4,558	
Prescott Area, Columbia County, OR	1941	1978	125	
Prineville Area, Crooked River and Ochoco Creek, OR	1962	1977	11,318	
Pudding River, OR	1950	1979	5,000	
Shelton Ditch, Marion County, OR	1967	1987	39,624	
Skamokawa (Steamboat Slough), WA	1939	1979		
Soap Creek, WA		1977		
Turner Prairie, Mill Creek, OR		1978		
Umatilla River (Echo), OR	1960	1964	24,145	
Umpqua River-Scholfield River, OR		1987	4,000	
Waldo Lake Tunnel, OR		1958		
West Muddy Creek and Mary's River, OR	1962	1970	4,056	
Westport Slough, OR (Modification for 32-foot channel)	1966	1977		
Wiley Creek Lake, OR	1960		112,000	
Willamette River above Portland and Yamhill River, OR (uncompleted portions)		1987		
Willamette Falls Fish ladder, OR	1961			
Willamette River at Willamette Falls, OR	1948	1987	142,883	

Footnotes:

1. Excludes Pro-rata share of $112,000 for Sweet Home Reservoir.
2. Excludes Pro-rata share of $95,000 for Quartz Creek Reservoir.
3. Excludes $100,000 preauthorization study costs.

TABLE 28-H
COLUMBIA AND LOWER WILLAMETTE RIVER BELOW VANCOUVER, WA, AND PORTLAND, OR TOTAL COST OF EXISTING PROJECT TO SEP. 30, 2005

(SEE SECTION 2 OF TEXT)

Funds	New Work	Maintenance	Total
Regular	28,349,304	492,058,778	520,408,082
Public Works	446,296	14,414	460,710
Emergency Relief Administration	138,449	98,668	237,117
Total U.S.	28,934,049	492,171,860	521,105,909
Contributed Prior to 1964	223,026	24,320	247,346
Contributed (1975) 35 to 40-foot Channel	442,928		442,928
Total Contributed	665,954	24,320	690,274
Total All Funds	29,600,003	492,196,180	521,796,183

TABLE 28-I
PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

(SEE SECTION 20 OF TEXT)

Project	Date Survey Conducted
Umpqua River, OR	23, 24, 28 February 2005
	1-3, 10, 21-24, 29-30 March 2005
	4 August 2005
Coos Bay, OR	9-11 May 2005
Columbia River at Baker Bay, WA	29-30 June 2005
Port Orford, OR	8 August 2005
Siuslaw River, OR	11, 22-24, August 2005
Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR	29-30 August 2005
Tillamook Bay and Bar, OR	31 August 2005
Columbia River between Chinook, WA and Head of Sand Island	13-14 Oct 2004

TABLE 28-J
WILLAMETTE RIVER AT WILLAMETTE FALLS, OR PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF EXISTING CANAL AND LOCKS

(SEE SECTION 17 OF TEXT)

Usable Lock Dimensions ..... Series of 4 locks, each 175 feet by 37 feet[1]
Lift of each lock ..... Lock 1 (Lower), 22,5 feet; Lock 2, 8.7 feet; Lock 3, 10.9 feet and Lock 4 (Upper), 8.1 feet[2]
Depth of Miter Sills at Lower Water ..... Lower Lock, 8.4 feet; Upper Lock, 6 feet
Character of foundation ..... Rock
Kind of Dam ..... Fixed[3]
Type of Construction ..... Concrete
Year of Completion ..... 1873; Purchased by United States Apr. 26, 1915
Cost ..... Unknown; purchase price $375,000

Footnotes:

1. A guard lock 210 by 40 feet, which is used only at higher states of water, is at upper end of canal basin.
2. A concrete division wall, 1,227 feet long, extending from Lock 4 to Guard Lock, separates upper basin of canal from head race, which formerly led directly from basin and supplied water for power plants operated by Crown Zellerbach Corp., and Portland Ry., Light & Power Co., which is now being operated by Portland General Electric Co.
3. The dam is owned by private parties.

TABLE 28-K FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

See Section in Text	Project	Date of Peak Inflow	Peak Inflow Cu. Ft./Sec.	Storage Used 1000 Acre/feet
23.	Applegate Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	17,500	20.5
24.	Blue River Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	12,100	52.3
25.	Cottage Grove Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	7,020	19.9
39.	Cougar Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	13,700	82.8
40.	Detroit Lake, OR	January 10, 2006	30,800	228.3
26.	Dorena Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	19,700	61.4
28.	Fall Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	10,200	69.0
29.	Fern Ridge Lake, OR	December 31, 2005	13,900	92.9
41.	Foster Lake, OR	December 31, 2005	17,400	10.6
41.	Green Peter Lake, OR	January 10, 2006	29,800	195.4
42.	Hills Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	25,600	153.4
44.	Lookout Point Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	30,300	255.2
45.	Lost Creek Lake, OR	December 30, 2005	15,900	51.9

TABLE 28-L WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED

Project	Status [1]	Fiscal Year Costs Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Hurricane and Storm Damage Reduction Projects Pursuant to Section 103 of the 1962 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, As Amended (See Section 22 of text)				
Coordination		773	---	773
Total Section 103		773	---	773
Navigation Activities Pursuant to Section 107 of the 1960 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 645, 86th Congress, as Amended (See Section 21 of text)				
Coos Bay Turning Basin, OR	F	5,180	---	5,180
Port of Brookings (Chetco), OR	F	5,914	9,992	15,906
Port Orford Dredging, OR	F	6,321	---	6,321
Coordination		1,647	---	1,647
Total Section 107		19,062	9,992	29,054
Mitigation of Shore Damages Attributable to Navigation Works, Pursuant to Section 111 of the 1968 Rivers and Harbors Act, Public Law 483, 90th Congress, as Amended (See Section 21 of text)				
Puget Island Shoreline, WA and OR	F	25,185	---	25,185
Total Section 111		25,185	---	25,185

TABLE 28-L (Cont'd) WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED

Project	Status [1]	Fiscal Year Costs Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Flood Control Activities Pursuant to Section 205 of the Flood Control Act of 1948, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as Amended (See Section 36 of text)				
Bend, Deschutes, OR	F	3,338	---	3,338
Dam Break Early Warning System, Silverton, OR	F	6,664	---	6,664
Coordination		331	---	331
Total Section 205		10,333	---	10,333
Emergency Streambank Protection Activities Pursuant to Section 14 of the 1946 Flood Control Act, Public Law 526, 79th Congress as amended (See Section 36 of text)				
City of Harrisburg, OR	D	8,490	---	8,490
St Johns Landfill, OR	D	46,525	---	46,525
Coordination		1,802	---	1,802
Total Section 14		56,817	---	56,817
Project Modifications for Improvement of the Environment Pursuant to Section 1135 of the 1986 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 662, 99th Congress, as Amended (See Section 50 of text)				
Amazon Creek Wetlands, OR	C	36,470	2,169	38,639
Brownsmead, OR	D	5,491	---	5,491
Fox Creek, OR	C	60,761	10,725	71,486
Lower Columbia Slough, OR	C	176,765	---	176,765
SW Washington Streams, WA	F	482	---	482
Coordination		5,083	---	5,083
Total Section 1135		285,052	12,894	297,946
Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration Pursuant to Section 206 of the 1996 Water Resources Development Act, Public Law 303, 104th Congress, as Amended (See Section 50 of text)				
Alsop Brownwood, OR	F	7,115	---	7,115
Arrowhead Creek, OR	F	86,135	---	86,135
East Birch Creek Restoration, OR	C	4,352	3,433	7,785
Eugene Delta Ponds, OR	C	69,601	---	69,601
Kellogg Creek, OR	F	82,112	---	82,112
Savage Rapids Dam, OR	F	749	---	749
Springfield Millrace, OR	P	126,761	---	126,761
Westmoreland Park, OR	F	10,688	---	10,688
Coordination		4,697	---	4,697
Total Section 206		392,210	---	395,643

1/ Status: C = Construction; D = Planning and Design Analysis; F = Feasibility; P = Plans and Specifications; R = Preliminary Restoration Plan; X=Fiscal Close Out

TABLE 28-L (Cont'd) WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES PROJECTS NOT SPECIFICALLY AUTHORIZED

Project	Status	Fiscal Year Costs Federal	Non-Federal	Total
Snagging and Clearing for Flood Control Pursuant to Section 208 of the 1954 Flood Control Act, Public Law 780, 83rd Congress, as Amended (See Section36 of text)				
Coordination		4,643	---	4,643
Total Section 208		4,643	---	4,643

1/ Status: C = Construction; D = Planning and Design Analysis; F = Feasibility; P = Plans and Specifications; R = Preliminary Restoration Plan; X=Fiscal Close Out

TABLE 28-M FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORITIES DISASTER PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM (SEE SECTION 53 OF TEXT)

	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended
Disaster Preparedness Program (Category 100)		
Planning	451,925	0
Training and Exercise	0	0
Equipment, Facilities and Supplies	3,190	0
National Center for Expertise	0	0
Total Disaster Preparedness Program	455,115	0
Emergency Operations (Category 200)		
Response Operations	70,363	0
Post Flood Response	0	0
Acquisition of Supplies/Equip	0	0
Operational Deployment	0	0
Total Emergency Operations	70,363	0
Rehabilitation (Category 300)		
Federal Flood Control Works	10,217	0
Non-Federal Flood Control Works	0	0
Field Investigations	0	0
Initial Eligibility Inspections	4,191	0
Continuing Eligibility Inspections	16,806	0
Total Rehabilitation	31,214	0
Reimbursement Activity		
Other Agencies	0	0
Other Corps Offices	1,705,434	0
Total Reimbursement Activity	1,705,434	0

TABLE 28-N PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING COLUMBIA RIVER NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, AND POWERPLANT

Project		
Bonneville Lock and Dam OR and WA - Lake Bonneville (See Section 37 of Text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK (NEW)**	
	Dimensions:	
	Clear Width of Chamber	86 Feet
	Greatest Length Available for Full Width	675 Feet
	Lift (Vertical):	
	At Extreme Low Water and Normal Pool Level	66 Feet
	At Normal River Stage	59 Feet
	At Extreme High Water	About 30 Feet
	Depth Over Miter Sills at Adopted Low Water	19 Feet
	Character of Foundation	Andesite
	Open to Navigation	March 1993
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	1938
	Capacity	1,600,000 CFS
	Elevation of Gate Sills on Crest of Spillway	23.3 Feet
	Height above Lowest Foundation	About 170 Feet
	Length of Dam Proper	1,090 Feet
	Length of Dam Overall	1,230 Feet
	Width at Base	200 Feet
	Gate Openings	18
	Crest Overflow (Above Mean Sea Level)	24 Feet Pool
	Elevation (Normal)(Above Mean Sea Level)	72 Feet
	POWERPLANT	
	Length (First Powerhouse)	1,027 Feet
	Length (Second Powerhouse)	953 Feet
	Width (First Powerhouse)	190 Feet
	Width (Second Powerhouse)	235 Feet
	Height (Roof to Bedrock) (First Powerhouse)	190 Feet
	Height (Roof to Bedrock)(Second Powerhouse)	200 Feet
	Generator (Station Unit)	1 @ 5,000 kW
	Generators (First Powerhouse)	1 @ 48,000 kW 1 @ 59,500 kW 8 @ 60,000 kW each
	Generators (Second Powerhouse)	8 @ 66,500 kW each
	Fishwater Supply Units (Second Powerhouse)	2 @ 13,100 kW each
	Total Rated Capacity	1,145,700 kW
	Speed	75 Revolutions per Minute
John Day Lock and Dam, OR and WA - Lake Umatilla (See Section 43 of Text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 Feet
	Clear Length	669 feet
	Lift:	
	Minimum	97 Feet
	Average	105 Feet
	Maximum	113 Feet
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 Feet
	Opened to Navigation	April 1968
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	March 1968
	Maximum Capacity	2,250,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	210 Feet
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 ft. by 58.5 Ft.
	Number	20

TABLE 28-N (Cont'd) PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING COLUMBIA RIVER NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, AND POWERPLANT

Project		
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	1,975 Feet
	Width	243 Feet
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	16
	Space for Additional	4
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Installed Capacity	2,160,000 kW
	Total Potential Capacity	2,700,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	235 Feet
	First Power-On-Line	July 1968
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations: Normal Operating Range	268-257 Feet
	Maximum	276 Feet
	Flood Control Storage	500,000 Ac.-ft.
	Lake Length	76.4 Miles
	Lake Water Surface Area At Elevation 268	55,000 Acres
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	15 Ft. by 250 Ft.
	Length of Shoreline	200 miles
	NAVIGATION LOCK	
The Dalles Lock and Dam, OR and WA - Lake Celilo (See Section 46 of Text)	Type	Single Lift
	Lift Normal	87.5 Feet
	Net Clear Length	675 Feet
	Net clear Width	86 Feet
	Normal Depth Over Upper Sill	20 Feet
	Minimum Depth Over Lower Sill	15 Feet
	Opened To Navigation	March 17, 1957
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type	Controlled
	Elevation of Crest	121 Ft. msl
	Top of Crest Gates	162 Ft. msl
	Number of Gates	23
	Size of Gates	50 by 43 Feet
	Height (Foundation to Crest)	120 Feet
	Design Flood	2,290,000 cfs
	POWERPLANT	
	Powerhouse Dimensions	240 by 2,150 feet
	Generators Main Units	14 @ 78,000 kW each 8 @ 86,000 kW each
	Fishwater Supply Units	2 @ 13,500 kW each
	Total Rated Capacity	1,807,000 kW
	Station Service Units	2 @ 3,000 kW each

TABLE 28-O 96-89X4045 APPROPRIATION BONNEVILLE POWER ADMINISTRATION

Project	Expenditures FY01	FY02	FY03	FY04	FY05	Total Cost To Sep 30, 2005
Bonneville	7,005,150	8,356,484	10,350,276	17,611,602	17,791,948	58,212,156
Bonneville Rehab	0	0	0	1,560,038	7,205,554	8,765,592
Columbia River Fish Mitigation	0	0	0	0	0	6,000,000
Cougar	169,559	537,337	1,499,576	5,449,994	3,684,089	11,363,380
Detroit/Big Cliff	111,084	559,069	612,816	5,469,233	4,469,904	11,409,906
Green Peter/Foster	244,021	643,543	2,014,847	1,821,494	1,763,478	8,334,596
Hills Creek	124,865	679,804	722,124	674,111	612,840	2,179,304
John Day	2,711,551	4,263,967	3,317,866	12,261,495	12,913,395	35,311,806
John Day Rehab	685,634	0	0	0	0	3,857,532
Lookout/Dexter	10,546	88,434	453,644	4,033,770	2,868,657	8,238,996
Lost Creek	0	0	0	1,547,548	2,406,311	3,956,182
The Dalles Rehab	0	0	0	2,226,081	2,119,327	4,345,408
The Dalles	3,005,658	2,231,404	4,139,142	16,915,004	19,720,695	54,799,088
Total	14,067,968	17,360,042	23,110,291	69,570,370	75,556,198	210,779,946

TABLE 28-P HYDROPOWER GENERATION

Project	FY05 Generation of Electricity in Megawatt-Hours (MWH)
Bonneville	4,385,806
The Dalles	6,111,131
John Day	8,338,022
Cougar	54,645
Detroit/Big Cliff	384,881
Green Peter/Foster	280,530
Hills Creek	101,342
Lookout Point/Dexter	273,554
Lost Creek	189,068
Total	20,118,979

TABLE 28-Q INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

(SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating (1)
State of Oregon				
Clackamas County				
Dixon Farm	Lower Clackamas Water Control District	Clackamas	8/24/05	G
Sleepy Hollow Location	Clackamas County	Sandy	8/24/05	E
Clatsop County				
Clatsop #15 Dr. Improv. Co.	Clatsop No. 15, Drainage Improvement Co.	Columbia	7/19/05	VG
Clatsop Co. Dr. Imp. Co. #1	Clatsop Co Drainage, Improvement Co No. 1	Columbia	7/26/05	F
Clatsop Co. Dk. Dist. #5	Clatsop County Diking	Columbia	7/26/05	VG
Clatsop Co. Dk. Dist. #7	Clatsop County Diking, District No. 7	Blind Slough	7/22/05	VG
Youngs River	Clatsop Co Diking, Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	9/08/05	F
Tucker/Battle Creek	Clatsop Co Diking Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	9/08/05	G
Grant	Clatsop Co Diking Improvement Co No. 9	Youngs	9/08/05	VG
Tansy Point Location	Port of Astoria	Columbia	8/31/05	VG
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #1	City of Warrenton	Columbia	8/31/05	VG
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #2	City of Warrenton	Skipanon	8/31/05	VG
Warrenton Dr. Dist. #3	City of Warrenton	Columbia	8/31/05	VG
Svenson Is Dist. Imprv. Co	Svenson Island District Improvement Company	Columbia	8/30/05	FD
John Day River Road Location	Clatsop County	John Day	8/30/05	E
Tansy R.R. Location	City of Warrenton	Columbia	8/31/05	VG
Columbia/Multnomah County				
Sauvie Island	Sauvie Island Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	6/16/05	E
Columbia County				
Scappoose Dr. Imp. Company	Scappoose Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	3/11/05	E
Deer Island D. I. Company	Deer Island Drainage District	Columbia	6/30/05	VG
Rainier Water Imp District	Rainier Water Improvement District	Columbia	5/27/05	E
Beaver Drainage Improv. Co.	Beaver Drainage Improvement Co., Inc.	Columbia	6/09/05	E
Magruder Dr. Improv. Co.	Magruder Drainage Improvement Co., Inc.	Columbia	9/17/05	G
Midland Dr. Improv. Co.	Midland Drainage Improvement Co., Inc	Columbia	5/19/05	VG
Marshland Dr. Improv. Co.	Marshland Drainage Improvement Co., Inc	Columbia	5/19/05	E
Webb District Improv. Co.	Webb District Improvement Company	Columbia	9/20/05	G
Woodson Drainage District	Woodson Drainage District	Columbia	6/14/05	G
Westland Dist. Improv. Co.	Westland District Improvement Company	Columbia	6/14/05	E
Coos County				
Catching Inlet Dr Dist	Catching Inlet Drainage District	Catching Slough	9/14/05	VG
Deschutes County				
Bend Ice Boom	City of Bend	Deschutes	8/31/05	E
Douglas County				
Reedsport Levee	City of Reedsport	Umpqua	9/14/05	E
Jackson County				
Bear Creek	City of Medford	Bear Cr	7/14/05	VG

TABLE 28-Q (Cont'd) INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS
(SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating (1)
Josephine County				
Pierce Riffle	Grants Pass Irrigation District	Rogue	7/19/05	VG
Pierce Riffle U/S Ext.	Grants Pass Irrigation District	Rogue	7/19/05	VG
Rogue River at Grants Pass	City of Grants Pass	Rogue	7/19/05	E
Lake County				
Paisley Revetment	City of Paisley	Chewaucan	4/22/03	VG
Lane County				
Rhododendron Drive	Lane County Public Works	Siuslaw	9/14/05	E
Amazon Creek	City of Eugene Public Works Department	Amazon	9/15/05	E
Lincoln County				
Depoe Bay	City of Depoe Bay	S. Depoe Bay Cr	9/13/05	VG
Mill Four	Mill Four Drainage District	Yaquina	9/13/05	E
Depoe Creek	Lincoln County Drainage District No. 1	Depoe Cr	9/13/05	E
Linn County				
Landfill Location	City of Albany	Calapooia	8/23/05	E
Marion County				
Mill Creek (Salem)	City of Salem Public Works Department	Mill Creek	8/23/05	E
Keizer River Wall	City of Keizer	Willamette	8/11/05	E
Multnomah County				
Sandy Dr. Improvement Co	Sandy Drainage Improvement Company	Columbia	3/22/05	E
Multnomah Co. Dr. Dist. #1	Multnomah County Drainage District No. 1	Columbia	3/22/05	E
Peninsula Dr. Dist. No. 2	Peninsula Drainage District No.2	Columbia	3/22/05	E
Peninsula Dr. Dist. No. 1	Peninsula Drainage District No. 1	Columbia	3/17/05	E
Tillamook County				
Sunset Drainage District	Sunset Drainage District	Nehalem	9/06/05	G
McDonald Road Location	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Nehalem	9/22/04	E
Wilson River (Hwy 101)	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Wilson	9/22/04	E
West Makinster Road Location	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Wilson	9/06/05	E
Stillwell Drainage District	Stillwell Drainage District	Tillamook/Trask	9/08/05	E
Tone Road	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Trask	9/06/05	E
Beaver Creek	Tillamook County Department of Emergency Services	Beaver Cr	9/06/05	E
Pacific City	State of Oregon Aeronautics Division	Nestucca	8/04/04	G
Miami River	Tillamook County	Miami R	9/22/04	G
Umatilla County				
Pendleton Zone 2 Levees	Umatilla River Water Control District No	Umatilla	8/29/05	E
Pendleton Levee Zone 1	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/30/05	E
Simon Springs	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/29/05	E
Rattlesnake	City of Pendleton	Umatilla	8/29/05	E

TABLE 28-Q (Cont'd) **INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS**
(SEE SECTION 34 OF TEXT)

State/County/Location	Sponsor	River	Date of Last Inspection	Rating (1)
State of Washington				
Clark County				
Salmon Creek Location	Clark County	Salmon Cr	9/22/05	VG
Washougal Area Levees	Port of Camas/Washougal	Columbia	8/09/05	E
Cowlitz County				
Port of Kalama	Port of Kalama	Columbia	9/12/05	VG
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 1	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 1	Cowlitz	6/02/05	E
Cowlitz Co Dr Imp # 1	Cowlitz County Drainage Improvement District No. 1	Columbia	7/06/05	E
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 2	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 2	Lewis	7/08/05	E
Cowlitz Co Cons Dk Imp # 3	Cowlitz County Consolidated Diking Improv District No. 3	Cowlitz	7/07/05	E
Cowlitz Co Dk Impt # 15	Diking Improvement District No. 15 of Cowlitz County	Columbia	7/06/05	E
Castle Rock	City of Castle Rock	Cowlitz	3/10/05	E
Huntington Avenue Location	City of Castle Rock	Cowlitz	3/10/05	E
Lewis County				
Fulton Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	5/12/05	E
Holder Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	5/12/05	E
Kirkendoll Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	5/12/05	E
Hopkins Creek Location	Lewis County Public Works Department	Cowlitz	5/11/05	E
Pacific County				
Megler Location	Washington State Department of Transportation	Columbia	8/31/05	E
Wahkiakum County				
Wahkiakum Co Cons Dk # 1	Consolidated Diking District No. 1 of Wahkiakum County	Columbia	3/15/05	E

Rating:
(1) E = Excellent VG = Very Good G = Good F = Fair P = Poor FD = Flood Damage

TABLE 28-R DREDGING OPERATIONS

See Section In Text	Project	Cubic Yards of Material
1.	Chetco River, OR	29,005
2.	Columbia River and Lower Willamette Rivers below Vancouver, WA and Portland, OR	4,866,323
5.	Columbia River at the Mouth, OR and WA	4,047,943
6.	Columbia River between Vancouver, WA and The Dalles, OR	58,566
8.	Coos Bay, OR	871,315
9.	Coquille River, OR	22,326
10.	Depoe Bay, OR	11,062
11.	Port Orford, OR	3,588
13.	Siuslaw River, OR	34,133
12.	Rogue River Harbor at Gold Beach, OR	62,886
18.	Yaquina Bay and Harbor, OR	282,596

SEATTLE, WASHINGTON DISTRICT

This District comprises Washington State except southern and southeastern portions, northern Idaho, and northwestern Montana, embraced in drainage basins tributary to Pacific Ocean south of international boundary to Cape Disappointment, and to the Columbia River above Yakima River, inclusively.

IMPROVEMENTS

Navigation

1. ANACORTES HARBOR, WA

Location. On northern point of Fidalgo Island in Puget Sound, 17 miles south of Bellingham, WA, and 64 miles north of Seattle. The main harbor is on Guemes Channel. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18427.)

Existing project. Channel in Capsante Waterway, 12 feet deep and 150 to 250 feet wide, between east side of Q avenue and deep water in Fidalgo Bay, a distance of 2,850 feet; a mooring basin 12 feet deep, 570 feet wide, and 960 feet long adjacent to north side of Capsante Waterway, protected by two pile breakwaters, each 470 feet long, east and southeast of basin; and a navigation channel 18 feet deep, 150 feet wide, extending 5,180 feet from deep water in Guemes Channel to the west shore of Fidalgo Bay (construction under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction cost for this feature is recorded in Table 29-C). Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.2 feet. Extreme range is about 15.5 feet. Project was completed in January 1977. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1977).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Routine coordination with Port of Anacortes, city of Anacortes, and navigation users. NWS assisted the Port of Anacortes with their proposal to perform maintenance dredging in the northern reach of the Federal, Swinomish Channel navigation project. Approximately 60,000 cubic yards of dredged materials from Swinomish Channel would be placed beneficially in Fidalgo Bay at a Port-sponsored eelgrass enhancement site.

Maintenance, contract: None

2. BELLINGHAM HARBOR, WA

Location. Part of Bellingham Bay, an arm of Puget Sound, at Bellingham, in northwestern Washington. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18424.)

Existing project. Channel 30 feet deep in Whatcom Creek Waterway from deep water to head of harbor, 363.2 feet wide to 750 feet from inner end, thence 18 feet deep for inner 750 feet; I&J Street Waterway, a channel 100 feet wide and 18 feet deep at mean lower low water for a distance of 3,200 feet; Squalicum Creek Waterway, including dredging an *entrance* channel 200 feet wide and 26 feet deep from deep water in the bay to main pier-head line, and maintenance of southerly half and westerly end of Squalicum Creek basin to 26 feet deep, provided that no dredging can be done within 75 feet of wharves, piers, or similar structures; and small-boat basin adjacent to Squalicum Creek Waterway by construction and maintenance of two sections of rubble-mound breakwater with combined length of 5,400 feet, including maintenance of minimum depths of 12 feet in entrance to basin. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.6 feet. Extreme range is about 16 feet. The small-boat basin expansion from 3,900 feet to 5,400 feet at Squalicum Creek Waterway and channel at I&J Street Waterway were constructed under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction costs for these features are recorded in Table 29-C. Project was completed in October 1980. (For further details see Annual Report for 1981. For details relating to previous project see page 797 of Annual Report for 1907.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 38-2 of Annual Report for 1980.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted. NWS coordinated with Port and interested parties on best use of Whatcom Waterway.

Maintenance, contract: None.

3. EDIZ HOOK, WA

Location. Ediz Hook and city of Port Angeles are on the Strait of Juan de Fuca in Clallam County, WA, about 100 miles northwest of Seattle. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18468.)

Existing project. Provides for about 16,400 linear feet of rock revetment, together with initial beach replenishment and periodic renourishment. Project was completed in October 1978. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1979.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center and Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Nearshore hydrographic survey.

Maintenance, contract: None

4. EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA

Location. From Port Gardner Bay, at northern end of Possession Sound, an arm of Puget Sound at Everett, in northwestern Washington; and Snohomish River for 6.3 miles upstream of mouth. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18444.)

Existing project. Training dike extending from a point opposite 23rd Street northward 12,550 feet to outlet of Snohomish River, with spur dike extending 400 feet to pier-head line from north end of main dike; spur dike extending 1,410 feet westward from Preston Point; removal of a section of training dike north of Snohomish River outlet; channel 150 to 425 feet wide and 15 feet deep from deep water in Port Gardner Bay to 14th Street dock; thence a settling basin 700 feet wide, 1,200 feet long, and 20 feet deep, thence a channel 150 feet wide and 8 feet deep upriver to head of Steamboat Slough, a total distance of about 6.3 miles; settling basin within upper channel reach about one mile long with a capacity of one million cubic yards and maintaining East Waterway to 30 feet deep. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.1 feet. Extreme tidal range is an estimated 19 feet. Project was completed in April 1963. (For further details, see page 1683 of Annual Report for 1963. For details relating to previous projects, see page 704 of Annual Report for 1905, page 2005 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1883 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 38-3 of Annual Report for FY 1981.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 37. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: hydrographic condition surveys.

Maintenance, contract: Awarded construction contract for mechanical dredging of 155,000 CY at the upstream settling basin and several shoals along river channel. Dredging and disposal were completed December 30, 2005. All material was disposed at the WA Dept. of Natural Resources Port Gardner open water site. Work had to be completed earlier in the work window because of recent designation of critical habitat for Puget Sound salmon.

5. FRIDAY HARBOR, WA

Location. Friday Harbor is located on the eastern shore of San Juan Island on the inland waters of northwestern Washington, about 28 nautical miles east of Victoria, British Columbia, and 60 nautical miles north of Seattle, WA. San Juan Island is one of over 170 islands in the San Juan Archipelago. Friday Harbor is the San Juan Island county seat and a United States Customs Port of Entry. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18425.)

Existing project. Concrete floating breakwater (1,600 feet) to protect the existing port facilities and to allow the Port of Friday Harbor to provide 294 additional permanent moorage spaces and 44 additional transient spaces. Construction was completed in March 1984.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements are described in full on page 38-4 of Annual Report for 1981.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Routine coordination with the Port of Friday Harbor, U.S. Coast Guard, and navigation users. Port continues to upgrade bullrail and moorage cleat configuration to best accommodate moorage on the Federal breakwater.

Maintenance, contract: None.

6. GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA

Location. Grays Harbor is a coastal inlet at mouth of Chehalis River, in southwestern Washington, 45 miles north of entrance to the Columbia River. Chehalis River rises in southwestern part of Washington about 40 miles east of Pacific Ocean, flows generally northwesterly and empties into

eastern part of Grays Harbor. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18502.)

Existing project: (including navigation improvements to date). Provides an entrance channel across the bar and through the entrance 600 to 1,000 feet wide and 38 to 46 feet deep, secured by a south jetty 13,734 feet long and a north jetty 17,200 feet long, and by annual maintenance dredging; maintenance of channel 36 feet deep and 350 feet wide from deep water in Grays Harbor 14 miles upstream to Port of Grays Harbor terminals at Cow Point; thence 32 feet deep and 200 feet wide, suitably widened at bends, to the head of deep draft navigation at Cosmopolis, a distance of 4.1 miles; a turning basin 36 feet deep, 900 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long opposite the Port of Grays Harbor terminals at Cow Point; a turning basin 30 feet deep, 550 feet wide, and 1,000 feet long near upstream end of 32-foot channel at Junction City; three breakwaters at, and maintenance of entrance channel to Westhaven Cove; protection of Point Chehalis for an exposed length of about 7,500 feet; and removal of 350-foot southwestern extension of the breakwater, replacing it with an 865-foot northeastern extension, and adding a 200-foot spur breakwater along the southerly entrance, constructed under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction cost for this feature is recorded in Table 29-C. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.9 feet at Point Chehalis, 10.1 feet at Aberdeen, and 8.1 feet at Montesano. Extreme range is 17.5 feet at Point Chehalis, 17.8 feet at Aberdeen, and 23.8 feet at Montesano (river flood of 1935). (For details relating to previous projects, see pages 2002-03 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1863 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Improved project. Authorized by Section 202 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986. Phase I of project construction was started in 1990 and completed in 2000. Final fiscal requirements remain for Phase I, and coordination with Port of Grays Harbor continues. A second project phase to deepen the improved downstream channel to the 38-foot fully authorized depth is possible in the future if project economics and environmental considerations warrant and funding is available.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Requirements for improved project are described in full on page 29-4 of Annual Report for 2001.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 35. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center. The Port of Grays Harbor continues to improve operations at their new bulk agricultural commodity loading facility.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Coordinated with Port of Grays Harbor (local sponsor), resource agencies, Grays Harbor pilots and interested parties.

Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted throughout the year. The Corps hopper dredge Essayons dredged in the bar channel, removing 590,945 CY at a cost of $1,702,575. The Corps hopper dredge Yaquina dredged the entrance and Point Chehalis channel reaches, removing 357,167 cy at a cost of $1,305,000 with 102,184 cy of dredged materials being placed in Half Moon Bay and 254,983 cy at the South Jetty disposal site. Dredged material was placed beneficially at the South Beach disposal site. The Engineer Research and Development Center finalized two technical reports on Grays Harbor for Seattle District. The two reports are titled “Breach History and Susceptibility Study, South Jetty and Navigation Project, Grays Harbor” and “Half Moon Bay, Grays Harbor, Washington Moveable-Bed Physical Model Study”. NWS prepared plans and specifications for inner harbor maintenance dredging. Crab mitigation sites were surveyed for juvenile crab to determine mitigation credit. Supervised contract work.

Maintenance, contract: The FY 2004/05 clamshell-dredging contract for the maintenance of the Inner Harbor was completed at a cost of $3,143,207. A total of 1,167,037 CY were disposed into the South Jetty and Pt. Chehalis disposal sites. On January 6, 2005 South Jetty Breach Fill maintenance contract was completed at a cost of $73,198 to rehandle 22,779 cubic yards of sand from the mitigation stockpile to the breach fill.

7. LAKE CROCKETT, WA

Location. The basin (and harbor of refuge) is on the western shores of Whidbey Island, Island County about 35 nautical miles north of Seattle, WA. The lake lies parallel to Admiralty Bay and is separated from it by a narrow strip of gravel beach. (See NOAA Survey chart 18441.)

Existing project. Provides for a mooring basin (and harbor of refuge) next to Lake Crockett with an area of about 6 acres and 25 feet deep at mean lower low water, connected with Admiralty Bay by a channel of the same depth and 200 feet wide, protected by a

breakwater; and navigation improvement by dredging, constructed under authority of Section 107, P.L. 86-645. Construction cost for this feature is recorded in Table 29-C (Keystone Harbor, Admiralty Inlet). The diurnal tidal range in Admiralty Bay is 8.4 feet, and the extreme range is about 16.5 feet. Project deepening and widening was completed in March 1993. For further details, see Annual Report for 1993. The project is located next to a state park and with the bounds of the Ebey's Landing National Historical Reserve.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. The Washington State Ferry System operates one publicly owned passenger and automobile ferry landing within the dredged basin is open for public use. The basin contains two publicly owned boat ramps open for public use. The ramps are adequate for recreational craft. The Washington State Ferry system is considering a Keystone-Port Townsend Terminus Improvement Project. The state is currently reviewing the feasibility of modifications to the existing ferry facilities. The improvement project addresses a need to accommodate larger ferries, with drafts 4-feet deeper than existing vessels, at the Keystone terminal when the current ferry is retired. Construction for ferry terminal improvements is scheduled to start in 2008. Maintenance dredging by the Corps is planned during FY06.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Channel condition surveys were conducted during the year.

Maintenance, contract: A construction contract is planned for either hydraulic or mechanical dredging with material disposal as renourishment to the beach adjacent to breakwater.

8. LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA

Location. Entirely within city of Seattle and extends from Puget Sound through Shilshole Bay, Salmon Bay, Lake Union, Portage Bay, and Union Bay to deep water in Lake Washington. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18447.)

Existing project. Provides for a double lock and fixed dam from gated spillway and necessary accessory works, including fish ladder, at the Narrows at entrance to Salmon Bay, about 1.25 miles from deep water in Puget Sound; for a channel 34 feet deep and 300 feet wide from Puget Sound to Burlington Northern Railway bridge, about 5,500 feet, with a passing basin 34 feet deep and log basin 8 feet deep at turn below railway bridge; then 34 feet deep and 150 feet to 200 feet wide to locks, about 900 feet; and a guide pier 600 feet long; for revetment of canal banks between locks and Lake Union and between Lakes Union and Washington; and for a channel 30 feet deep with a width of 100 feet from locks to Lake Union, 200 feet thence to Portage Cut, 100 feet through Portage Cut, and thence 200 feet wide through Union Bay to Lake Washington. Section included in project is about 10 miles long. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Extreme tidal range is 19.3 feet. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.3 feet, and between mean lower low water and extreme low water is 4.6 feet. Ordinary fluctuation in upper pool is 24 inches; extreme fluctuation has been 3.6 feet. Principal features of double lock and dam are set forth in Table 29-K. Project was completed in 1934. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1935. For details relating to previous projects, see page 2003 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1880 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 36. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, and Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Locks were operated and maintained all year, conducting 14,800 lockings, passing 24,100 commercial vessels, 44,990 pleasure vessels, and 1.4 million tons of commerce. The more than 118,180 adult fish returned and there were 1,214,962 project visitors.

Maintenance, contract: Work has been completed on the Renovate Small Lock Guard Gates project; in addition, replacement of the large locks center miter gate pintle bearings has been completed (and the project closed). Facility personnel have completed replacement of the small locks west end miter gate pintle bearings and miter bars. Construction of Critical Project Security Program (CPSP) continued through FY05 with completion anticipated in FY06.

9. NEAH BAY, WA

Location. On south side of the Strait of Juan de Fuca, about 6 miles east of Cape Flattery, at the entrance to the Strait from the Pacific Ocean, and about 80 miles west of Port Angeles, WA. (See

NOAA Survey Charts 18480, 18484 and 18485.) The project is located at the Makah Indian Reservation in Clallam County.

Existing project. Provides for a rubble-mound breakwater about 8,000 feet long between Waadah Island and the westerly shore of the bay; reinforcement of existing rock revetment extending approximately 2,200 feet west from Baada Point, and about an 800-foot extension of the revetment westward. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.2 feet. Project was completed in July 1956. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1957.) Also provides for marina breakwater, fish gap and adjacent clamming beach, construction completed in 1997 under authority of Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are six wharves at Neah Bay, including two owned by the United States which are used by the Coast Guard, and four privately owned wharves, three of which are open to general public use to accommodate small commercial fishing vessels. In addition to the wharves, there is a public commercial fishing marina for 200 boats and a facility for dumping and rafting logs. The marina serves a seasonal mooring for WA Spill Response tug. Facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic surveys were conducted in the vicinity of the fish gap. A study is underway to review the design memorandum of 1979 and determine the stability of the existing 8,000-foot breakwater.

Maintenance contract: None.

10. PROJECT CONDITION SURVEYS

Hydrographic surveys and inspections to determine navigation conditions at boat basins, small navigation projects, and channels not funded on a project basis for the current fiscal year. Soundings and visual inspections in subject areas are conducted in order to evaluate shoaling conditions. Hydrographic charts are prepared and distributed. Other work performed includes preparation and updating of base maps, channel alignments, and other computations needed to accommodate changes in vertical or horizontal datums. Fiscal year costs were $302,039. Total costs to date are $5,781,620.

SURVEYS CONDUCTED

Bellingham	Oct 2004, May 2005
Blaine	Nov 2004
Ediz Hook	Mar, Sep 2005
Lake Washington Ship Canal	Oct, Nov 2004 & Feb 2005
Port Angeles	Aug 2004
Port Townsend/Oak Bay	Oct, Nov 2004
Shilshole	Nov 2004
Tacoma	Apr 2005

11. PUGET SOUND AND ITS TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA

Location. Puget Sound is in the western part of Washington. Cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett, Bellingham, and many small towns are on its bays and inlets. (See NOAA Survey Charts 18440, 18441, and 18448.)

Existing project. Maintenance of Puget Sound and its tributary waters by snagging and dredging; and removal, in cooperation with the U.S. Coast Guard and city of Seattle, of floating debris from the Seattle Harbor area. Work consists of collecting large pieces of drift, waterlogged pilings, logs and other debris considered hazardous to navigation from Puget Sound and Federally authorized channels. (For details relating to previous projects, see page 2003 of Annual Report for 1915 and page 1869 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. None required. Cities of Seattle, Tacoma, Olympia, Everett and Bellingham and the State of Washington are cooperating in a program for control of floating debris in their harbors and setting up collection sites for our debris vessel.

Terminal facilities. Terminal facilities at numerous localities on Puget Sound and its tributary waters are, in general, considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: The debris vessel Puget operated continuously throughout Puget Sound and its tributary waters and removed approximately 1,000 tons of floating debris and hazards to navigation. Debris was off-loaded aboard barges at Lake Washington Ship Canal and disposed of by contract. Snagging operations were accomplished at Blaine Harbor, Bellingham Harbor, Swinomish Channel, Skagit Bay, Everett Harbor, Lake Washington Ship Canal, Lake Washington, Tacoma Harbor, Olympia Harbor, Duwamish River, and Elliott Bay. Puget also conducted vibracore

sampling on Olympia Harbor in Feb and Nov 05 for future dredging. Puget removed abandoned fishing nets at Blaine, as part of Puget Sound restoration work in June 05. Puget participated with the Coast Guard and Navy in a spill clean-up response exercise in Everett Harbor in Aug 05. Puget also, provided assistance to local Harbor Police and Fire Departments in response to cars in the water, boating accidents and boat fires on numerous occasions.

Maintenance, contract: Over 1,000 tons of harbor debris was disposed of at a cost of $173,000. Contractor continues to recycle much of the debris, reducing the cost of disposal by contract. Remainder of debris is placed in a demolition landfill or recycled through other government agencies.

12. QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA

Location. The river is formed by the confluence of the Soleduck and Bogachiel rivers, in northwestern Washington, and flows westerly 5 miles to the Pacific Ocean at La Push, about 30 miles south of Cape Flattery. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18480.)

Existing project. Provides for: jetty 15 feet high on easterly side of river mouth and a dike on westerly side, to stabilize entrance; channel 10 feet deep and 100 feet wide extending 2,000 feet upstream from deep water; basin 10 feet deep, 300 to 425 feet wide, and 2,400 feet long upstream of channel; and maintenance of an ocean spit and training walls. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water at La Push is 8.3 feet. Extreme range is about 15 feet. The spit is nourished with dredged material in conjunction with channel dredging. The spit was rehabilitated with quarry rock in 1974, in 1979-80, and in 1982; in addition, a 500-foot breakwater section paralleling the channel and extending the spit was constructed. In 1995, the revetment on the downstream end of the ocean spit was extended 200 feet. In 1996, after the river breached the natural spit, the revetment on the ocean spit was extended approximately 1,700 feet to the north, and the boat basin training wall was raised from elevation +9.0 feet to elevation +16.0 feet, all under O&M authority and completed in February 1997.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There is one Quileute Tribe-owned dock at La Push, near the mouth of the Quillayute River. There is also a protected boat basin owned by the Quileute Tribe Port Authority which is used by fishing boats, pleasure craft and the U. S. Coast Guard, which has a separate pier.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic condition surveys were conducted, additional condition survey conducted to capture any shoaling that may have occurred after severe storm of February 3 – 4, 2006.

Maintenance, contract: None.

13. SEATTLE HARBOR, WA

Location. Harbor at Seattle, WA, includes all waterways within city limits. Chief anchorage basin is Elliott Bay, an arm of Puget Sound. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18450.)

Existing project. Maintenance of East and West Waterways, 34 feet deep and 750 feet wide for 6,500 and 5,200 feet, respectively, from pier-head line in Elliott Bay, the 30-foot by 200-foot-wide channel from West Waterway to 1st Avenue South Bridge, and the 20-foot by 150-foot-wide channel from 1st Avenue South Bridge to 8th Avenue; dredging Duwamish Waterway 150 feet by 15 feet from 8th Avenue to a point about 1.4 miles above 14th Avenue South Bridge, and turning basin 500 by 250 feet and 15 feet deep at the upper end of the waterway; maintenance of East Waterway between upper end of 750-foot section and Spokane Street, 34 feet deep, 700 feet long and 400 feet wide, and a turning basin, including head of East Waterway at junction of waterways south of Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul & Pacific Railroad bridge, to 30 feet deep, after these sections of waterway are dredged by local interests to full project dimensions. Total length of all waterways included in project is about 7.5 miles. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.3 feet. Extreme tidal range is 19.3 feet. Project was completed in 1931, excluding maintenance of East Waterway above the 750-foot section. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1932.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with. Local sponsor has no maintenance responsibility.

Terminal facilities. See Port Series No. 36. Surveys are displayed at U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, Water Resources Support Center, Navigation Data Center.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Hydrographic condition surveys of the turning basin area and entire Duwamish waterway.

Maintenance contract: none.

14. SWINOMISH CHANNEL, WA

Location. An inland passage, 11 miles long, between Saratoga Passage and Padilla Bay, in northwestern part of Washington, about 60 miles north of Seattle. (See NOAA Survey Charts 18400, 18427 and 18421.)

Existing project. A channel 100 feet wide and 12 feet deep for 11 miles from deep water in Saratoga Passage to deep water in Padilla Bay, by dredging and dike construction where necessary; and removal of projecting rocky points of McGlinn and Fidalgo Islands obstructing navigation at "Hole-in-the-Wall". Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 11.5 feet at south end of channel, 8.4 feet at north end, and 10 feet at La Conner. Extreme tidal range is about 19.5 feet at south end of channel and about 16 feet at north end. Project was completed in March 1965. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1965.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are 18 wharves, docks, and piers on Swinomish Channel, all but 3 of which are privately owned. Of these, one is used for handling general cargo; five are used exclusively for moorage, unloading and servicing of fishing vessels; two are used for handling petroleum products; three facilities are used for log dumps; and two for handling non-metallic minerals. Three publicly owned facilities for launching; mooring, and servicing small craft are within the limits of the town of LaConner.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Maintained project coordination with Swinomish Tribal Community, Port of Skagit County, Port of Anacortes, U.S. Coast Guard, and navigation users. Channel condition surveys were conducted. NWS assisted the Port of Anacortes with their proposal to perform maintenance dredging in the northern reach of the Federal navigation channel. Approximately 60,000 cubic yards of the dredged materials from Swinomish Channel would be placed beneficially in Fidalgo Bay at a Port-sponsored eelgrass enhancement site.

Maintenance, contract: None, as Swinomish Channel is considered a low use, shallow –draft navigation project.

15. WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR AND NASELLE RIVER, WA

Location. Willapa Harbor consists of lower reaches of Willapa River and Bay, a coastal inlet of Pacific Ocean about 30 miles north of mouth of Columbia River in Washington. Willapa River rises about 30 miles east of harbor, flows generally westerly, and empties into the bay. Naselle River enters the bay near its southerly end. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18504.)

Existing project. Provides for: channel over bar at mouth of Willapa Bay, 26 feet deep and at least 500 feet wide; channel 24 feet deep and 200 feet wide from deep water in Willapa Bay to foot of Ferry Street at South Bend, thence 300 feet wide to westerly end of narrows, thence 250 feet wide to forks of river at Raymond, including a cutoff channel 3,100 feet long at narrows and a closing dike at Mailboat Slough; channel 24 feet deep and 150 feet wide up south fork to deep basin above Cram Lumber Mill, and up north fork to 12th Street, with a turning basin 250 feet wide, 350 feet long, and 24 feet deep at latter point; channel 10 feet deep and 40 feet wide from deep water in Palix River to Bay Center dock, with widening at shoreward end to provide a small mooring basin; mooring basin 15 feet deep, 340 feet wide, and 540 feet long adjacent to port wharf at Tokeland; entrance channel at Nahcotta 10 feet deep and 200 feet wide, and mooring basin 10 feet deep, 500 feet wide, and 1,150 feet long, protected by a rubble-mound breakwater about 1,500 feet long; and removal of snags, piles, and other obstructions in navigable channel of Naselle River between Naselle and mouth. Project includes about 26 miles of channel from entrance through Willapa River forks, 2,800 feet of Palix River-Bay Center channel, and 9 miles of Naselle River upstream of U.S. Highway 101 Bridge. Plane of reference is mean lower low water. Tidal range between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.9 feet at Toke Point, 9.9 feet at Raymond, 8.9 feet at Bay Center, and 10.8 feet near Naselle. Extreme range is 18 feet at Toke Point, 19.3 feet at Raymond, 16 feet at Bay Center, and 18 feet near Naselle. Project was completed in November 1958. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1959. For details relating to previous projects, see page 968 of Annual Report for 1910, page 2001 of Annual Report for 1915, and page 1861 of Annual Report for 1938.)

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Terminal facilities. There are 24 wharves on Willapa River and Harbor, including 5 in Willapa Bay, 4 in Bay Center, 12 in Raymond and South Bend, and 1 in Tokeland. Two of the wharves at Raymond and South Bend are suitable for use by ocean-going vessels. One of the wharves is publicly owned and operated as a general cargo terminal, and the other is located at a sawmill. Shallow-draft vessels use the other wharves, including three that are publicly owned and operated. These facilities are considered adequate for existing commerce.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Continued frequent condition surveys on the Willapa Harbor navigation features to report conditions to users and the U.S. Coast Guard. NWS performed routine coordination with the Port of Willapa Harbor and the Port of Peninsula. The Port of Peninsula performed clamshell maintenance dredging at Nahcotta Marina removing approximately 96,000 cubic yards of shoal materials with open water disposal. NWS discussed the feasibility of six Southwest Washington Port authorities forming a dredging cooperative to conduct more frequent maintenance dredging of Port berthing areas and Federal entrances.

Maintenance, contract: None.

Navigation activities pursuant to Section 107, Public Law 86-645 (preauthorization).

Ocean Shores Marina, WA	$12,180
Anacortes Harbor, Anacortes, WA	$13,521
Coordination Account	$2,788
Total FY Costs	$28,489

Beach Erosion Control project activities pursuant to Section 103, Public Law 874, 87th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

Lincoln Park Beach, Seattle WA	$8,178

Shore Protection

16. SHOALWATER BAY SHORELINE EROSION, WA

Location. The Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation is located on State Route 105 on the north shore of the mouth of Willapa Bay, Pacific County, WA, approximately 104 miles southwest of Seattle, WA and 28 miles north of the mouth of the Columbia River.

Existing project. In 2001, following a storm at extreme high tide in March 1999, the Corps constructed a 1,700-foot-long shoreline flood berm on the Shoalwater Bay Indian Reservation as an advance measure under the Public Law 84-99 authority. A plan of improvement is being formulated to provide a long term solution to coastal storm damage and shoreline erosion in Willapa Bay affecting the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe. Storm events at extreme high tide have caused the Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe to lose much of its intertidal shellfish habitat and experience uplands damage due to storm-generated ocean waves. Restoration of an eroded barrier dune on Graveyard Spit, together with extension of the existing shoreline flood berm to prevent storm wave overtopping and associated flooding, appears to be the most appropriate long-term solution to flood and coastal storm damage problems affecting the Shoalwater Reservation. Tidal range at nearby Toke Point between mean lower low water and mean higher high water is 8.92 feet.

Local cooperation. The Shoalwater Bay Indian Tribe must provide lands, easements, rights-of-way, and dredged material disposal areas necessary for implementation of the project, in accordance with the project authorization contained in Section 545 of the Water Resources Development Act of 2000.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Completed comprehensive geologic and hydrodynamic investigations and documented historic beach and bathymetric conditions/changes. Also completed draft engineering analysis and design appendix to decision document and preliminary plan formulation. Continued close coordination with the Shoalwater Indian Bay Indian Tribe and local community, which included a community meeting to explain results of comprehensive studies and design assumptions. Began preparation of decision document and environmental assessment.

New work, contract: None.

Flood Control

17. COEUR D'ALENE RIVER (SOUTH FORK), WALLACE, ID

Location. Project is located along the left bank of the south fork of the Coeur d'Alene River in Wallace, Idaho.

Existing project. The retaining wall, which lines the riverbank, is collapsing in stages. Approximately 700 feet of wall will be replaced with a mix of concrete and gabion walls. Project is functionally complete, with only closeout activities remaining.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Wallace) will provide 35 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on August 02, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Administered construction contract.

18. HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA

Location. Green River, in northwestern Washington, flows westerly for 40 miles to Auburn, thence northerly 32 miles to its mouth in Elliott Bay at Seattle. Dam is at river mile 64, 6 miles southeast of Kanaskat, and 1 mile downstream from mouth of north fork. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet, "Cedar Lake Quadrangle, WA".)

Existing project. Rock-fill dam about 235 feet high, with gated spillway having a concrete weir at elevation 1,176 feet above mean sea level and top of gates at elevation 1,206, creating a reservoir with capacity of 106,000 acre-feet. Dam along crest is about 675 feet long. Project is designed to control flooding in Green River valley to alleviate agricultural and urban flood damage, and make possible further expansion of Seattle industrial area. It also supplements Tacoma water supply, which was included as betterment. Project was completed in June 1963. (For further details, see the Annual Report for 1963.) Under the dam safety assurance program, the reservoir outlet control tower and bridge were strengthened to withstand the maximum, credible earthquake. Work was completed in FY 1998.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Operation continued all year. Routine maintenance was accomplished on roads, gages, debris booms, ditches, power line, and other project features. Stilling basin inspection was accomplished. Work continued on water quality and sediment surveys.

Maintenance contract: None

19. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Inspections are made of Federally constructed local flood protection projects, which are maintained by local interests, and agencies responsible for their operation and maintenance are advised of any needed repairs. During the fiscal year, inspections were made on Chehalis River at Aberdeen, Dungeness River at Dungeness, Green River at Tukwila and Kent, Lummi Shore at Bellingham, Okanogan River at Omak and Oroville, Sammamish River at Redmond, Shelton Creek at Shelton, Skykomish and Wallace Rivers at Startup, Swinomish Channel at LaConner, American Lake, Wynoochee Dam and Yakima River at Yakima in Washington State; Lightning Creek at Clark Fork, Placer Creek at Wallace, Coeur d'Alene River at Coeur d'Alene, and St. Joe River at St. Maries in Idaho; and Clark Fork River at Missoula in Montana.

20. MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA

Location. On White River, principal tributary of Puyallup River, near Mud Mountain, 28 miles above its confluence with Puyallup River, and 38 miles above mouth of Puyallup River. Dam is 6 miles upstream and southeast of Enumclaw, in northwestern Washington, and 38 miles east of Tacoma. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet "Cedar Lake Quadrangle, Washington".)

Existing project (including dam safety assurance improvements to date). Rock-fill dam, 700 feet long at crest elevation, rises 432 feet above bedrock. Reservoir has storage capacity of about 106,000 acre-feet. Flood control outlet works are in right abutment and permit an authorized, controlled discharge of 17,600 cubic feet per second through two concrete-lined tunnels, with a maximum capacity discharge of 21,500 cfs. Uncontrolled discharge over the spillway is maximum capacity for 245,000 cubic feet per second. Project affords flood protection to White and Puyallup River valleys and protects Tacoma industrial district, in conjunction with Puyallup River project at Tacoma, against floods about 50 percent greater than maximum discharge of record. Original project was completed in June 1953. To date, the

Corps has constructed two vista areas, a picnic area, a wading pool, and playground adjacent to the project office, and a 1,760-foot trail leading to the lower vista area. Installation of an approximately 400-foot-deep concrete cutoff wall in the core of the dam was completed in November 1990 under the major rehabilitation program. Under dam safety assurance, spillway walls were raised, the dam crest was heightened, river diversion facilities required for excavation for the new tower were completed, the 9-foot diameter and the 23-foot diameter tunnels were refurbished, and a new reservoir outlet tower was constructed. This construction was completed in 1995.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Project features were operated all year. Maintenance was accomplished on dam facilities, intake structure, gages, debris booms, power lines, roads, ditches, hiking trails, vista observation deck, recreation area, and fish facilities. NWS continued to work jointly with Puget Sound Energy to maintain the Buckley Diversion Dam. Fish were transported from the fish collection facility to the upstream release point. To get a updated fish count by calendar year please access the Mud Mountain Dam website at http://www.nws.usace.army.mil/PublicMenu/Doc_list.cfm?sitename=MM&pagename=FISHCOUNTS. There were 87,351 project visitors.

Maintenance, contract: None

Dam Safety Assurance. New work, hired labor: Study to identify problem areas with the new dam safety features is complete. New studies include additional tunnel armor, modified gate cylinders, new intake stop logs, and demolition of old intakes. Supervised construction work.

New work, contract: None

21. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Flood control storage space was available in Hungry Horse Reservoir, MT, Flathead Lake, MT (controlled by Kerr Dam), Grand Coulee project, WA, Wynoochee Dam, WA, Upper Baker and Ross Reservoirs, WA. Issues relating to project operations were addressed. Regulation instructions were provided for flood control operations. Guidance forecasts were made during the flood control season, as required. Daily and/or hourly data were collected and tabulated as required to check compliance with operating criteria. Coordination necessary in preparation or revision of reservoir regulation manuals was carried on during the year with agencies responsible for the operation of these projects. Fiscal year costs were $463,746. Total costs to date have been $8,312,379.

22. ST. MARIES, ID

Location. Project is located on the left bank of the St. Joe River in city of St. Maries, in Benewah County, ID, in the central part of the state.

Existing project. The present earthen levee system and wooden floodwall, 770 feet long, have weakened to the extent that a catastrophic failure can be expected. The project replaced the existing timber floodwall with a driven sheet-pile wall and a concrete cap. Bank protection was placed 350 feet along the St. Joe River to replace riparian vegetation and to prevent future bank destabilization. Construction was completed late second quarter 04. RE crediting is underway with project close out scheduled for fourth quarter 05.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of St. Maries) will provide 35 percent of total project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on April 23, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Completed construction. Project closeout underway

New work, contract: None.

23. STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA

Location. Formed by confluence of its north and south forks at Arlington, in northwestern Washington, Stillaguamish River flows westerly 22 miles to Puget Sound, entering Port Susan through Hat Slough and South Pass, and Skagit Bay through West Pass. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18441, and Geological Survey Quadrangles Stanwood, Marysville, and Stillaguamish, WA.)

Existing project. Works to reduce bank erosion and channel changes on Stillaguamish River 15 miles between Arlington and head of Hat Slough, and on Cook Slough, 3 miles long, as follows: revetment at 26 places on river and Cook Slough; concrete weir (including a fishway) 275 feet long between steel sheet-pile piers at head of Cook Slough to limit flow

through Slough; and two cutoff channels, each about 900 feet long, to eliminate sharp bends in Cook Slough. Tidal influence extends about 3 miles into improved section. Flood stages of 16 feet above low water at Cook Slough weir have been observed. Project was completed in July 1939. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1940.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Utilized in-house labor to supervise removal of brush from approximately half of the Segments along bank slopes.

Maintenance, contract: Repaired 400 feet of bank erosion with equipment rental contracts on Segment 1.

24. TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA

Location. Puyallup River has its source in glaciers on western slopes of Mount Rainier, flows northwesterly 50 miles, and empties into Commencement Bay, an arm of Puget Sound, at Tacoma, WA. Work covered by this project is on Puyallup River, within city limits of Tacoma. (See NOAA Survey Chart 18453.)

Existing project. A channel with a capacity of 50,000 cubic feet per second between East 11th Street Bridge and lower end of inter-county improvement, a distance of about 2.2 miles, by straightening channel, building levees, revetting channel and levees, and making necessary bridge changes. The 11th Street Bridge at lower end of project is 0.75 mile above mouth of Puyallup River. Diurnal tidal range at mouth of river is 11.8 feet and extreme range is 20 feet. Project was planned in conjunction with Mud Mountain Dam and affords protection against floods about 50 percent greater than maximum discharge of record. Project was completed in May 1950. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1950.) A real estate design memorandum, approved by Office of the Chief of Engineers on October 2, 1985, changed the project boundary to allow the Port of Tacoma to create a wetland adjacent to the project. This action resulted in the Corps acquiring approximately 2,450 linear feet of setback levee in fee simple. Maintenance funds to cover the increased length of the project have been provided by the Port of Tacoma for the project life. The Project Boundary was modified again on September 17, 2004 to include more wetland habitat on the left bank. The easement for the setback levee was conveyed to the Corps on November 28, 2005.

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Utilized in-house labor to supervise removal of brush and noxious weeds from the entire project along slopes of levee. Coordinated annual clean-up of Federal Property by removing abandoned boats, trailers and appliances as well as miscellaneous trash.

Maintenance, contract: Awarded equipment rental contracts to remove brush and noxious weeds.

Flood Damage Reduction activities pursuant to Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

See Table 29-L

Emergency Streambank & Shoreline Erosion activities pursuant to Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended (preauthorization).

South Fork, Coeur d'Alene River, Wallace, ID	$107,326
Bogachiel River, WA	$4,033
Emma Schmitz Seawall, Seattle, WA	$9,903
Coordination Account	$3,537
Total FY Costs	$124,799

Emergency flood control activities - repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (Public Law 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation).

Disaster Preparedness Program	$531,780
Emergency Operations	$776,836
Rehabilitation & Inspection Program	$174,293
Rehab & Insp Prog Contributed funds	$1,744,249
Advance Measures	$25,872
Misc Reimbursable Work	$1,088,739
Total FY Costs	$4,341,769

Multiple-Purpose Power Projects

25. ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID

Location. On Pend Oreille River about 25 miles west of Sandpoint, in northern Idaho, and 50 miles northeast of Spokane, WA. Dam is 838 and 90 miles upstream from mouths of Columbia and Pend Oreille Rivers, respectively. (See Geological Survey topographic sheets, Sandpoint, ID, and Newport, WA.)

Existing project. Provides flood control, hydroelectric power, and related water uses on Pend Oreille River as a part of the multiple-purpose plan for development of Columbia River Basin, including recreation development. At the dam, an island and a low waterfall of about 7 feet formerly divided the river channel. Dam is a gated, gravity-structure spillway in left channel and a powerhouse having an installation of 42,600 kilowatts in right channel, creating a reservoir with a usable storage capacity of 1,153,000 acre-feet. Project was operational and essentially complete in December 1955, with miscellaneous contracts completing by June 1957. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1957.) Recreational facilities for public use have been provided at Albeni Cove, Priest River, Riley Creek, Johnson Creek, Trestle Creek, Strongs Island, and Springy Point. (Strongs Island was closed in FY 1982 to reduce O&M costs.) (Refer to Albeni Falls Master Plan dated June 1981 for further planned development.)

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Reservoir was operated through its annual cycle of storage and release. Routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance was performed on spillway, dam, powerhouse, and equipment. New equipment and instrumentation included data acquisition and control (GDACS), prototype hydraulic gate hoist, local annunciation infrastructure, and restroom upgrades at Riley Creek recreation area.

Maintenance, contract: Contracts awarded and continuing include update project master plan, hazardous water signage, Generic Data Acquisition and Control Systems (GDACS), Unit 1-3 auto start/stop, local annunciation, and spillway hoists..

26. CHIEF JOSEPH DAM - RUFUS WOODS LAKE, WA

Location. On Columbia River in north central Washington, at river mile 545, just upstream from mouth of Foster Creek, 1.5 miles upstream from town of Bridgeport. (Geological Survey topographic sheet, Okanogan, WA, shows general locality.)

Existing project. A concrete gravity structure, which consists of a 19-gate spillway and a 27-unit powerhouse. The powerhouse has sixteen 88,274 kilowatt and eleven 95,000 kilowatt generators with nameplate capacity of 2,457,384 kilowatts. The original 16 units were completed in 1962; additional units were completed in 1994. Recreation facilities were completed in 1972.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor, contract work: Routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance work was performed on powerhouse, spillway, dam, equipment, recreation grounds, and wildlife mitigation areas. Prescribed testing for power system reliability continued. Contract work was completed for replacement of 11 generator circuit breakers (U17-U27). Phase II of station service transformer TO2 installation was completed by in-house workforce. Completed contract work for physical security enhancements (CISP) included new entrance gates, CCTV system, and IDS control system. Contract was awarded and on-site mobilization and construction work began for installation of gas abatement flow deflectors. Flow deflector work is expected to continue for the next 3 years. In FY05, $1.6 million was executed in the design and award of the construction contract. Design work for the supervisory control console replacement was re-initiated. The feasibility study and economic analysis for units 1-16 turbine runner replacement was completed, and development of detailed plans and specs is expected in FY06.

Maintenance Contract: None

27. LIBBY DAM - LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT

Location. On Kootenai River in Lincoln County, MT, about 17 miles upstream from Libby, and 219 miles upstream from confluence of Kootenai and Columbia Rivers. (See Geological Survey topographic sheet, Thompson Lakes, MT.)

Existing project. Provides storage for local flood control protection in Montana and Idaho, and main stem flood control in Lower Columbia River, hydroelectric power generation at site and at downstream plants through storage release. Project is operated as a unit of a comprehensive system for improvement of Columbia River basin for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power, and other purposes. Lake Koocanusa is 90 miles long, backing water 42 miles into Canada and has a usable storage capacity of 4,965,000 acrefeet at 50 percent drawdown. Construction of dam was in accordance with a treaty between United States and Canada relating to international cooperation in water resource development of the Columbia River basin. Dam is a

straight-axis concrete gravity overflow type, 420 feet high, 3,055 feet long, with normal full pool at elevation 2,459 feet above mean sea level. Powerhouse has an initial installed capacity of 480,000 kilowatts from four hydroelectric generating units; first power went on line in 1975. A fifth generating unit (Libby Additional Units Project) was completed in 1984 with an additional capacity of 120,000 kilowatts. Fabrication of generators for units 6 through 8 is completed and parts have been stored at the site. Project is completed with units l through 5 operational. Units 6 through 8 have been reclassified inactive. The Libby Re-regulating Dam Project provided for construction of a re-regulating dam about 10 miles downstream of Libby Dam. Funds were allocated for a construction start in 1977; however, courts have found that Congress did not authorize construction of the dam. In FY 1982, all work was terminated due to court direction. The Libby Re-regulating Dam - Power Units Project provided for installation of three hydroelectric generating units at the re-regulating dam with 78,900 kilowatt installed capacity. (For further details, see Annual Report for 1995).

Local cooperation. Fully complied with.

Operations during fiscal year. Maintenance, hired labor: Reservoir was operated through its annual cycle of storage and release, with concurrent power production. Routine structural, mechanical, and electrical maintenance was performed on spillway, dam, powerhouse and equipment. Fish hatchery operation continued under contract with the State of Montana. Significant efforts are underway to update the 2000 Biological Opinion on sturgeon with a large being played by Libby Dam's staff biologist.

Maintenance, contract: Contracts are underway following: Turbine Oil replacement has been awarded to Castrol and intent is to install the Group 1 to match the existing turbine oil; Generic Data Acquisitions and Control System (GDACS) is currently being installed with in-house labor; control room soundproofing; Contracts awarded and continuing include design for main unit breaker replacements, design for exciter replacement, completion of buffer zone at Murray Springs Fish Hatchery; construction of Information. Kiosk at left abutment; Alexander Creek cultural site protection work. Security upgrade is in progress and includes upgraded cameras, lighting sensors, and automated card key system.

Environmental

28. CHERRY CREEK, ID

Location. The project is located in northern Idaho, just west of the city of St. Maries in Benewah County.

Existing project. The project consists of replacing a periodically perched culvert structure and restoring Cherry Creek to a perennially free-running stream. This will allow fish to use the creek for spawning, migration and thermal refuge. Installed the culvert and completed of all project work.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Benewah County) will provide 35 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on March 18, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Initiated project close out.

New work, contract: None

29. CHIEF JOSEPH DAM DISSOLVED GAS ABATEMENT, WA

Location. On Columbia River in north central Washington, at river mile 545, just upstream from mouth of Foster Creek, 1.5 miles upstream from town of Bridgeport.

Existing project. The ecosystem restoration project would construct flow deflectors in all 19 bays of the spillway at Chief Joseph Dam to abate total dissolved gas levels in the Columbia River downstream of the dam. Scheduled completion date is 2008.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Completed plans and specifications and awarded contract for flow deflector installation on the spillway.

New work, contract: None.

30. CODIGA FARMS, TUKWILA, WA

Location. Project is located in Tukwila, Washington, in King County, approximately 10 miles south of Seattle along the Duwamish River.

Existing project. Restores tidal and riverine hydrology to the site in the form of an off-channel

slough, estuarine marsh and riparian buffer. Construction was initiated in August 2003.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Tukwila and Washington Department of Natural Resources) will provide 25 percent of project restoration, 50 percent of associated recreation, and 100 percent of hazardous waste issues. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on December 17, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. Physical tasks to complete include installation of a permanent fence (currently there is only temporary construction fence), and park features; parking lot, trails, signage, picnic tables, etc. However, funds cannot be committed until cost-sharing and LERRD-crediting issues are resolved. The sponsor's land value is very low, thereby increasing their cash required, which they have not provided. The PDT will be working to resolve these issues, complete remaining construction, and close-out the project.

31. GREEN DUWAMISH RIVER ECOSYSTEM RESTORATION, WA

Location. The Green Duwamish River Basin encompasses over 450 square miles in northwest Washington State. This river starts high in the Cascade Mountains and ends in enters Elliott bay in Seattle.

Existing project. This program provides for ecosystem restoration in the Green Duwamish River Basin and includes 45 restoration projects throughout the entire river basin. The program is estimated to take 10 years to complete.

Local cooperation. King County was the primary sponsor for the Feasibility Study. This effort includes the financial support of 17 cites throughout the basin and King County and as well as help from the state and federal resource agencies and tribes.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor. The permitting documentation for the Meridian Valley Creek was prepared and a PCA was signed between Seattle District and the City of Kent for construction of this project. Preparation of design for the Site 1 tidal march project and the Riverview Park habitat project continued.

New work, contract: The first of the projects, Meridian Valley Creek, was constructed, restoring 1200 linear feet of stream habitat.

32. HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA

Location. Howard A. Hanson Dam is located on the Green River, in King County, about 35 miles southeast of Seattle in Western Washington State.

Existing project. The project will add ecosystem restoration and municipal and industrial (M&I) water supply to the existing flood control project and will meet Endangered Species Act (ESA) requirements necessitated by the listing of the Puget Sound Chinook Salmon. Phase I construction will raise the existing flood control reservoir pool 20 feet (from elevation 1,147 feet to elevation 1,167 feet) to increase storage by 20,000 ac-ft for water supply use. Water will be stored in the spring for M&I use in the summer and fall with no changes to flood control capacity. The additional storage will not require structural changes to the existing dam, but may require right abutment seepage remedies. Phase I will also include construction of a new full height fish passage facility and initiation of miscellaneous ESA and environmental restoration features (reconnection of side channels, gravel nourishment, planting of sedge meadows, and placement of large woody debris at multiple locations). Phase II construction will proceed only with the concurrence of the resource agencies, the sponsor, and the Muckleshoot Tribe. It will consist of raising the pool another 10 feet (to elevation 1,177 feet) to store an additional 2,400 ac-ft of M&I water, plus 9,600 ac-ft of low flow augmentation water, for a combined project total of 32,000 additional ac-ft of storage. Scheduled completion date is 2016.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Tacoma) will provide a cost share based on separable project purpose estimated to be 27 percent of total project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on July 19, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Continued S&A of the current Fish Passage construction contract. Continued development of design of future Fish Passage construction contracts. Prepared plans and specifications for fish habitat restoration and mitigation.

New work, contract: Awarded contract for miscellaneous fish habitat restoration and mitigation and performed S&A of the contract after award. Awarded miscellaneous A-E design contracts for fish passage plans and specs.

33. PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS, WA

Location. The Puget Sound and adjacent waters region encompasses over 15,000 square miles in northwest Washington State and incorporates all waters in the Puget Sound drainage basin and the Strait of Juan de Fuca.

Existing project. This program provides for ecosystem restoration in the Puget Sound area and to expedite construction of critical restoration projects by developing an identification and prioritization process using existing locally provided information, conducting project implementation studies, and constructing specific projects. The program will require approximately 10 years.

Local cooperation. Not required for the program; however, each project implemented under the program authority will be cost shared with the local sponsor providing 35 percent of project cost after a Project Cooperation Agreement is signed.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor. The Assistant Secretary of the Army for Civil Works submitted programmatic documents to the Office of Management and Budget. Decision document preparation continued for two more selected projects, Skokomish Estuary Restoration and Lake Washington Gravel Nourishment. The Corps participated with the Navy, NOAA, US Fish and Wildlife, Washington Dept. of Natural Resources, and the Northwest Straits Commission on a pilot exercise to establish a training school for Dept. of Defense divers to safely remove derelict fishing nets from the environment. Two consultation conferences were conducted with regional stakeholders to identify priorities for future restoration.

New work, contract: The first of the implementation projects, Seahurst Park Beach Restoration, was constructed, restoring 1200 linear feet of critical shoreline in central Puget Sound.

34. RURAL IDAHO

These projects are a joint effort of Walla Walla and Seattle Districts. The Seattle District projects follow:

COOLIN, ID

Location. This project is located in Bonner County in the town of Coolin, Idaho. Coolin is located at the southern end of Priest Lake, approximately 20 miles north of HW 2. The project area resides in the 1st Congressional District.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to replace and update the septic system to a safe and operable level, minimizing the environmental impacts of system leakage into Priest Lake.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Coolin Sewer District) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations during fiscal year. Final work was completed early in FY 2005 and we are currently in final close out.

ST. MARIES, ID

Location. St. Maries is located approximately 30 miles south of I-90 in Benewah County, Idaho. The project area resides in the 1st Congressional District.

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to design and fix the City of St. Maries water distribution lines reconnecting water service to 23 users by means of slip lining and/or pipe replacement to update the system to a safe and operable level.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (City of St. Maries) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations during fiscal year. Final work was completed early in FY 2005 and we are currently in final close out.

Bonners Ferry, ID

Location: Bonners Ferry is located on US 95, at the intersection with the Kootenai River, approximately 30 miles north of Sandpoint, in northern Idaho. The project area resides in the 1st Congressional District.

Existing project, The purpose of this project is to purchase and install water meters and incidental piping for City of Bonners Ferry service area in order to decrease the demand for a limited water supply.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (City of Bonners Ferry) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations during fiscal year. Purchasing of water meters was initiated and installation has begun.

35. RURAL MONTANA

These projects are a joint effort of Omaha and Seattle Districts. The Seattle District projects follow:

DRUMMOND, MT

Location. Drummond is located adjacent to I-90 approximately 50 miles east of Missoula in Granite County, Montana. The project area resides in the 1st Congressional District**.**

Existing project. The purpose of this project is to design and construct an appropriate fix for Drummond's sewer lines by means of slip lining and/or pipe replacement to update the system to a safe and operable level.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Town of Drummond) will provide 25 percent of design and construction cost.

Operations during fiscal year. Design was completed and construction was initiated and expected to be completed next fiscal year

GRANT CREEK AT MISSOULA, MT

Location. Grant Creek flows south, adjacent to Highway 93, and crosses Interstate 90 in the northern portion of the city of Missoula, MT.

Existing project. Provide flood damage protection to the Mullan Trail subdivision and other adjacent properties and to restore a degraded system with habitat improvement features.

Local cooperation. Under current cost-sharing requirements, the local sponsor (Missoula County) will provide 25 percent of design cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on June 16, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. Engineering was completed and initiated required environmental and real-estate documentation which was handed over to FEMA and the Sponsor because construction funding came from FEMA. Corps may participate in limited construction next FY.

36. SWEENEY CREEK, WA

Location. The proposed project is located on Sweeney Creek above Howard Hanson Dam in the Green River watershed, approximately 35 miles southwest of Seattle, WA.

Existing project. Replace two perched culverts with a bridge and regrade the streambed to approximate the natural conditions, which existed prior to construction of the road fill and culverts. This will allow current resident fish passage into the upstream reach of the creek for immediate spawning and rearing. This restoration project is an early-action endeavor under the larger Green-Duwamish River ecosystem restoration study. Completion of project work is scheduled for 2005.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Tacoma) will provide 35 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on August 21, 2002.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Initiated final close out.

New work, contract: None.

37. UNION SLOUGH, WA

Location. The proposed project is located on the left bank of Union Slough, Snohomish River, near Everett, WA.

Existing project. The restoration project will restore fish and wildlife habitat, which has been adversely affected by the past construction of the Everett Harbor and Snohomish River Navigation Project. It includes the construction of a new 6,800-foot setback levee around the entire 93-acre site, construction of about 2,800 feet of fish access channels to interior locations, filling the borrow ditches behind the abandoned levee, and construction of three breaches and a 180-foot long bridge across each breach. All new construction will be landscaped. Project is two thirds complete with final completion in 2007.

Local cooperation. Under current cost sharing requirements, the local sponsor (city of Everett) will provide 25 percent of project cost. A Project Cooperation Agreement (PCA) was signed on May 16, 2003.

Operations during fiscal year. New work, hired labor: Contract design work.

Environmental activities (Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended; Section 206 Public Law 104-303).

See Table 29-M.

General Investigations

38. SURVEYS

Fiscal year costs were $348,339 for flood damage prevention studies, $305,772 for shoreline protection studies, $780,134 for special studies, $348,558 for review of authorized projects, $133,705 for miscellaneous activities, and $137,098 for coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests, a total of $2,053,606. In addition, contributed funds were expended for the following: $135 for flood damage prevention studies, $49,866 for review of authorized projects, and $54,748 for coordination with other agencies and non-Federal interests, a total of $104,749.

39. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

The work programmed for collection and study of basic data covers international water studies, flood plain management services, and hydrologic studies. Work on international water studies included checking Kootenay Lake storage computations to determine compliance of Fortis BC with orders of International Joint Commission, and coordination with International Kootenay Lake and Osoyoos Lake Boards of Control in enforcement of International Joint Commission orders. Technical assistance was provided other Federal and non-Federal agencies and Indian tribes in flood hazard evaluation, flood reduction methods, and related services as requested. Fiscal year costs were $23,523 for international water studies, $75,366 for flood plain management services, and $10,305 for hydrologic studies, a total of $109,194.

40. PRECONSTRUCTION ENGINEERING AND DESIGN

Centralia, WA

The city of Centralia lies in west central Washington at the confluence of the Chehalis and Skookumchuck Rivers, about midway along the Chehalis River from its source in the Willapa Hills to its mouth at Aberdeen in Grays Harbor. Floods of record on Skookumchuck, Newaukum, and Chehalis Rivers occurred in February 1996.

The plan of improvement authorized in P.L. 99-662 would substantially reduce flooding in the Skookumchuck River valley for the 22 miles between Skookumchuck Dam and the river mouth, including a major portion of Centralia, and provide minor reductions along the Chehalis River downstream from Centralia for about 20 miles to Oakville. The improvement, as recommended in the feasibility report, consisted of structural modifications (flood control outlet tunnel and spillway gate), which would enable the existing, private water supply dam to provide flood control storage during winter months.

Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) was started in FY 1988 to refine the project design recommended in the feasibility report. In FY 1990, refinement of project design to a less costly, gated spillway sluice and reevaluation of hydrology, existing local levees and embankments, estimated flood damages, and potential flood reduction benefits were completed. Studies determined the Skookumchuck Dam modification no longer appeared economically justifiable and further work was suspended. In FY 1992 a wrap-up report presenting results of the technical analyses completed to date was provided to local governments.

Following the severe flooding in the Centralia-Chehalis area in 1996, there was a renewed public interest in flood damage reduction. Using state and local funding sources, Lewis County reviewed past study efforts and developed a revised flood damage reduction plan that would combine the authorized dam modification with overbank excavation and flow bypass measures. The revised project would provide substantial benefits to both Centralia and Chehalis and appeared to be economically justified. In July 1998, Lewis County requested resumption of the PED for the project with a view toward preparing a General Reevaluation Report and Environmental Impact Statement for an expanded project. Work resumed soon thereafter.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year included completion and approval of the final General Reevaluation Report (GRR) Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) and Chiefs Report for the project. The Chief's Report was signed on September 27, 2004. Pre-construction, Engineering and Design (PED) has been initiated and the development of a

Project Management Plan (PMP) and Design agreement has begun. Fiscal year costs were $125,630. Total cost to date is $8,027,072.

Stillaguamish River Basin, WA

Stillaguamish River Basin encompasses the area in northwestern Washington from the reaches of the river's north and south forks westerly to Port Susan and Skagit Bay about 45 miles north of Seattle.

The cumulative effects of industry, urbanization, agriculture, historic forest practices, and hydraulic modifications have significantly impaired environmental quality in the basin ecosystem. The result is noticeable fish and wildlife degradation.

Work under Preconstruction Engineering and Design (PED) commenced in late FY 2001, addressing the recommendations of the feasibility report. This proposes restoration features at ten sites within the basin, which would provide critical salmon habitat, including spawning, rearing, refugia, and estuarine habitats.

Accomplishments during the fiscal year include the continuation of discussions for possible PED cooperation with the Stillaguamish Tribe. Fiscal year costs were $1,936. Total costs to date have been $52,034.

Other Activities

41. GENERAL REGULATORY FUNCTIONS

Permit Evaluation	$4,065,884
Enforcement	246,723
Appeals	1,678
Compliance	256,723
EIS	50,000
TOTAL	$4,621.008

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
1	Anacortes Harbor, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	25,000	11,478	247,345	
		Cost	-	-	13,522	2,071	35,867	1
		Maint.						
		Approp.	-	36,337	-	0	1,243,820	
		Cost	-	36,337	-	0	1,243,820	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work				-		
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	59,524	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	59,524	
		Maint.				-		
		Contrib.	-	-	-		5,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	5,000	
2	Bellingham Harbor, WA	New Work				-		
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	1,566,839	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,566,839	2
		Maint.						
		Approp.	3,168	36,953	1,362,926	0	4,697,596	
		Cost	3,168	36,953	1,362,926	0	4,697,596	3
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	29,421	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	29,421	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	9,103	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,103	
3	Ediz Hook, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	5,878,740	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	5,878,740	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	197,038	400,688	-	0	2,683,564	
		Cost	196,621	401,106	-	0	2,683,564	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	0	385,850	
		Cost	-	-	-	0	385,850	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	52,702	19,539	0	323,554	
		Cost	-	54,976	-	0	284,477	
4	Everett Harbor and Snohomish	New Work						
	River, WA	Approp.		-	-	-	1,723,745	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-		1,723,745	4
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,322,374	291,993	280,063	3,065,000	24,553,412	
		Cost	1,320,412	252,063	321,955	3,055,965	24,504,377	5

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		116,618	
		Cost	-	-	-		116,618	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	0	548,090	
		Cost	-	-	-	0	548,090	
5	Friday Harbor, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-		1,575,500	
		Cost	-	-	-		1,575,500	6
		Maint.						
		Approp.	283,748	-1,555	-	-7,984	795,840	*
		Cost	277,484	2,842	1,867	-7,984	795,841	*
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	0	1,267,881	
		Cost	-	-	-	0	1,267,881	
6	Grays Harbor and Chehalis	New Work						
	River, WA	Approp.	-27,000	20,000	9,000	20,000	23,247,248	7
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	12,999	18,835	17,805	0	23,257,196	8
		Maint.						
		Approp.	12,099,975	10,620,264	11,794,981	8,166,841	230,150,51	
		Cost	13,543,268	10,661,075	11,727,485	8,237,155	230,203,27	9
		Minor						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	9,592	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	9,592	10
		Major				-		
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	4,606,145	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	4,606,145	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	12,000	8,832	1,068	6,417,900	
		Cost	4,544	12,993	10,465	0	6,406,934	11
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		55,889	
		Cost	-	-	-		55,889	
7	Lake Crockett, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-		377,990	
		Cost	-	-	-		377,990	12
		Maint.						
		Approp.	-	6,762	-	64,000	1,258,629	
		Cost	-	6,762	-	52,942	1,247,571	
8	Lake Washington Ship Canal,	New Work						
	WA	Approp.		-	-	-	4,611,436	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-		4,611,436	13

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
		Maint						
		Approp.	9,072,273	7,524,270	5,691,100	7,320,000	179,063,50	
		Cost	7,914,414	8,415,325	5,954,807	6,911,581	178,594,77	14
		Major						
		Approp.	-	-	-		7,465,230	
		Cost	-	-	-		7,465,230	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.			185.499	52.982	488,481	
		Cost			133.845	37.453	421,298	15
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		40,000	
		Cost	-	-	-		39,964	
9	Neah Bay, WA	New Work						
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,057,266	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,057,266	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,202,395	629,833	179,297	32,000	4,1842,136	
		Cost	1,197,938	634,289	179,297	29,542	4,181,678	
11	Puget Sound and its	New Work						
	Tributary Waters, WA	Approp.		-	-	-	43,337	
		Cost	-	-	-		43,337	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	809,055	1,021,498	995,265	992,000	30,421,361	
		Cost	807,455	1,020,318	996,345	968,733	30,392,996	16
12	Quillayute River, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	521,850	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	521,850	17
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,701,452	988,499	86,046	90,000	29,519,361	
		Cost	1,618,960	1,070,543	81,398	89,971	29,514,234	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	20,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	20,000	
13	Seattle Harbor, WA	New Work				-		
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	170,335	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	170,335	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	575,309	224,699	689,013	90,000	19,455,993	
		Cost	574,869	222,718	690,244	89,839	19,454,642	18
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		69,333	
		Cost	-	-	-		69,333	

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	2,357,450	19
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,283,011	20
14	Swinomish Channel, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	808,332	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	808,332	21
		Maint.						
		Approp.	223,975	144,451	544,978	30,728	9,866,024	
		Cost	223,779	128,622	561,003	30,728	9,866,023	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	32,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	32,000	
		Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	379,248	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	379,248	
15	Willapa River and Harbor and	New Work				-		
	Naselle River, WA	Approp.		-	-	-	1,386,955	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-	-	1,386,955	22
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,246,498	134,208	70,533	25,000	24,415,150	
		Cost	1,246,498	134,208	70,530	24,513	24,414,660	23
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		78,372	
		Cost	-	-	-		78,372	24
16	Shoalwater Bay, Tokeland,	New Work						
		Approp.	500,000	571,000	735,600	367,000	2,173,360	
		Cost	495,294	555,748	753,050	350,151	2,154,242	
17	Coeur d'Alene River	New Work						
	(South Fork), Wallace, ID	Approp.	29,000	448,000	193,000	28,000	840,883	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	43,329	418,932	192,760	30,118	810,888	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	374,250	97,014	54,987	526,251	
		Cost	-	24,081	272,519	77,208	373,808	
18	Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	38,311,834	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	38,311,834	25
		Maint.						
		Approp.	1,495,310	1,684,100	1,316,600	1,779,000	31,743,153	
		Cost	1,405,627	1,774,332	1,319,233	1,647,143	31,601,353	26
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		2,009,742	
		Cost	-	-	-		2,009,742	27

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
20	Mud Mountain Dam, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	1,749,000	2,129,000	1,162,000	2,836,000	100,603,07	28
		Cost	2,071,807	2,160,567	1,145,263	2,031,386	99,802,704	29
		Maint.						
		Approp.	2,533,200	2,035,000	2,208,200	3,360,000	53,703,843	
		Cost	2,491,190	2,075,889	2,221,583	3,192,066	53,527,043	30
		Minor						
		Approp.	-	-	-		285,908	
		Cost	-	-	-		285,908	
		Major						
		Approp.	-	-	-		30,437,500	
		Cost	-	-	-		30,437,500	
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	-		3,928	
		Cost	-	-	-		3,928	
22	St. Maries, ID	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	93,683	480,000	974,000	15,000	1,772,683	
		Cost	113,078	472,611	818,960	0	1,592,619	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	454,000	107,976	57,319	619,295	
		Cost	-	72,432	319,970	14,527	406,929	
23	Stillaguamish River, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-		134,595	
		Cost	-	-	-		134,595	31
		Maint.						
		Approp.	230,000	235,000	235,000	379,000	4,695,190	
		Cost	229,661	235,427	235,041	372,434	4,695,107	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	7,104	0	28,104	
		Cost	-	-	-4,978	0	16,022	
24	Tacoma, Puyallup River, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	-	-	3,947,853	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	3,947,853	32
		Maint.						
		Approp.	120,436	121,000	107,000	212,000	1,853,221	
		Cost	115,652	121,087	111,218	212,007	1,851,726	
	(Contrib. Funds)	Maint.						
		Contrib.	-	-	3,427	0	57,832	
		Cost	-	1,792	3,393	0	54,371	
25	Albeni Falls Dam, ID	New Work						
		Approp.	-	370,000	1,942,000	0	34,053,561	33
		Cost	-	207,799	2,062,878	41,243	34,053,481	34

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
		Maint.						
		Approp.	6,050,897	6,630,413	2,929,233	2,233,465	115,832,56	35
		Cost	5,411,331	5,768,664	3,265,979	2,221,510	114,082,05	36
26	Chief Joseph Dam - Rufus	New Work						
	Woods Lake, WA	Approp.		-	-	-	540,341,23 -	
		Cost	11	-	-	-	540,341,23	37
		Maint.						
		Approp.	21,438,152	25,076,894	4,238,500	1,521,000	305,547,96	38
		Cost	16,997,848	21,882,516	6,570,330	2,991,540	299,015,13	39
		Major						
		Approp.	-	-	-		297,630	
		Cost	-	-	-		297,630	
27	Libby Dam – Lake	New Work						
	Koocanusa, MT	Approp.		-	-	-	543,726,14	
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	-	-	-		543,726,14	40
		Maint.						
		Approp.	9,825,948	8,642,092	4,773,055	2,271,571	140,539,41	41
		Cost	9,354,742	7,785,180	4,575,315	522,166	135,988,36	42
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	1,458,252	
		Cost	-	-	-	-	1,458,252	43
28	Cherry Creek, ID	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	70,000	-4,000	22,000	-	128,000	
		Cost	66,883	5,128	18,506	-	120,723	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	6,000	-	1,820	-	7,820	
		Cost	-	4,180	1,555	-	5,735	
29	Chief Joseph Dam Dissolved	New Work						
	Gas Abatement, WA	Approp.	-	368,000	943,020	1,708,000	3,019,020	
		Cost		364,733	928,153	1,620,359	2,913,245	
30	Codiga Farms, Tukwila, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.		873,000	267,000	55,000	1,353,000	
		Cost	32,295	841,678	285,786	7,231	1,289,150	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	11,900	70,332	0	82,232	
		Cost	-	7,667	60,830	9,213	77,710	
31	Duwamish and Green River Basin, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	-	-	386,000	1,110,000	1,496,000	
		Cost	-	-	362,775	709,829	1,072,604	

TABLE 29-A COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02	FY 03	FY04	FY 05	Total To Sep. 30, 2005	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	-	-	337,000	337,000	
		Cost	-	-	-	127,050	127.050	
32	Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA	New Work						
	(Sec. 101(b)(15))	Approp.	5,436,572	5,106,000	9,907,380	9,519,000	35,579,952	44
	(Federal Funds)	Cost	6,033,033	4,845,155	10,162,213	8,912,550	34,854,892	45
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	2,050,000	2,000,000	59,643	3,875,569	9,995,212	46
		Cost	1,964,127	575,951	59,242	1,939,686	6,101,193	47
33	Puget Sound and Adjacent	New Work						
	Waters, WA	Approp.		-93,000	201,000	974,000	1,268,000	
		Cost	-	72,105	206,028	965,925	1,244,058	
34	Rural Idaho Program, ID	New Work						
		Approp.		-	974,000	932,000	1,906,000	
		Cost		-	818,960	865,776	1,684,736	
35	Rural Montana Program, MT	New Work						
		Approp.	-	100,000	276,000	494,000	870,000	
		Cost	-	56,873	305,677	143,135	505,685	
36	Sweeney Creek, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	45,000	171,000	12,000	172	320,172	
		Cost	21,583	192,946	17,574	6,537	319,345	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	70,000	69,800	1,763	0	141,563	
		Cost	-	103,037	35,464	0	138,501	
37	Union Slough, WA	New Work						
	(Federal Funds)	Approp.	15,000	277,000	594,000	280,000	1,516,000	
		Cost	28,354	261,905	521,479	329,811	1,476,184	
	(Contrib. Funds)	New Work						
		Contrib.	-	187,150	283,296	0	470,446	
		Cost	-	150,943	107,957	87,565	346,465	

1. Excludes $2,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
2. Includes $56,582 appropriated and expended for previous project. Excludes $13,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
3. Includes $1,092 appropriated and expended for previous project.
4. Includes $418,209 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes $43,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
5. Includes $5,869 for previous project and $120,000 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended.
6. Includes $1,180,500 expended under Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L.98-8).

7. Includes $4,881,882 appropriated for former project, $18,128,287 for current project which includes $3,530,000 PED, $124,945 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710), and $113,134 for previous project. Excludes $161,909 Navy funds and $6,000 Coast Guard funds.
8. Includes $4,881,882 expended for former project, $18,119,430 for current project which includes $3,530,000 PED, $124,945 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710), and $113,134 for previous project. Excludes $161,909 Navy funds and $6,000 Coast Guard funds.
9. Includes $37,415 for previous projects and $3,923,511 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended. Excludes $409,660 Emergency Relief funds and $57,000 Public Works Administration funds expended.
10. Excludes $111,000 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended.
11. Excludes $3,418,000 contributed by Port of Grays Harbor in fulfilling requirements of local cooperation.
12. Includes $117,750 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
13. Includes $779,655 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710) and $485,002 for previous projects, appropriated and expended. Excludes $246,567 expended by State of Washington and $742,071 expended by King County. Excludes $192,516 Public Works Administration funds expended.
14. Includes $1,631,195 (1916 to 1936) and $338,163 subsequently appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
15. Previous project.
16. Includes $64,996 appropriated and expended for previous project.
17. Excludes Navy funds expended on dredging river channel in 1944 and Coast Guard funds expended for channel dredging in 1948 and 1949.
18. Includes $3,349,600 appropriated and expended for East Waterway.
19. Includes $2,262,975 contributed for East Waterway.
20. Includes $2,188,536 expended for East Waterway.
21. Excludes $1,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
22. Includes $228,084 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes $40,000 Coast Guard funds and $192,314 Emergency Relief funds expended.
23. Includes $309,177 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes $78,532 Public Works Administration funds expended.
24. Includes $6,597 expended for previous projects.
25. Includes $37,048,061 appropriated and expended for original project and $1,263,773 appropriated and expended for Dam Safety Assurance.
26. Includes $66,678 appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
27. Includes $2,000,000 contributed for original project and $9,742 for Dam Safety Assurance.
28. Includes $13,182,063 appropriated for original project, $87,785 appropriated for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710) and $83,335,227 appropriated for Dam Safety Assurance. Excludes $26,000 Emergency Relief funds.
29. Includes $13,182,063 expended for original project, $87,785 expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710) and $83,296,207 expended for Dam Safety Assurance. Excludes $26,000 Emergency Relief funds expended.
30. Includes $198,578 appropriated and expended under Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters.
31. Excludes $281,000 Works Progress Administration funds and $85,999 Emergency Relief funds expended.
32. Includes $5,035 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
33. Includes $370,000 appropriated for current project (Riley Creek Recreation Area), $30,769,614 for original project, and $971,947 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes $136,736 Public Works Acceleration Act funds for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
34. Includes $207,799 expended for current project (Riley Creek Recreation Area), $30,769,614 for original project, and $971,947 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes $136,736 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
35. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M ($85,922,261), Special Recreation Use Fees ($174,776), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($1,875,446), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($20,064,224) and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($2,633,164).
36. Includes funds expended for project O&M ($85,896,005), Special Recreation Use Fees ($174,776), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($1,875,446), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($18,485,286) and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($2,163,052).
37. Includes $144,338,252 appropriated and expended for original project, $395,855,000 for additional units, and $147,983 for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes $58,000 Public Works Acceleration Act funds for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
38. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M ($203,476,357), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($73,117,551), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($22,419,992).
39. Includes funds expended for project O&M ($200,320,554), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($70,508,655), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($17,849,490).
40. Includes $484,753,143 appropriated and expended for original project, $42,221,634 for additional units, $16,276,363 for reregulating dam, and $475,000 for power planning.
41. Includes funds appropriated for project O&M ($93,484,278), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($35,962,264), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($3,273,690).
42. Includes funds expended for project O&M ($93,154,571), Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters ($774,561), BPA/COE Merged, CAT 390 ($33,981,169), and BPA-4045 Large Capital Sub agreements, CAT 300 ($2,980,592).

43. Excludes $161,849 expended by Federal Aviation Agency, $32,000 expended by Lincoln County- City of Libby Joint Airport Board, $8,000 expended by Bonneville Power Administration, and $379,555 expended by U.S. Forest Service.
44. Includes $5,735,572 appropriated under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
45. Includes $5,733,801 expended under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
46. Includes $2,010,000 contributed under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.
47. Includes $1,835,774 expended under Preconstruction Engineering and Design.

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
1		**ANACORTES HARBOR, WA**	
	March 2, 1919	Channel in Capsante Waterway.	H. Doc. 1117, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Mooring Basin.	S. Doc. 102, 83rd Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Navigation Channel.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Dec. 31, 1974
2		**BELLINGHAM HARBOR, WA**	
	June 25, 1910	Whatcom Creek Waterway 26- and 18-foot channels.	H. Doc. 1161, 60th Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 3, 1930	Entrance channel in Squalicum Creek Waterway.	H. Doc. 187, 70th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 26, 1937	Maintenance of southerly half and westerly end of Squalicum Creek Basin.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 70, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Small-boat basin adjacent to Squalicum Creek Waterway.	H. Doc. 558, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Expansion of small-boat basin.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Feb 10, 1976.
	July 3, 1958	Whatcom Creek Waterway, 30-foot channel.	S. Doc. 46, 85th Cong., 1st Sess.
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Channel 3,200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 18 feet deep in I & J Street Waterway.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers May 5, 1965.
3		**EDIZ HOOK, WA**	
	Mar. 7, 1974	Construction of 10,000 linear feet of rock revetment, together with initial beach replenishment and annual nourishment. Emergency interim measures necessary to prevent breaching of Ediz Hook prior to construction of authorized project.	H. Doc. 101, 93d cong., 1st Sess. P.L. 93-251
4.		**EVERETT HARBOR AND SNOHOMISH RIVER, WA**	
	June 25, 1910	Training dike 10,500 feet long extending across bar at outlet of old river channel.	H. Doc. 1108, 60th Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 3, 1930	Raise 6,000 feet of training dike, extend spur dike, widen gap in dike as required, maintain East Waterway and channel to gap.	H. Doc. 377, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 20, 1938	Abandon project for Snohomish River and redesignate as Everett Harbor and Snohomish River. Provide settling basin near 14th Street.	H. Doc. 546, 75th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Construct spur dike at Preston Point, remove training dike north of river outlet, enlarge channel to 14th Street, and deepen settling basin.	H. Doc. 569, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 14, 1960	Widen channel from settling basin to gap; extend channel to head of Steamboat Slough; and a settling basin within upper channel reach.	H. Doc. 348, 86th Cong., 2d Sess.
5.		**FRIDAY HARBOR, WA**	
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Construction of 1,600 feet of concrete floating breakwater.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers July 9, 1981
6.		**GRAYS HARBOR AND CHEHALIS RIVER, WA**	
	June 3, 1896	South jetty.	Annual Report, 1895, pp. 3517-3533

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar. 2, 1907	A north jetty 9,000 feet long.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 59th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1907	The 18-foot channel.	H. Doc. 507, 59th Cong., 1st Sess.
	June 25, 1910	Extend north jetty 7,000 feet; length of south jetty fixed at 13,734 feet	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 29, 61st Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 25, 1910	A 6-foot channel above Cosmopolis.	H. Doc. 1125, 60th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Dredging in bar channel.	H. Doc. 1729, 64th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Jan. 21, 1927	Dredging in bar channel.	H. Doc. 582, 69th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Reconstruct north and south jetties to an elevation of 16 feet above mean lower low water.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintain 26-foot channel below Aberdeen (as authorized by Public Works Administration Dec. 11, 1933) and combining projects for Grays Harbor and bar entrance and Grays Harbor, inner portion, and Chehalis River under a modified project for Grays Harbor and Chehalis River	H. Doc. 53, 73rd Cong., 1st Sess. Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 2, 74th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Mar. 2, 1945	Maintain 30-foot depth in channel from deep water in Grays Harbor to Port of Grays Harbor Commission terminal, which was deepened from 26 to 30 feet with Navy funds.	Report in Office, Chief of Engineers
	June 30, 1948	14-foot channel to Bay City; breakwater at Westhaven; and maintenance of Westhaven entrance channel.	H. Doc. 635, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Dredging and maintenance of a 30-foot channel and turning basin from Aberdeen to Cosmopolis.	H. Doc. 412, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Additional breakwater, 1,400 feet long, at Westhaven Cove.	H.Doc. 30, 84th Cong., 1st Sess.
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Westhaven Cove small boat basin.	Sec. 107, P.L. 86-645. Authorized by Chief of Engineers Feb. 7, 1979
	Nov. 17, 1986	Improve project features with accompanying fish mitigation.	P.L. 99-662
7.		**LAKE CROCKETT, WA**	
	Mar. 2, 1945	Small-boat basin.	H. Doc. 303, 77th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	July 14, 1960 as amended	Change authorized channel depth from –18 mean lower low water to –25 mean lower low water by dredging.	Sec. 197, P.L. 86-645 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Nov. 7, 1988
8.		**LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA**	
	June 25, 1910 Mar. 4, 1913	Provides for a double lock and fixed dam with gated spillway and necessary accessory works at entrance to Salmon Bay, dredging a channel from locks to deep water in Puget Sound, and excavation by local interests of a channel from locks into Lake Washington.	H. Doc. 953, 60th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 8, 1917	Dredging below locks and revetting canal banks.	H. Doc. 800, 64th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 22, 1922	Increased dimensions of channel between Puget Sound and locks and a 600-foot extension of lower guide pier.	H. Doc. 324, 67th Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 26, 1934 [1]	Operating and care of locks and dam provided for with funds from War Department appropriations for Rivers and Harbors.	
	Aug. 30, 1935 [2]	Enlarge channel between locks and Lake Washington.	H. Doc. 140, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	July 24, 1956	Government Locks to be known as Hiram M. Chittenden Locks.	P.L. 84-779
9.		**NEAH BAY, WA**	
	June 20, 1938	Rubblestone breakwater.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 51, 75th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Reinforcement of existing revetment.	H. Doc. 404, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
11.		**PUGET SOUND AND ITS TRIBUTARY WATERS, WA**	
	July 13, 1892	Maintenance of the rivers tributary to Puget Sound by snagging and dredging, and removal of floating debris from Seattle Harbor.	Annual Report for 1893, page 3425
12.		**QUILLAYUTE RIVER, WA**	
	July 3, 1930	Jetty (5 feet high) on easterly side of mouth, and a dike on westerly side, to stabilize entrance.	H. Doc. 125, 71st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Maintenance dredging to provide a channel 6 feet deep and of suitable width from ocean to within river mouth.	H. Doc. 218, 78th Cong., 1st Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Raising jetty to 15 feet; channel 10 by 100 feet, 2,000 feet long; moorage basin. 3	H. Doc. 579, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
13.		**SEATTLE HARBOR, WA**	
	Mar. 2, 1919	Maintenance of East and West Waterways 750 feet wide and 34 feet deep, and of Duwamish Waterway 20 feet deep and 150 feet wide as far south as Eighth Avenue South Bridge.	S. Doc. 313, 65th Cong., 3d Sess.
	Mar. 3, 1925	Enlargement of Duwamish Waterway.	H. Doc. 108, 68th Cong., 1st Sess.
	July 3, 1930		H. Doc. 126, 71st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935	Maintenance of East Waterway between 750-foot section and Spokane Street, and turning basin at junction of East and Duwamish Waterways.	H. Doc. 211, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 12, 1996	East Waterway channel deepening.	P.L. 104-303
14.		**SWINOMISH CHANNEL, WA**	
	July 13, 1892	Channel 4 feet deep and 100 feet wide, and dike construction.	H. Doc. 31, 52d Cong., 1st Sess., and Annual Report for 1892, p. 2752
	Aug. 30, 1935	Enlargement of channel to present project dimensions.	S. Committee Print, 73d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Oct. 23, 1962	Removal of navigation hazards at "Hole-in-the-Wall".	H. Doc. 499, 87th Cong., 2d Sess.
15.		**WILLAPA RIVER AND HARBOR AND NASELLE RIVER, WA**	
	July 27, 1916	Channel 24 feet deep, 200 feet wide in Willapa River, and150 feet wide in the forks.	H. Doc. 706, 63d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 2	Maintenance of channel over bar to a depth of 26 feet and minimum width of 500 feet.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 41, 72d Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 30, 1935 4	For cutoff channel at Narrows.	Rivers and Harbors Committee Doc. 37, 73d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Mar. 2, 1945	Channel from deep water in Palix River to Bay Center dock.	H. Doc. 481, 76th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Sep. 3, 1954	Widen Willapa River channel to 360 and 250 feet between South Bend and the forks; Tokeland and Nahcotta basins; and Naselle River clearance. Willapa River and Harbor re- designated as Willapa River and Harbor and Naselle River.	H. Doc. 425, 83d Cong., 2d Sess.
17.		**SHOALWATER BAY, TOKELAND, WA**	
	Dec. 11, 2000	Coastal erosion reduction.	Sec. 545, WRDA 2000 P.L. 106-541
18.		**COEUR D'ALENE RIVER (SOUTH FORK), WALLACE, ID**	
	Jul. 24, 1946	Replace approximately 700 feet of retaining wall.	Sec. 14, P.L. 79-526 Authorized by Chief of Engineers May 8, 2003
19.		**HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA**	
	May 17, 1950	Eagle Gorge flood control dam on Green River.	H. Doc. 271, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Aug. 6, 1958	Redesignation of project as Howard A. Hanson Dam.	P.L. 85-592
21.		**MUD MOUNTAIN DAM, WA**	
	June 22, 1936	Flood control dam on White River.	S. Committee Print, Puyallup River, WA, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
23.		**ST. MARIES, ID**	
	June 30, 1948 as amended	Replace existing timber floodwall with a driven sheet-pile wall with a concrete cap.	Sec. 205, P.L. 80-858 Authorized by Chief of Engineers July 14, 2003
24.		**STILLAGUAMISH RIVER, WA**	
	June 22, 1936	Improvement of flood channel by clearing and bank revetment at 26 sites; concrete weir at head of Cook Slough; and 2 cutoff channels in Cook Slough.	H. Doc. 657, 71st Cong., 3d Sess.
	June 28, 1938	Maintenance of improvements.	P.L. 75-761
25.		**TACOMA, PUYALLUP RIVER, WA**	
	June 22, 1936	Channel improvement to protect people and industrial section of city of Tacoma.	S. Committee Print, Puyallup River, WA, 74th Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
26.		**ALBENI FALLS DAM, ID**	
	May 17, 1950	Multi-purpose dam with powerhouse.	S. Doc. 9, 81st Cong., 1st Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Modernize recreation area at Riley Creek.	P.L. 78-534
27.		**CHIEF JOSEPH DAM - RUFUS WOODS LAKE, WA**	
	July 24, 1946	Multi-purpose dam and powerhouse on Columbia River at Foster Creek.	H. Doc. 693, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
	June 30, 1948	Redesignation of the project as Chief Joseph Dam.	P.L. 858, 80th Cong., 2d Sess.
	July 9, 1952	Designation of reservoir as Rufus Woods Lake.	P.L. 469, 82d Cong., 2d Sess.
	Dec. 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	P.L. 78-534
	Oct. 22, 1976 as amended	School facilities for education of dependents of construction personnel.	P.L. 94-587
	May 4, 1977		P.L. 95-26
28.		**LIBBY DAM - LAKE KOOCANUSA, MT**	
	May 17, 1950	Multi-purpose dam and powerhouse, and reregulating facilities.	H. Doc. 531, 81st Cong., 2d Sess.
	Nov. 7, 1966	School facilities for education of dependents of construction personnel, Libby projects.	P.L. 89-789
	Jan. 2, 1968	Airport facility at Kelley Flats, MT.	P.L. 90-239 5
	Aug. 13, 1968	Design standards for relocation of Montana State Highway 37 to be those adopted by State of Montana pursuant to provisions of Highway Safety Act of 1966	P.L. 90-483 6
	June 19, 1970	Participation with State of Montana in construction, operation and maintenance of fish hatchery facilities.	P.L. 91-282 7
	Dec. 31, 1970	Designation of lake formed by the waters impounded by Libby Dam as Lake Koocanusa.	P.L. 91-625
	Dec. 31, 1970	Design and construction of sewage collection and sewage treatment facility as part of relocation of municipal facilities of Rexford, MT; and compensation for railroad employees suffering long-term economic injury through reduction of income as result of the relocation of rail transportation facilities due to the construction of Libby Dam	P.L. 91-611
	Mar. 7, 1974	Phase I design memorandum stage for installation of power generating facilities at Libby Reregulating Dam.	S.Doc. 29, 93d Cong., 1st Sess. P.L. 93-251

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
	Mar. 7, 1974	Construction of fish production measures to compensate for fish losses attributed to the project, and for acquisition of necessary real estate, construction of access roads and utilities (amends P.L. 91-282 by increasing limitation from$750,000 to $4,000,000).	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Acquisition of land (not to exceed $2,000,000) for prevention of wildlife grazing losses caused by the project.	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Reimbursement (not to exceed $350,000) to Boundary County, ID, for reconstruction of Deep Creek Bridge made necessary by duration of high flows during drawdown operations at Libby Dam.	P.L. 93-251
	Mar. 7, 1974	Compensation (not to exceed $1,500,000) to Drainage Districts and owners of leveed and unleveed lands in Kootenai Flats, Boundary County, ID, for damages caused by duration of higher flows during drawdown operations at Libby Dam.	P.L. 93-251
	Oct. 22, 1976	Amends P.L. 93-251 by increasing limitation from $350,000 to $380,000 for reimbursement to Boundary County, ID, for reconstruction of Deep Creek Bridge.	P.L. 94-587
	Nov. 17, 1988	Alleviate low water impact on existing facilities and protect Indian archeological sites exposed during course of operations, at an estimated cost of $750,000.	H. Doc. 1098, 100th Cong., 2d Sess. P.L. 100-676
29.		**CHERRY CREEK, ID**	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Aquatic ecosystem restoration.	Sec. 206, P.L. 104-303 Authorized by Chief of Engineers Aug. 20, 2002
30.		**CHIEF JOSEPH DAM DISSOLVED GAS ABATEMENT, WA**	
	July 24, 1946	In conjunction with Fish and Wildlife Services, investigate operational and structural gas abatement measures.	H. Doc. 693, 79th Cong., 2d Sess.
31.		**CODIGA FARMS, WA**	
	Nov. 17, 1986 as amended	Environmental restoration.	Sec. 1135, P.L. 99-662 Authorized by Chief of Engineers June 23, 2003
32.		**DUWAMISH and GREEN RIVER BASIN, WA**	
	Dec. 11, 2000	45 Habitat restoration projects throughout the Duwamish Green River Basin. The mouth of the river empties into Elliot Bay in Seattle.	Section 101(b) WRDA 2000 PL 106-541. Chief of Engineers Report dated 29 December 2000.
33.		**HOWARD A. HANSON DAM, WA**	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental mitigation, restoration, and protection.	Sec. 101(b) (15) WRDA 1999 P.L. 106–53
34.		**PUGET SOUND AND ADJACENT WATERS RESTORATION, WA**	
	Dec. 11, 2000	Environmental mitigation, restoration, and protection.	Sec. 544 WRDA 2000 P.L. 106-541
35.		**RURAL IDAHO, ID**	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental infrastructure.	Sec. 595 WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53
36.		**RURAL MONTANA, MT**	
	Aug. 17, 1999	Environmental infrastructure.	Sec. 595 WRDA 1999 P.L. 106-53
37.		**SWEENEY CREEK, WA**	
	Oct. 12, 1996	Aquatic ecosystem restoration.	Sec. 206, P.L. 104-303 Authorized by Chief of Engineers

TABLE 29-B AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section in Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
			Aug. 12, 2002
38.		**UNION SLOUGH, WA**	
	Nov. 17, 1986 as amended	Environmental restoration.	Sec. 1135, P.L. 99-662 Authorized by Chief of Engineers July 30, 2003

1. Permanent Appropriations Repeal Act.
2. Included in Public Works Administration program.
3. Maintenance of these items, as well as sandspit north of James Island, is included in this modification.
4. Included in Emergency Relief program, May 28, 1935.
5. Supplemental Appropriations Act of 1968, Section 502.
6. Flood Control Act of 1968, Section 212.
7. River Basin Monetary Authorization and Miscellaneous Civil Works Amendments Act of 1970, Section 7

TABLE 29-C OTHER AUTHORIZED NAVIGATION PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction		Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Operation And Maintenance	
Anacortes Navigation Channel, WA 1	Completed	1977	825,263	7	$ -	
Bellingham Harbor, WA (I&J Street Waterway) 1	Completed	1966	125,634	8	-	
Blaine Harbor, WA	Completed	1958	346,650		-	
Blair Waterway, Tacoma, WA 1	Completed	2002	1,942,054	9	-	
Columbia River, Wenatchee to Kettle Falls, WA	Completed	1923	274,391	10	7,693	
East Bay Small Boat Basin, Olympia, WA 1	Completed	1985	1,619,956	11	-	
Edmonds Harbor, WA 2	Completed	1987	_		224,756	
Flathead River, MT	Completed	1901	9,811		-	
Grays Harbor, Point Chehalis, WA 3	Completed	1998	1,421,000		-	
Hamersley Inlet, WA	Completed	1950	9,000		10,683	
Hoquiam River, WA	Completed	1950	18,921	12	5,316	
Kenmore Navigation Channel, WA 1	Completed	2002	946,000		925,996	
Kingston Harbor, WA	Completed	1967	262,570	13	5,000	14
Kootenai River, ID and MT	Completed	1933	9,255		5,643	
Mats Mats Bay, WA 1	Completed	1970	137,679	15	-	
Olympia Harbor, WA	Completed	2000	337,709	16	1,071,162	17
Okanogan and Pend Oreille Rivers, WA	Abandoned	1913	63,879		7,634	
Polson Bay, Flathead Lake, MT	Completed	1918	4,491		259	
Port Angeles Harbor, WA 4	Completed	1960	470,873		-	
Port Gamble Harbor, WA	Completed	1953	11,911	20	13,337	
Port Orchard Bay, WA 5	Completed	1928	42,804		-	
Port Townsend, WA	Completed	1999	480,899	21	118,656	
Prototype Breakwater Test Program, WA 1	Completed	1985	1,461,590		-	
Shilshole Bay, Seattle, WA 6	Completed	1962	2,575,091	22	-	
Skagit River, WA	Completed	1950	102,330	23	36,258	
Squalicum Small Boat Harbor, Bellingham, WA 1	Completed	1981	1,744,025	24	-	
Tacoma Harbor, WA	Completed	2001	2,383,891	25	1,557,020	26
Waterway Connecting Port Townsend and Oak Bay, WA	Completed	1987	73,322		378,753	
Westhaven Cove Small Boat Basin, WA 1	Completed	1981	2,000,000	27	-	

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 107, Public Law 86-645.

2. Constructed by local interests at a cost of $415,000. Excludes $1,000 Coast Guard funds expended for new work. Corps of Engineers is responsible for maintenance.
3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 111, Public Law 90-483.
4. Maintenance by Port of Port Angeles.
5. No maintenance required.
6. Maintenance by Port of Seattle.
7. Excludes $457,200 contributed funds expended.
8. Excludes $2,500 Coast Guard funds expended.
9. Excludes $1,883,278 contributed funds expended.
10. Includes $8,005 appropriated and expended for previous project.
11. Excludes $2,184,766 contributed funds expended.
12. Excludes $32,373 Emergency Relief funds expended.
13. Excludes $390,753 contributed funds and $3,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
14. Mitigation of shore damages study.
15. Excludes $28,288 contributed funds and $9,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
16. Excludes $528,188 contributed funds expended.
17. Includes $14,418 appropriated and expended for previous project.
18. Excludes $21,260 contributed funds expended.
19. Excludes $92,423 contributed funds expended.
20. Excludes $15,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
21. Includes $2,500 appropriated and expended for previous project.
22. Excludes $1,570,886 contributed funds expended.
23. Includes $159,585 appropriated and expended for previous project. Excludes $51,609 Public Works Administration funds and $1,147,208 contributed funds expended.
24. Includes $5,347 appropriated and expended for previous projects. Excludes $222,500 contributed funds expended.
25. Excludes $1,230,035 contributed funds expended.

TABLE 29-D OTHER AUTHORIZED SHORE PROTECTION PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Contributed Funds
Lincoln Park Beach, Seattle, WA	Completed	2002	1,048,465	433,444
Lummi Shore Road, WA	Completed	1999	1,980,391	924,195

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Contributed Funds
American Lake, Vicinity of Fort Lewis, WA 1	Completed	1957	59,582	10,000
Bear Creek, Flathead County Bridge, near Essex, MT 2	Completed	1971	1,424	7,000
Bitterroot River, Florence, MT 2	Completed	1990	180,950	49,759
Blackfoot River, Matt Little Road, MT 2	Completed	1964	17,836	–
Bogachiel River, Highway 101, near Forks, WA 2	Completed	1981	156,000	–
Bogachiel River, Undie Road, Forks, WA 2	Completed	1981	57,000	–
Cedar River, King County, WA 3	Completed	1953	3,229	–
Cedar River, Renton, WA 1	Completed	2001	5,292,186	3,198,738
Cedar River, Renton, WA 2	Completed	1949	32,264	–

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction		Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Contributed Funds
Chehalis River, City of Chehalis Raw Water Pumphouse, WA 2	Completed	1966	35,454		–
Chehalis River, Independence Road, Thurston County, WA 2	Completed	1965	47,916		–
Chehalis River, Montesano, WA 2	Completed	1977	140,080		–
Chehalis River at South Aberdeen and Cosmopolis, WA	Completed	1998	8,301,833	5	1,538,784
Clallam Bay, Sekiu, WA 2	Completed	1977	48,698		–
Clallam Bay at Sekiu, Clallam County, WA 2	Completed	1994	178,800		39,818
Clallam River, Highway 112, WA 2	Completed	1981	43,500		–
Clark Fork River, near Garrison, MT 2	Completed	1993	80,611		16,973
Clark Fork River, Drummond, MT 2	Completed	1978	18,660		–
Clark Fork River, Missoula, MT 2	Completed	1978	31,548		–
Clark Fork River, Superior, MT 2	Completed	1971	28,357		–
Clark Fork River, Vicinity of Plains, MT 2	Completed	1950	27,947		–
Clearwater River, Jefferson County Road, WA 2	Completed	1968	50,000		24,728
Clearwater River, Queets River Bridge, WA 2	Completed	1950	49,165		–
Coeur d'Alene, Spokane River, ID	Completed	1941	152,872		–
Coeur d'Alene River, Springston, ID 2	Completed	1950	25,452		–
Coffee Creek, WA 3	Completed	1966	15,000		–
Columbia River Basin, Local Protection Projects, ID, MT, and WA					
Clark Fork River, Missoula, MT	Completed	1983	384,862	6	13,500
Lightning Creek, Clark Fork, ID	Completed	1959	42,726		–
Deschutes River, Gleason Road Bridge near Tumwater, WA 2	Completed	1965	26,292		–
Deschutes River, Rich Road Bridge, near East Olympia, WA 2	Completed	1967	22,956		–
Dungeness River, Area 5, WA 2	Completed	1950	2,155		2,155
Dungeness River, Area 8, WA 2	Completed	1950	2,895		2,895
Dungeness River, Clallam County, WA 1	Completed	1964	52,040	7	-
Dungeness River, Sequim, WA 2	Completed	1981	99,000		–
Dungeness River, Clallam County, WA 2	Completed	1986	47,500		–
Dungeness River, Taylor Cut-off Road, WA 2	Completed	1961	14,093		3,314
Elwha Klallam Reservation, Elwha River, WA 1	Completed	1991	1,455,023		119,449
Elwha River, Clallam County, WA 2	Completed	1951	17,303		–
Entiat River, WA 3	Completed	1971	49,300		–
Entiat River, Chelan County, WA 2	Completed	1978	38,000		–
Flathead River, MT 2	Completed	1972	20,940		–
Flathead River, Bradley Channel Area, MT 2	Completed	1955	26,265		–
Flathead River, near Kalispell, MT 1	Completed	1995	81,500		13,467
Flathead River, near Kalispell, MT 2	Completed	1948	33,347		–
Flathead River, Old Steel Bridge, near Kalispell, MT 2	Completed	1964	13,438		–
Flathead River (North Fork), MT	Completed	1999	79,105		–
Flower and Parmenter Creeks, MT 3	Completed	1950	2,320		–
Foster Creek (West Fork), WA 2	Completed	1958	19,513		–
Foster Creek Road, Douglas County, WA 2	Completed	1962	50,000		–
Green River between Kent and Auburn, WA and Allentown, WA 2	Completed	1972	24,605		–
Green River, State Highway 181, WA 2	Completed	1976	27,001		–
Henderson Bay, Purdy, WA 2	Completed	1977	37,359		–
Hoh River, County Road 216, WA 2	Completed	1980	143,000		–
Hoh River, U.S. Highway 101, WA 2	Completed	1980	194,000		–
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1360) 2	Completed	1956	22,082		21,807
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1361) 2	Completed	1961	11,916		–
Hoh River Road, Jefferson County, WA (HO 1362) 2	Completed	1964	41,622		–
Hoh River, near Forks, WA 2	Completed	1983	173,000	8	-
Hoko River, Sekiu, WA 2	Completed	1977	21,083		–
Hood Canal, Hoodsport, WA 2	Completed	1977	59,812		–
Hoquiam River, WA 2	Completed	1977	52,600		–
Horseshoe Bend, WA 1	Completed	1997	204,989		9,146
Jackman Creek, Skagit River, WA 3	Completed	1962	24,000		–

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction		Contributed Funds
Kootenai River, Bonners Ferry, ID 2	Completed	1950	42,325		–
Kootenai River, Kootenai Flats Area, District #1, ID 2	Completed	1965	14,885		–
La Conner, WA	Completed	1996	955,000	9	246,889
La Conner, Swinomish Channel, WA 2	Completed	1979	40,525		–
Long Road, Chehalis River, WA 1	Completed	2001	413,817		140,015
Lower Green River, King County, WA 1	Completed	1993	912,000		120,518
Lummi Shore Road, Whatcom County, WA 2	Completed	1995	482,000		134,772
Methow River, WA (MET 1-74) 2	Completed	1974	15,700		–
Methow River, WA (MET 2-74)2	Completed	1974	11,200		–
Methow River, WA (MET 3-74) 2	Completed	1974	13,450		–
Methow River, Barclay Canal, WA 2	Completed	1976	19,810		–
Methow River, State Highway No. 16 Bridge, Twisp, WA 2	Completed	1949	31,783		–
Methow River, Twisp-Carlton Highway, Vicinity of Twisp, WA 2	Completed	1951	33,300		6,786
Methow River, Vicinity of Pateros, WA 2	Completed	1951	11,726		11,726
Milo Creek, Kellogg, ID	Completed	2001	1,000,000		–
Mineral Creek, Lewis County, WA 2	Completed	1972	11,836		–
Missoula, MT (Sewage Treatment Plant) 2	Completed	1965	50,000		–
Moclips River, Moclips, WA 2	Completed	1977	17,608		–
Naches River, Naches, WA 2	Completed	1982	59,000		–
Neah Bay, Clallam County, WA 2	Completed	1991	253,995		78,433
Newaukum River, Lewis County, Hamilton, WA 2	Completed	1972	24,792		–
Nisqually River, near Elbe, WA 2	Completed	1948	37,636		–
Nisqually River, Thurston County, WA 2	Completed	1960	26,790		–
Nisqually River, Vicinity of Elbe, WA 2	Completed	1952	19,345		–
Nooksack River, WA 3	Completed	1948	24,006		–
Nooksack River, Acme, WA 2	Completed	1985	77,300		–
Nooksack River, Guide Bridge Location, WA 2	Completed	1950	6,075		6,075
Nooksack River, Middle Fork, Deming, WA 2	Completed	1986	79,000		–
Nooksack River, above Highway 12 Bridge, WA 2	Completed	1960	10,807		–
Okanogan River, WA 2	Completed	1974	10,100		–
Okanogan River at Outlet of Osoyoos Lake, WA 3	Completed	1949	52,100		–
Okanogan River, Tonasket Creek and Osoyoos Lake, WA 3	Completed	1953	7,987		
Okanogan River, Omak, WA 1	Completed	1981	2,231,030		–
Okanogan River, Oroville, WA 1	Completed	1982	1,787,630		–
Pilchuck River, WA 3	Completed	1948	25,401		–
Pilchuck River, WA 2	Completed	1985	81,000		–
Pilchuck River, WA 2	Completed	1971	10,713		–
Pilchuck River, Everett, WA 2	Completed	1980	54,000		–
Pilchuck River, State Highway 92, Granite Falls, WA 2	Completed	1971	30,973		–
Placer Creek, ID	Completed	1986	5,865,000		–
Powell County High School, Deer Lodge, MT 2	Completed	1964	11,291		–
Puyallup River, WA	Completed	1937	50,000	10	
Pysht River, Sekiu, WA 2	Completed	1977	86,160		–
Queets River, Jefferson County Sewage Lagoon, WA 2	Completed	1981	125,000		–
Quillayute River, Quileute Tribal Float and Bridge, WA 2	Completed	1972	39,300		–
Quinalt River, Grays Harbor, WA 2	Completed	1981	208,000		–
Quinalt River Road, Jefferson County, WA 2	Completed	1961	15,928		4,943
Rock Creek, Granite County, MT 2	Completed	1974	49,657		–
Rock Creek, Missoula County, MT 2	Completed	1973	31,565		–
Rock Creek Road, MT 2	Completed	1980	50,000		–
Rye Creek, MT 2	Completed	1973	22,819		–
St. Maries, St. Joe River, ID	Completed	1942	357,698		–
St. Regis River, MT 3	Completed	1942	7,234	11	-
St. Regis River at St. Regis, MT3	Completed	1951	2,983		–
Sammamish River, WA	Completed	1967	2,582,536	12	696,959
Sauk River, WA 2	Completed	1974	20,860		–

TABLE 29-E OTHER AUTHORIZED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Construction		Contributed Funds
Sauk River, Skagit County, WA 2	Completed	1989	119,600		32,778
Shelton Creek, WA 1	Completed	1979	872,021		–
Skagit River at Burlington Bend, WA 2	Completed	1949	50,000		–
Skagit River, Cape Horn Road, WA 2	Completed	1966	46,489		–
Skagit River, Deadman's Slough, WA2	Completed	1980	93,000		–
Skagit River, Pressentin Creek, WA 2	Completed	1980	137,000		–
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA 2	Completed	1963	40,753		–
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA (Job 66-1) 2	Completed	1966	17,719		–
Skagit River, South Skagit Highway, WA (Job 67-1) 2	Completed	1967	50,000		24,488
Skykomish River, North Fork, Index, WA 2	Completed	1981	222,500		–
Snohomish River, Lowell-Snohomish River Road, WA 2	Completed	1969	44,227		–
Snohomish River, Snohomish, WA 2	Completed	1970	60,900		14,307
Snoqualmie River, West Snoqualmie, WA 2	Completed	1977	15,565		–
Soleduck River Bridge, WA 2	Completed	1961	16,437		1,960
Soleduck River, near Mora Road Bridge, WA 2	Completed	1963	11,433		
Spokane River, Spokane, WA 2	Completed	1989	122,138		79,311
Startup, Skykomish and Wallace Rivers, WA 1	Completed	1970	271,713		–
Stillaguamish River, South Fork, Mountain Loop Highway near Robe, WA 2	Completed	1964	50,000		46,182
Stillwater River, MT 2	Completed	1973	17,457		–
Stillwater and Whitefish Rivers, MT 2	Completed	1977	34,513		–
Strong Creek, Hope, ID 2	Completed	1970	8,442		–
Tahola, WA 2	Completed	1979	223,893		–
Upper Puyallup River, WA 4	Completed	1938	71,495	13	13,704
Willapa River, Raymond, WA 2	Completed	2000	88,504		32,101
Wynoochee Lake, WA	Completed	1994	23,494,445	14	–
Wynoochee River, County Road 141, WA 2	Completed	1976	111,072		–
Wynoochee River, near Montesano, WA 2	Completed	1969	50,000		21,311
Wynoochee River, near Montesano, WA (WR-1-72) 2	Completed	1972	50,000	15	–
Yakima, Yakima River, WA	Completed	1948	381,961		–
Yakima River, Cle Elum, WA 2	Completed	1949	8,047		–
Yakima River, below mouth of Teanaway River near Cle Elum, WA 2	Completed	1947	48,272		–
Yakima River, West Richland, WA 2	Completed	1977	36,768		–
Yakima River, Yakima WA 2	Completed	1983	125,500	16	–

1. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 205, Public Law 858, 80th Congress, as amended.
2. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 14, Public Law 526, 79th Congress, as amended.
3. Authorized by Chief of Engineers under authority of Section 2, Public Law 406, 75th Congress, as amended.
4. Authorized by Works Progress Administration Project No. OP 65-93-917.
5. Includes $2,212,000 for Preconstruction Engineering and Design, appropriated and expended.
6. Includes $7,850 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710).
7. Excludes $340,066 Public Works Acceleration Act funds expended.
8. Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8). Excludes $189,000 Federal Highway Administration funds expended.
9. Includes $183,000 for Preconstruction Engineering and Design, appropriated and expended.
10. Emergency Relief funds, Works Progress Administration.
11. Excludes amount expended by Works Progress Administration, which is not available.
12. Excludes $1,000 Coast Guard funds expended.
13. Emergency Relief funds, Works Progress Administration.
14. Includes $102,200 appropriated and expended for recreation facilities at completed project (Code 710). Excludes $17,070,670 for project maintenance and $66,678 for Maintenance and Operation of Dams and Other Improvements of Navigable Waters, appropriated and expended.
15. Excludes $17,988 Office of Emergency Planning funds expended.
16. Includes $118,000 expended under Productive Employment Appropriation Act of 1983 (P.L. 98-8).

TABLE 29-F OTHER AUTHORIZED MULTIPLE-PURPOSE POWER PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Cost Sep 30, 2005 Construction	Cost Sep 30, 2005 Operation and Maintenance
Priest Rapids Dam, Columbia River, WA	1954	$350,000 1	-

1. For partnership planning. Excludes funds expended for acquisition of lands under partnership arrangement for Priest Rapids and Wampum Dams, in accordance with Public Law 544, 83d Congress. Project constructed by Grant County Public Utility District.

TABLE 29-G OTHER AUTHORIZED ENVIRONMENTAL PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2005 Contributed Funds
Deepwater Slough, WA 1	Completed	2001	1,985,642	106,333
Goldsborough Creek, WA 2	Completed	2002	3,397,000	3,414,341
Howard A. Hanson Dam, WA 1	Completed	2002	355,900	354,605
Lake Washington Ship Canal, WA 1	Completed	2001	1,715,186	584,162
Loomis Lake, WA 2	Completed	2002	62,453	0.00
Porter Levee, WA 1	Completed	2000	158,471	23,901
Puget Creek, WA 1	Completed	2000	111,894	–
Sammamish River Restoration, WA 1	Completed	1995	326,900	64,333
Sammamish River Weir Restoration, WA 1	Completed	2000	185,246	38,244
Thornton Creek, WA 1	Completed	2000	286,364	28,500
Turning Basin #3, Seattle, WA 1	Completed	2001	1,907,458	–

1. Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended
2. Section 206, Public Law 104-302.

TABLE 29-I OTHER AUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Projects	Status	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Construction	Cost to Sep. 30, 2004 Contributed Funds
Aquatic Plant Control	Completed	1997	6,023,906	
Green River, King County, WA	Completed	1985	498,320	
Oak Harbor, WA	Completed	1983	519,000	

TABLE 29-J DEAUTHORIZED PROJECTS

Project	For Last Full Report See Annual Report For	Date Deauthorized	Federal Funds Expended	Contributed Funds Expended	
Blair and Sitcum Waterways, Tacoma Harbor, WA 6	–	2002	1,310,000	14,19	–
Calispell Creek, WA 1	1968	1968	25,000	14	–
Columbia River Basin, Local Protection Projects, ID, MT, and WA					–
Crab and Wilson Creeks, WA 2	1958	1964	9,000	14	–
Entiat River, WA 3	1958	1986	–		–
Methow River, WA 3	1958	1986	–		–
Okanogan River, WA 3	1958	1986	1,100	14	–
St. Regis River, MT 4	1958	1978	1,400	14	–
Wenatchee River, WA 4	1958	1978	–	–	–
Yakima River at Ellensburg, WA 3	1980	1986	44,300	14, 15	–
East, West and Duwamish Waterways, Seattle Harbor, WA 6	–	2002	663,000	14	–
Everett Harbor and Snohomish River, WA (RH 68) 7	1973	1990	52,000	14	–
Flathead River at Kalispell, MT 7	1981	1995	300,000	14	–
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (RH 48) (Un-constructed Portion) 7,8	1962	1990	–	–	–
Grays Harbor and Chehalis River, WA (RH 30) 7,9	1933	1990	35,834		35,834
Hammersley Inlet, WA (RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 4,10	1950	1978	–	–	–
Hoquiam, Aberdeen, and Cosmopolis, Chehalis River, WA 5	1948	1952	83,631	14	–
Olympia Harbor, WA (RH 45) 7	1973	1990	21,606	14,16	–
Port Angeles Harbor, WA (RH 35) 4	1960	1977	–		–
Port Gamble Harbor, WA) (RH 35) 4	1953	1977	–		–
Quillayute River, WA(RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 3,11	1986	1986	–	–	–
Seattle Harbor, WA (RH 30) (Un-constructed Portion) 3,12	1986	1986	–	–	–
Skagit River, WA (RH 10) (Un-constructed Portion) 4,13	1950	1978	–	–	–
Skagit River, WA (RH19) 4	1950	1978	–	–	–
Skagit River, WA (Avon Pass) 7	1968	1990	54,468	14	–
Skagit River, WA (Levee and Channel Improvements) 7	1982	1995	1,934,792	–	–
Spokane River, Spokane, WA 3	1939	1986	2,944	14	–
Stillaguamish River, WA (RH 45) 3	1946	1986	4,234	17	–
Wenatchee, Canyons 1 and 2, WA 7	1978	1990	544,331	14	–
Willapa River at Raymond, WA 7	1982	1995	508,130	14, 18	–
Yakima River at Union Gap, WA 6	–	2002	502,000	14	–

1. Authority for project expired October 27, 1968.
2. Authority for project expired July 1964.
3. De-authorized under authority of Section 1002, P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986.
4. De-authorized under authority of Section 12, P.L. 93-251 dated March 7, 1974.
5. Authority for project expired in October 1952.
6. De-authorized under authority of Section 1001 (b) (2), P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986, as amended.
7. De-authorized under authority of Section 1001 (b) (1), P.L. 99-662 dated November 17, 1986.
8. 2200 linear feet of revetment at Point Chehalis.
9. 16-foot channel from Cosmopolis to Montesano.
10. Deepening shoal area near Cannery Point from 10 to 13 feet.
11. Groin feature of the project.
12. Settling basin at upper end of existing Duwamish Waterway, about 1.4 miles above 14th Avenue South Bridge.
13. 5500-foot extension of training dike.
14. Preconstruction planning only.
15. Includes $14,300 expended for restudy, FY 1970.
16. Includes $18,700 expended for restudy, FY 1968-1973.

TABLE 29-K LAKE WASHINGTON SHIP CANAL, WA, PRINCIPAL FEATURES OF DOUBLE LOCK AND DAM (SEE SECTION 8)

Section			Large Lock	Small Lock
			1 ¼	1 ¼
Miles above mouth				
Clear width of chamber		Feet	80	28
Maximum available length		Feet	760	123
Lift		Feet	26	26
Depth on upper miter sill	1	Feet	33 ½	16
Depth on intermediate miter sill	2	Feet	29	_
Depth on lower miter sill	2	Feet	29	16
Character of foundation			Clay	Clay
Kind of dam			Fixed dam with gated spillway	Fixed dam with gated spillway
Type of construction			Concrete	Concrete
Year completed			1916	1916
Cost			3	3

1. Low water in upper pool.
2. Mean lower low water in Puget Sound.
3. Cost of double lock and dam was $2,382,200 and the emergency gates, completed in 1923, $262,300.

TABLE 29-L FLOOD CONTROL ACTIVITIES PURSUANT TO SECTION 205, PUBLIC LAW 858, 80TH CONGRESS, AS AMENDED (PREAUTHORIZATION)

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs (2005)	
Section 205 Coordination	2,638	
Snoqualmie River, WA	866,645	2
Stillaguamish River Valley, Stanwood, WA	0	3
St. Maries, ID	14,527	4
Nooksack River, Everson, WA	13,942	
Goose Creek, Wilbur, WA	3,837	
Stehekin, Chelan CO, WA	983	
TOTAL	$902,572	

2. Excludes $-2,255 contributed funds expended.
3. Excludes $1,955 contributed funds expended
4. Construction initiated in FY 2003.

TABLE 29-M ENVIRONMENTAL ACTIVITIES UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Study Identification	Fiscal Year Costs (2005)	
Bear Creek Restoration, WA (Sec 1135)	2,846	1
Carpenter Creek, WA (Sec. 206)	48,023	2
Deepwater Slough Monitoring (Sec 1135)	6,690	1
Goldsborough Creek, WA(Sec 206)	78,448	2
Harper Estuary, WA (Sec 206)	370	2
Howard Hanson Dam Anadromous F&W Restoration (Sec 1135)	0	1
Issaquah Creek, WA (Sec 206)	6,600	2
Lake Washington Ship Canal (Sec 1135)	0	1
Little Baker River, WA (Sec 206)	1,160	2
Little Oak Bay, WA (Sec 1135)	0	1
Lower Puyallup River, WA (Sec 1135)	1,313	1
Mapes Creek, WA (Sec 1135)	6,690	1
Nooksack River Diversion Dam (Middle Fork), WA (Sec 206)	1,953	2
Nooksack River (South Fork), WA (Sec 206)	426	2
North Satus Drain, Yakima, WA (Sec 206)	958	2
Old Soldier's Home, Orting, WA (Sec 206)	10,421	2
Port of Sunnyside, WA (Sec 206)	155,765	2
Porter Levee, WA (Sec 1135)	1,000	1
Puget Creek Estuary Restoration, WA (Sec 1135)	4,247	1
Satsop River, WA (Sec 206)	178	2
Seahurst Park, Burien, WA (Sec 206)	-219	2
Section 206 Coordination	4,873	2
Section 1135 Coordination	6,272	1
Squak Valley Park, WA (Sec 206)	5,366	2
Tokul River, WA (Sec 206)	85	2
Turning Basin #3 Restoration, WA (Sec 1135)	10,113	1
Willapa River, WA (Sec 1135)	19,017	1
Wynoochee Anadromous Fish, WA (Sec 1135)	3,055	1
TOTAL	$1,725,836	

1. Section 1135, Public Law 99-662, as amended.
2. Section 206, Public Law 104-303.

WALLA WALLA, WA, DISTRICT

This U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (Corps), Walla Walla District (District), consists of all Columbia River drainage and tributaries thereto between the head of the McNary Reservoir (Lake Wallula) (river mile 345.4) and Umatilla Bridge (river mile 290.5) below McNary Lock and Dam, except the Yakima River Basin above the Van Giesen Street Bridge (river mile 8.4) near Richland, WA. The primary tributary drainage area is the Snake River that includes more than 107,000 square miles in six states: Washington, Oregon, Idaho, Wyoming, and small portions of Nevada and Utah.

IMPROVEMENTS

Flood Control

Multiple-Purpose Projects, Including Power

General Investigations

Tables

Flood Control

1. COLUMBIA RIVER BASIN, LOCAL FLOOD PROTECTION PROJECTS

Location. Improvements included in this project are along the Columbia River and its tributaries.

Existing project. The Flood Control Act of 1950 approved a general comprehensive plan for the Columbia River Basin for flood control and other purposes based on plans in H. Doc. 531, 81st Congress, 2nd Session, and authorized $75 million to be appropriated for partial accomplishment of certain projects. From that authorization, an amount (not to exceed $15 million) was allotted for construction of local flood protection works throughout the Columbia River Basin, subject to conditions that all work undertaken pursuant to authorization would be economically justified prior to construction, and local cooperation specified in the Flood Control Act of 1936, as amended, should be required.

Local cooperation. Section 3, Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936, applies.

Operations during the fiscal year (FY). No projects were de-authorized.

2. INSPECTION OF COMPLETED FLOOD CONTROL PROJECTS

Federal law requires local interests to maintain and operate completed local protection projects in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army. Inspections were made to determine the extent of compliance and advise local interests, as necessary, of measures required to correct deficiencies.

The FY costs were $45,841. Total costs through September 30, 2005, were $3,264,339.

3. JACKSON HOLE, WY

Location. This project is located on the banks of the Snake River, Teton County, west of Jackson, WY.

Existing project. On the Snake River, approximately 23.5 miles of Federally-constructed levees consist of the following: (1) On the right bank: a series of levees, off-set levees, and bank protection structures, all with full riprap protection from 10 miles upstream of the Jackson-Wilson Bridge to 3.5 miles below the bridge for a total of 13.5 miles; and (2) On the left bank: a series of Federally-constructed levees and bank protection structures, all with full riprap protection, extending from 10 miles upstream of the Jackson-Wilson Bridge to 5 miles upstream. The project resumes 1.5 miles immediately upstream of the same bridge and continues to 3.5 miles below the bridge for a total of 10 miles. In addition, a series of Federal and non-Federal constructed levees, with a total length of approximately 5 miles, most having some or full riprap protection, are interspersed along both banks of the Snake River from Highway 26 Bridge to 4 miles downstream of the Jackson-Wilson Bridge.

The project also includes riprap-protected levees on the left and right banks of the Gros Ventre River. The left bank levee begins 1.5 miles west of Cattlemen's Bridge and extends 0.5 mile east of the same bridge. The right bank levee begins 0.5 mile west of Cattlemen's Bridge and extends 0.3 mile east of the same bridge.

The Project is authorized by Public Law (PL) 81-516, Flood Control Act of 1950, for flood control protection by channel improvements consisting of channel rectification, levees, and revetments along the Snake River in the vicinity of Wilson, WY. The PL 104-303 modified the original PL 81-516 to ensure the operation, maintenance, modifications, and additions to the project become Federal responsibility.

Local cooperation. Non-Federal sponsors pay the initial $35,000 in cash or materials of any such costs expended in any 1 year, plus inflation as of the date of enactment of the Water Resources Development Act of 1986.

Since 1978, $94,447,000 (adjusted to October 2005 price index) in potential flood damages has been prevented by the levees.

Operations during FY. Teton County, under their Local Cooperative Agreement, worked with the Corps performing levee maintenance. The FY costs were $330,775. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

The Water Resources Development Act of 2000 authorized the Upper Snake River Restoration Project. Congress added new start funding to the FY

03 budget. The project is located in and along a 22-mile stretch of the Upper Snake River near Jackson, WY, in Teton County. It is partially in and adjacent to Grand Teton National Park, the National Elk Refuge, and in close proximity to Yellowstone National Park. The project will restore fish and wildlife habitat that was lost as a result of construction, operation, and maintenance of levees constructed by Federal and non-Federal interests. Restoration measures include eco-fences, channel capacity excavation, spur dikes, anchored rootwads, rock grade control, and secondary channels, off-channel and channel stabilization pools. The project has a 14-year phased construction schedule and includes continuing construction, adaptive management, and monitoring to provide implementation flexibility. The FY 05 effort completed the rock grade structure, a separable element of Site 9. The FY 05 Construction General costs were $638,000. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

4. LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID

Location. This project is located on the Boise River in southwestern Idaho about 10 miles southeast of the city of Boise, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a rolled earthfill dam about 250 feet above the streambed and 1,700 feet long at the crest, with a lake providing a total storage at upper operating lake level of 306,000 acre-feet. The project provides for flood control, irrigation, and recreation.

Construction of the existing project was initiated in November 1949 and completed in June 1961. Since 1961, $661,552,000 (adjusted to October 2005 price index) in potential flood damages has been prevented by the project.

During a detailed study of outlet capacity and potential for adding hydropower to the existing project, a need for an auxiliary outlet became apparent. Construction of an auxiliary outlet was authorized in the Water Resource Development Act of 1976. In FY 78, an *Interim Feasibility Report on Modification of Lucky Peak Dam and Lake* (power facilities) was submitted to the Board of Engineers for Rivers and Harbors and approved. States, agencies, and the Chief of Engineers commented on the report to the Secretary of the Army. The report was forwarded to the Office of Management and Budget in February 1982.

A license to construct and operate power facilities at the project was issued by the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) (Project #2832) to the Boise Project Board of Control on June 10, 1980, and modified on October 9, 1980, and in 1982. Construction of the auxiliary outlet facility began in May 1984 and was completed in August 1986. Construction of modifications to the existing outlet tunnel and powerhouse excavation began in August 1986 and was completed January 1987. Powerhouse general contract construction began in April 1986. The project was completed and dedicated on October 7, 1988. Power on-line for all units was initiated on August 18, 1988. A Federally-authorized second outlet was de-authorized in FY 90.

Recreation facilities at Lucky Peak Lake consist of 20 picnic/day-use areas, 4 boat launch ramps, and 3 swimming areas. The FY visitation to Lucky Peak Lake was 774,863.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance, which included the dam structures and recreation areas, continued. The FY costs were $2,024,084. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

5. MILL CREEK, BENNINGTON LAKE, WA

Location. This project is located in and upstream from Walla Walla, WA, on Mill Creek, a tributary of the Walla Walla River. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes an off-stream earthfill storage dam, about 125 feet above the streambed and 3,200 feet long at the crest, two concrete-lined outlet channels, an earthfill diversion dam, and diversion structures. The project provides for flood control and recreation. Authorizing legislation to provide a channel through the city of Walla Walla was added to the project in 1941. Recreation was added to the project purposes through the Federal Water Project Recreation Act of 1965.

Construction of the dam and appurtenant works was completed in 1942. Paving of the channel

through the city of Walla Walla was completed in 1966. Since 1942, $61,326,000 (adjusted to October 2005 price index) in potential flood damages has been prevented by the combined storage and channel operation.

Rehabilitation of the existing project was initiated in FY 78 and completed in FY 79. The plan of rehabilitation included action to correct the seepage and internal erosion that has occurred during each subsequent filling of the reservoir. A cutoff wall was constructed but did not alleviate the seepage problem, thus requiring limited flood control use of the project. The seepage and internal erosion create a high vulnerability for dam failure.

Mill Creek/Bennington Lake offers visitors three day-use/picnic areas and one boat launch ramp. Visitation to Mill Creek/Bennington Lake for the FY was 278,053.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Normal operation and maintenance continued, which included regulation of water control structures and care of recreation areas. The FY costs were $836,523. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

6. SCHEDULING FLOOD CONTROL RESERVOIR OPERATIONS

Functional regulation of non-Corps projects was accomplished under several authorities. Regulation was accomplished as authorized under Section 7, Flood Control Act of 1944, and coordinated with the Bureau of Reclamation for Palisades, Little Wood, and Anderson Ranch Reservoirs, ID; and Bully Creek, Warm Springs, Agency Valley, and Mason Reservoirs, OR.

Flood control operations at Jackson Lake, WY, Arrowrock Reservoir and Lake Lowell, ID, were in accordance with formal agreements with the Bureau of Reclamation. Flood control regulation was accomplished under informal agreements for the Owyhee Reservoir, OR; and American Falls, Magic, Mackay, Cascade, and Deadwood Reservoirs, ID. Brownlee and Oxbow Reservoirs, OR, and Hells Canyon Reservoir, OR and ID, provided flood control regulation in accordance with provisions of the Federal Power Commission license to Idaho Power Company. The FY costs were $384,671.

Multiple-Purpose Projects, Including Power

7. COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION PROGRAM (WALLA WALLA PROJECTS), OR, WA, AND ID

Location. This project is located at Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Locks and Dams on the lower Snake River in the State of Washington and McNary Lock and Dam on the Columbia River in the states of Oregon and Washington. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The eight Corps hydroelectric projects on the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers have been identified as a major contributing factor in causing mortality to downstream migrating juvenile salmon and steelhead. Without adequate bypass facilities to guide these juvenile fish away from the power turbines at the dams, mortalities incurred through project passage severely impact the commercial, recreational, and Indian fisheries. The Corps has recognized the need to reduce juvenile fish mortality and has undertaken bypass measures that include mechanized fish bypass systems with barge and truck transportation. Spill as an additional bypass route over the spillways has been used to divert fish from entering turbine units, but it is a significant adverse economic factor due to lost power revenues. Congress passed, and the President signed, the FY 89 Energy and Water Development Appropriation Act (PL 100-371), which mandated the expenditure of funds for the design, testing, and construction of new or improved fish bypass facilities for the Columbia River fish mitigation projects. Completion of bypass and transportation facilities will significantly increase the survival of migrating downstream juvenile fish. The mitigation study will determine the overall scope of the fish mitigation facilities for these Columbia and lower Snake River dams. The mitigation study project was added to the President's FY 91 budget.

The plan of improvement includes the following facilities: (1) Ice Harbor Lock and Dam (Ice Harbor): screens, new gantry crane, collection bypass facility, intake gate raise, spillway deflectors, surface bypass, and fish ladder temperature control; (2) Lower Monumental Lock and Dam (Lower Monumental): hold/load and collection bypass facility, screens, passive integrated transponder tag

(PIT-Tag) facility, barge load facility modifications, barges, gate raise modifications, gantry crane, fish ladder temperature control, and surface bypass; (3) Little Goose Lock and Dam (Little Goose): screens, gantry crane modification, collection bypass facility, outfall pipe, fish ladder temperature control, fallout fences, gate raise, deck screen modifications, PIT-Tag facility, and surface bypass; (4) Lower Granite Lock and Dam (Lower Granite) : juvenile fish facility, gantry crane, gate raise, outfall pipe, fish barges, screens, additional moorage facility, fish slot closures, juvenile fish facility improvements, barge exit modifications, deck screen modifications, fish ladder temperature control, surface bypass, PIT-Tag facility, and fallout fences; and (5) McNary Lock and Dam (McNary): gantry crane, screens, hold/load facility, gate raise modifications, tilted weirs fish ladder, maintenance facility, fish ladder exits, hold/load facility, adult/juvenile collection channel stoplogs, juvenile fish facility, surface bypass, and gantry crane modifications.

In response to the 1995 *Endangered Species Act, Section 7 Consultation Biological Opinion* issued by the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), the District conducted a feasibility study (Lower Snake River Juvenile Salmon Migration Feasibility Study) to evaluate salmon migration problems on the lower Snake River. The objective of the study was to improve salmon migration conditions through the four Corps-operated dams and reservoirs on the lower Snake River. The study focused on how these dams could be changed to improve survival and recovery prospects for Snake River salmon stocks under the Endangered Species Act. The total completed cost of the study was $31.1 million.

The District is currently managing a surface bypass and collection technology development effort that focuses on improving juvenile fish passage for endangered and threatened salmon migration past all Corps hydroelectric projects on the Columbia and lower Snake Rivers. It is an aggressive, nontraditional approach to prototype development that involves fast-track design, construction, testing, and evaluation.

The fully funded Federal project cost is estimated at $682,700,000 for District projects.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. The following improvements and studies were accomplished during FY 05:

- Completed replacement of the bearings on the Ice Harbor auxiliary water supply pumps. It was determined that the existing bearings were not adequate for the service conditions expected. The new bearings should provide extended service life.

- Completed design of the north shore fish ladder antennas at McNary. Improvements are required to better account for the fish in the ladder. Construction to be completed in FY 06.

- Completed fourth-year prototype testing of a stand-alone removable spillway weir (RSW) at Lower Granite. Limited data was collected in the spring due to low flow conditions. Due to court ordered summer spill, RSW performance with respect to the passage of fall chinook was collected for the first time.

- Completed installation of an RSW at Ice Harbor for the 2005 fish passage season. The RSW, in combination with basin and deflector modifications should improve spillway passage conditions and efficiencies. First year post-construction biological testing was also conducted to evaluate the efficiency of the RSW during both the spring and summer.

- Continued design of the Lower Monumental RSW. Construction to be initiated in FY 06.

- Initiated preliminary engineering design for surface passage alternatives at Little Goose and McNary.

- Several mitigation analysis studies continued throughout FY 05, including the Turbine Survival Study, Fish Ladder Transition Pool Evaluation, and Juvenile Separator Evaluation. Many multi-year research studies were also conducted; including Delayed Mortality Evaluation, Temperature Impacts on Adults, and Estuary PIT Tag Recovery.

- Conducted Juvenile Salmon Survival and Passage Efficiency Studies at Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and McNary. These studies estimate the survival and passage efficiency of juvenile fish through the various passage routes. The data is used to inform decisions on configuration improvements.

- Completed construction of the Ice Harbor juvenile PIT-tag monitoring facilities on the main transportation flume. The new system will improve detection of migrating PIT-tagged juveniles.

- Completed construction of Lower Monumental Fish Barge Loading Improvements.

- Completed construction of the Lower Monumental parapet wall. The parapet wall was required to prevent fish from jumping onto the powerhouse deck.

- Continued modifications to the extended submerged bar screens at Lower Granite and Little Goose. Modifications are required due to the interaction of dissimilar metals.

- Continued the McNary forebay temperature evaluation to alleviate or minimize water temperature gradients that develop in the forebay during the summer months.

- Continued development of the reconnaissance report to investigate the Columbia River flood control operations to determine what changes, if any, could benefit endangered species (particularly salmon).

- Initiated preliminary design for improvements to the Lower Granite Juvenile Bypass System (JBS). The existing JBS was the first to be constructed on the Snake River and there are many features that do not meet current criteria for the passage of juvenile salmon.

The FY costs were $36,080,539. Total project costs are $520,969,539. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

8. DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID

Location. The dam is on the North Fork of the Clearwater River, 1.9 miles above its junction with the Clearwater River, near Orofino, ID, and about 35 miles east of Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, public parks, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for flood control, navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and area redevelopment. The reservoir has a normal operating range between the elevations of 1,600 and 1,445 mean sea level (msl). The reservoir has a gross storage capacity of 3,468,000 acre-feet (2 million acre-feet of which are effective for both local and regional flood control and for at-site and downstream power generation). In addition, the reservoir, which extends 59 miles into rugged and relatively inaccessible timberland, provided cost-effective transportation for moving marketable logs. The reservoir provides habitat for elk, deer, and other wildlife. The dam structure is about 3,287 feet long and about 717 feet above the streambed. Fish passage is not feasible due to the height of the dam. A hatchery has been built below the dam to assure continuance of anadromous fish runs. The powerhouse has two 90,000-kilowatt (kW) and one 220,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 400,000 kW. Provisions had been made for three additional 220,000-kW generating units for an ultimate installed capacity of 1,060,000 kW.

A reconnaissance report justifying the feasibility and cost benefits for the addition of a fourth 200,000-kW generating unit was completed in FY 78. However, environmental and economic studies on additional generating units have been curtailed due to public opposition. Unit 4 is undeveloped. Units 5 and 6 were de-authorized in FY 90, and Unit 4 was de-authorized in FY 95. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the project began in July 1966. It was placed in operation in 1972 and completed in 1986. Since the project became operational in June 1972, it has prevented about $2,836,000 (adjusted to October 2005 price index) in potential flood damages. Power generation through September 2005 was 54.83 billion kW hours.

At Dworshak Reservoir, recreation facilities consist of 12 day-use/picnic areas, 6 camp areas,

6 boats launches, and 2 swim areas. Total visitation to Dworshak Reservoir for the FY was 134,497.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: Management of wildlife habitat browse continued on project lands to provide winter browse for elk and deer. During the FY, 1.74 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the three generating units. The FY costs were $8,605,005. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

9. ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SACAJAWEA, WA

Location. This dam is located on the Snake River, 9.7 miles above the river mouth at the head of Lake Wallula (McNary Reservoir) and 12 miles east of Pasco, WA. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, recreation areas, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 440 and 435 msl. Lake Sacajawea extends upstream about 31.9 miles and provides slack water to Lower Monumental. The dam structure is approximately 2,822 feet long and approximately 130 feet above the streambed. The fish passage facilities include two fish ladders. The powerhouse has three 90,000-kW units and three 111,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 603,000 kW.

The spillway dam is 590 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 391 msl is surmounted by 10 tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 52.9 feet high, that provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cubic feet per second (cfs). The deck is at elevation 453 msl and provides a service road and track for a gantry crane. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 675 feet and a 16-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 41.6 miles long is provided from the mouth of the Snake River to the dam and from the dam to Lower Monumental. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project began in December 1955. It was placed in operation in 1961 and completed in 1971. Construction of the additional generating units was started in 1971 and completed in 1981. Power generation through September 2005 was 90.62 billion kW hours.

Recreation areas on Lake Sacajawea include 11 picnic/day-use sites, 4 camping areas, 7 areas with boat launching, and 4 swimming areas. Total visitation on Lake Sacajawea for the FY was 326,698.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.34 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo and amounted to 3,518,700 tons during calendar year 2005. The FY costs were $8,674,176. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

10. LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, LAKE BRYAN, WA

Location. The dam is 70.3 miles above the mouth of the Snake River and at the head of Lake Herbert G. West (Lower Monumental Reservoir), about 40 miles northerly of Walla Walla, WA, and 50 miles westerly of Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, fish ladder, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 638 and 633 msl. Lake Bryan extends upstream about 37.2 miles and provides slack water to Lower Granite. The dam structure is 2,655 feet long and approximately 165 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include one ladder with entrances on both shores and a fish channel through the spillway, which connects to the powerhouse fish collection system and south shore ladder. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 512 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 581 msl is surmounted by eight tainter

gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, that provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 668 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 37.2 miles long is provided from the dam to Lower Granite. Relocations along the lake included 32 miles of Camas Prairie Railroad, 6.8 miles of county roads, 2.2 miles of state highways, and the Central Ferry Bridge. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project began in 1963. It was placed in operation in 1970 and completed in 1976. Construction of additional generating units started in 1974 and was completed in 1984. Power generation through September 2005 was 86.42 billion kW hours.

Lake Bryan provides seven day-use sites, five campgrounds, five boat launching areas, and two swimming areas. Total FY visitation was 198,618 for Lake Bryan.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 2.03 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo and amounted to 2,723,800 tons during calendar year 2005. The FY costs were $5,792,860. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

11. LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, LOWER GRANITE LAKE, WA

Location. This dam is at river mile 107.5 on the Snake River at the head of Lake Bryan (Little Goose Reservoir) and about 33 miles downstream from Lewiston, ID. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, fish ladder, appurtenant facilities, and includes approximately 8 miles of slack water levees along the Snake and Clearwater Rivers at Lewiston, ID. The project provides for slack water navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 738 and 733 msl in Lewiston, ID, and Clarkston, WA. Lower Granite Lake extends upstream approximately 38 miles and provides slack water to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. The dam structure is approximately 3,200 feet long and approximately 146 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include one ladder with entrances on both shores with a fish channel through the spillway that connects to the powerhouse fish collection system and south shore ladder. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 512 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 681 msl is surmounted by eight tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, which provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The navigation lock is single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 674 feet and 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 39.3 miles long is provided from the dam to the confluence of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project started in July 1965. It was placed in operation in 1975 and completed in 1984. Construction of additional generating units was started in 1974 and completed in 1979. Power generation through September 2005 was 77.54 billion kW hours. Approximately $19,865,000 (adjusted to October 2005 price index) in potential flood damages has been prevented since the levees became functional.

Lower Granite Lake offers visitors 16 day-use/ picnic sites, 6 sites with camping, 12 boat launch ramps, and 4 swimming areas. Total recreation visitation to Lower Granite Lake for the FY was 1,410,796.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 1.91 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo and amounted to 1,661,100 tons during calendar year 2005. The FY costs were $9,385,610. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Juvenile Fish Transportation Program. As the first collector dam on the Snake River, Lower Granite is a primary component of the Juvenile Fish Transportation Program. Transport began in the late

1960s as a research program on how to bypass juvenile salmon and steelhead around dams and reservoirs of the Corps' Snake and Columbia River dams. Transport became an operational program in 1981 with collection and transport from Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary. Transport was expanded in 1993 to include Lower Monumental. Development and improvement of collection and bypass systems continues with a new collection system completed at McNary in 1994; a new bypass system completed at Ice Harbor in 1996; and extended-length submersible bar screens installed at Lower Granite, Little Goose, and McNary in 1996 and 1997. In 2003, a new RSW was tested at Lower Granite. A second RSW was tested at Ice Harbor Lock and Dam (a non-collector dam) in 2005.

The 2005 juvenile fish transport season was marked by river flows below average, but higher than river conditions noted in 2003 and 2004. Normal spring time river operations continued in 2005, although project spills for juvenile fish were severely curtailed as anticipated average spring runoff fell below 85 kcfs as per the 2004 *Endangered Species Act Section 7 Biological Opinion* issued by NOAA Fisheries (formerly NMFS). From June 20 to August 31 a Federal court ordered summer spill at all collector projects. For most of 2005, emphasis was placed on maximizing fish collection for transportation. During the court ordered spill period, emphasis was placed on a mix of fish transportation and in-river migration.

Juvenile fish collection at Lower Granite was 13,030,967 compared with 11,787,536 in 2004 and 6,184,228 in 2003. A total of 898,235 fish were bypassed back to the river in 2005 and 12,099,019 were transported. At Little Goose, a total of 6,725,081 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected in 2005, compared to 5,067,503 collected in 2004. A total of 1,086,103 fish were bypassed back to the river in 2005, compared to 685 fish in 2004. A total of 5,620,313 juvenile fish were transported from Little Goose in 2005. At Lower Monumental, 1,491,718 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected, compared to 1,330,487 in 2004. A total of 312,602 fish were bypassed from Lower Monumental in 2005, compared to 15,144 in 2004. A total of 1,177,706 juvenile fish were transported from Lower Monumental in 2005. Except during the court ordered spill period, voluntary spill for juvenile fish passage was restricted at Lower Monumental during 2005 due to the low flow year.

At McNary, normal operations are to bypass fish in the spring until approximately mid-June when collection and transport of summer migrants begin. Some marked fish were transported during the spring of 2005 for research purposes. A total of 5,187,123 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected in 2005, compared to 8,658,400 in 2004. Approximately 2,229,925 of the fish collected were bypassed back to the river to meet fishery agency requirements. A total of 2,927,613 juvenile fish were transported from McNary in 2005.

A grand total of 26,434,889 juvenile salmon and steelhead were collected at all projects in 2005, compared to 26,843,926 in 2004. A total of 21,824,651 fish were transported in 2005, 82.6 percent of those collected. Of the fish transported, 21,709,193 were transported by barge (99.5 percent) and 115,458 were trucked (0.5 percent).

12. LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, LAKE HERBERT G. WEST, WA

Location. This dam is on the Snake River at the head of Lake Sacajawea (Ice Harbor Reservoir), about 45 miles northeast of Pasco, WA, and 41.6 miles above the river mouth. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, and appurtenant facilities. The project provides for navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 540 and 537 msl. Lake Herbert G. West extends upstream approximately 28.7 miles and provides slack water to Little Goose. The dam structure is approximately 3,791 feet long and approximately 135 feet above the streambed. The fish passage facilities include two fish ladders, one at each end of the dam. The powerhouse has six 135,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 810,000 kW. The spillway dam is 572 feet long, and the overflow crest at elevation 483 msl is surmounted by eight tainter gates, 50 feet wide and 60 feet high, that provide capacity to pass a design flood of 850,000 cfs. The deck is at elevation 553 msl and provides a service road and track for a gantry crane. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of

86 by 666 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth of the sills. A navigation channel 250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 28.1 miles long is provided from the dam to Little Goose. Relocations along the lake included railroads and highways. Principal data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction of the original project started in June 1961. It was placed in operation in 1969 and completed in 1976. Construction of the additional generating units started in 1975 and was completed in 1981. Power generation through September 2005 was 101.25 billion kW hours.

Lake West offers seven day-use areas, five areas offering camping, five boat launch areas, and one designated swimming beach. Total visitation on Lake West for the FY was 132,360.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 2.05 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the six generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo and amounted to 2,990,900 tons during calendar year 2005. The FY costs were $8,849,851. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

13. LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN, WA, OR, AND ID

Location. This project is at various locations within the Columbia and Snake River drainages in the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project consists of a series of fish hatcheries, wildlife development areas, and purchase of off-site project lands for fishing and hunting access, and further habitat development. The project will compensate for loss of wildlife habitat and anadromous and resident fisheries due to impacts from the construction of four multipurpose dams and reservoirs on the lower Snake River (Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite).

The real estate design memorandum and feature design memorandums on all hatcheries and satellites, the off-project wildlife lands, and the site selection report have all been approved. A final Environmental Impact Statement was filed with the Council on Environmental Quality on November 2, 1977. The Dworshak National Fish Hatchery Expansion, Irrigon, Hagerman, Lyons Ferry, Lookingglass, McCall, Sawtooth, Magic Valley, and Clearwater hatcheries (including their respective satellite facilities) are all in operation. Transfer actions were completed in FY 04 for Big Canyon and Pittsburg Landing. Captain John Rapids is scheduled to be completed by the end of FY 06. Fencing is complete at all wildlife development areas. Off-project land acquisition is 100-percent complete. Habitat development continues at many of these sites. A plan for woody riparian habitat development has been initiated to compensate for habitat losses resulting from the inundation of habitat. This will result in the creation of new riparian habitat areas. The compensation project is scheduled for completion in FY 10.

Estimated Federal cost for the project is $261,000,000. The FY costs were $885,524. Total project costs are $235,878,524. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Local Cooperation. None required.

14. McNARY LOCK AND DAM, LAKE WALLULA, OR AND WA

Location. This dam is on the Columbia River, 292 miles above the mouth, near Umatilla, OR, and 3 miles above the mouth of the Umatilla River. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The project includes a dam, powerplant, navigation lock, two fish ladders, appurtenant facilities, and a system of levees and pumping plants. The project provides for slack water navigation, hydroelectric power generation, recreation, and incidental irrigation. The reservoir has a normal operating range between elevations 340 and 335 msl. Lake Wallula extends upstream approximately 64 miles and provides slack water to Ice Harbor. The dam structure is 7,365 feet long and approximately 183 feet above the streambed. Fish passage facilities include two fish ladders. The powerhouse has fourteen 70,000-kW generating units in operation for a capacity of 980,000 kW. The spillway dam is 1,310 feet long, and the overflow crest is at elevation 291 msl and is surmounted by

22 vertical lift gates, 50 feet wide and 51 feet high, which provide the capacity to pass a design flood of 2.2 million cfs. The navigation lock is a single-lift type with clear plan dimensions of 86 by 683 feet and a 15-foot minimum depth over the sills. A navigation channel (250 feet wide, 14 feet deep, and 32 miles long) is provided from the dam to the mouth of the Snake River. Relocations along the lake included railroad bridges over the Columbia and Snake Rivers in order to eliminate hazards to navigation. Principal project data are set forth in table 30-C.

Construction began in May 1947. It was placed in operation in 1953 and was completed in 1982. Power generation through September 2005 was 323.01 billion kW hours.

Local cooperation. None required.

Operations during FY. Operation and Maintenance: During the FY, 5.31 billion kW hours of electrical power were generated by the 14 generating units. Traffic through the navigation lock consisted of grains, petroleum products, fertilizer, wood products, and miscellaneous cargo and amounted to 6,651,800 tons during calendar year 2005. The FY costs were $15,800,378. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

Recreation areas on Lake Wallula include 19 sites offering day use or picnicking, 5 campgrounds, 14 boat launching ramps, and 9 swimming areas. The Pacific Salmon Visitor Information Center at McNary, staffed by park rangers, provides a regional overview of Corps efforts in salmon recovery issues. Total visitation on Lake Wallula for the FY was 4,086,791.

15. SNAKE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM JOHNSON BAR LANDING, OR, WA, AND ID

Location. This project is on the Snake River, downstream from Johnson Bar Landing, river mile 230. The Snake River, which is the largest tributary of the Columbia River, rises in Yellowstone National Park in western Wyoming, flows generally in a westerly direction for approximately 1,000 miles, and empties into the Columbia River, near Pasco, WA, 324 miles from the Pacific Ocean. (See table 30-B for Authorizing Legislation of projects in the District.)

Existing project. The River and Harbor Act of 1945 authorized construction of dams, as necessary, for power, incidental irrigation, and open channel improvements for purposes of providing slack water navigation and irrigation between the mouth of the Snake River and Lewiston, ID. That authorization modified previous authorizations only for the portion of improvement below Lewiston, ID. Acts of June 13, 1902, and August 30, 1935, as they pertain to open river improvement from Lewiston, ID, to Johnson Bar Landing, remain part of the existing project.

Improvements included in existing projects are Ice Harbor, Lake Sacajawea; Little Goose, Lake Bryan; Lower Granite; Lower Monumental, Lake Herbert G. West; and open-river improvement, Lewiston to Johnson Bar Landing. Each of the four locks and dams is described in an individual report, and cost and financial data for the entire project are shown on tables 30-A and D.

Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite are in full operation.

Local cooperation. None required.

Terminal facilities. On the Snake River from the mouth to Johnson Bar Landing, there are 18 privately-owned barge terminals in use for shipping grain, petroleum products, fertilizers, wood products, cement, and other general cargo. There are also 5 marinas and 28 small-boat launching ramps, all open to the public. The facilities serve slack water navigation to river mile 140, the site of Lewiston, ID. That slack water reaches the Lewiston, ID, and Clarkston, WA, area since the lake behind Lower Granite was filled in February 1975.

Operations during FY. See individual reports for Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite. On the Snake River from Lewiston, ID, to Johnson Bar Landing, reconnaissance and condition surveys were conducted and survey markers were maintained.

16. RURAL IDAHO, ID, ENVIRONMENTAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND RESOURCE PROTECTION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

Location. Projects are at various locations within the state of Idaho.

Existing project. The primary objective of this program is to provide design and construction assistance to non-Federal interests for carrying out water related environmental infrastructure and resource protection and development projects. Projects may include wastewater treatment and related facilities, water supply and related facilities, environmental restoration, and surface water resource protection and development. Projects are authorized under Section 595 of the Water Resources Development Act of 1999, PL 106-53, as amended.

Local cooperation. Local sponsors are responsible for 25 percent of costs associated with the projects.

Operations during FY. The following improvements were accomplished in FY 05: (1) Sewer line improvements with the City of Burley; (2) Wasterwater treatment plant upgrade design with the City of Rupert; and (3) Developed project cooperation agreement with City of Emmett for wastewater system improvements. The FY costs were $1,463,746. (See table 30-A, Cost and Financial Statement.)

17. MISCELLANEOUS WORK UNDER SPECIAL AUTHORIZATION

Flood control activities pursuant to Section 205, PL 858, 80th Congress, as amended:

The FY costs were $15,000 with three continuing flood control activities: (1) Section 205 coordination ($7,000) and (2) Coppei Creek, WA ($8,000). There were no new flood control activities.

Emergency flood control activities-repair, flood fighting, and rescue work (PL 99, 84th Congress, and antecedent legislation):

There were no Federal costs this FY.

Emergency bank protection (Section 14, Flood Control Act of 1946, PL 526, 79th Congress):

The FY costs were $2,924 for Section 14 Coordination.

Snagging and clearing of navigable streams and tributaries in interest of flood control (Section 208, Flood Control Act of 1954, PL 780, 83rd Congress):

There were no FY costs for Section 208 Coordination.

Project modification for the improvement of the environment (Section 1135(b), PL 99-662, as amended):

The FY costs were $146,687 for continuation of five environmental restoration projects and coordination funds including: (1) Coordination Account ($10,000); (2) Walla Walla River, OR ($60,184); (3) City of Richland Ecosystem Restoration ($17,371); (4) Boise River at Eagle Island ($10,066); and (5) Bennington Lake Diversion Dam, WA ($49,066). There were no new section 1135 projects.

Project modification for Aquatic Ecosystem Restoration (Section 206, PL 104-303, as amended):

The FY costs were $424,730 for continuation of seven aquatic ecosystem restoration projects and coordination account, including: (1) Coordination Account ($11,000); (2) Ladd Marsh, OR ($246,466); (3) Salmon River, ID ($10,921); (4) Indian Creek Ecosystem Restoration, ID ($130,444); (5) Twin Falls, ID ($3,629); (6) Fox Creek, Huntsman Reach, ID ($11,678); and (7) Camp Creek, OR ($10,592).

General Investigations

18. COLLECTION AND STUDY OF BASIC DATA

During the FY, flood hazard data for a number of locations in the District were collected and analyzed. Flood information was provided to several Federal agencies; the states of Idaho, Oregon, and Washington; various cities and counties in those states; and some private organizations.

Total cost of collection and study of basic data during the FY was $71,690, which included: Flood Plain Management Services ($24,641); Technical Services ($37,175); Quick Responses ($5,874); and Special Studies ($4,000).

19. PRECONSTRUCTION, ENGINEERING, AND DESIGN

None.

20. SURVEYS

Little Wood River. Lack of sponsor.

The total FY 05 costs for surveys were $901,829, including Boise River ($5,066); special studies [Walla Walla River Watershed ($781,636)]; Miscellaneous Activities [Special Investigations, FERC Licensing Activities, North American Waterfowl Management Plan, and Interagency Water Resource Development ($83,900)]; Coordination with other Federal Agencies ($7,600); and Planning Assistance to States ($23,627).

TABLE 30-A **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02 ($)	FY 03 ($)	FY 04 ($)	FY 05 ($)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-05 ($)
3.	Jackson Hole, WY	New Work					
		Approp.	-	33,000	76,000	637,000	3,271,070
		Cost	-	33,000	75,000	638,000	3,271,070
		Maint.					
		Approp.	968,488	700,000	420,933	255,100	12,342,160
		Cost	1,064,412	655,267	335,979	330,775	12,288,131
	(Contributed funds)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	378,798
		Cost	-	-	-	-	378,798
4.	Lucky Peak Lake, ID	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	19,652,081
		Cost	-	-	-	-	19,652,081
		Maint.					
		Approp.	1,619,997	1,540,826	1,596,328	2,700,800	33,800,480
		Cost	1,592,648	1,571,213	1,572,487	2,024,084	32,999,978
5.	Mill Creek, WA	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	2,258,495
		Cost	-	-	-	-	2,258,495
		Maint.					
		Approp.	2,036,402	1,093,000	798,352	1,257,000	24,524,810
		Cost	2,041,853	1,078,734	794,416	836,523	24,086,094
		Rehab					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	17,714,102
		Cost	-	-	-	-	17,714,102
7.	Columbia River Fish Mitigation Program, OR, WA, and ID	New Work					
		Approp.	29,210,362	21,094,457	25,490,000	39,100,000	524,004,000
		Cost	30,947,014	21,339,347	25,488,956	36,080,539	520,969,539
8.	Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID	New Work					
		Approp.	-	-	-	-	327,482,196
		Cost	-	-	-	-	327,482,196
		Maint.					

TABLE 30-A **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02 ($)	FY 03 ($)	FY 04 ($)	FY 05 ($)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-05 ($)
		Approp.	11,122,654	10,553,006	8,225,299	9,144,089	208,968,747
		Cost	11,080,909	10,239,516	8,421,941	8,605,005	208,162,708
9.	Ice Harbor Lock and	New Work					
	Dam, WA	Approp.	-	-	-	-	210,249,757
		Cost	-	-	-	-	210,249,757
		Maint.					
		Approp.	10,515,723	11,808,101	8,200,227	9,208,513	211,421,591
		Cost	10,585,642	11,268,235	8,726,044	8,674,176	210,703,791
10.	Little Goose Lock	New Work					
	and Dam, WA	Approp.	-	-	-	-	262,632,022
		Cost	-	-	-	-	262,632,022
		Maint.					
		Approp.	8,425,824	8,450,437	5,738,585	6,232,405	147,209,089
		Cost	8,254,150	8,260,804	5,978,700	5,792,860	146,583,121
11.	Lower Granite Lock	New Work					
	and Dam, WA	Approp.	-	-	-	-	400,080,315
		Cost	-	-	-	-	400,080,315
		Maint.					
		Approp.	14,099,858	12,888,666	8,396,622	9,601,213	211,713,762
		Cost	14,108,361	12,148,272	8,554,949	9,385,610	210,768,222
12.	Lower Monumental	New Work					
	Lock and Dam, WA	Approp.	-	-	-	-	238,612,732
		Cost	-	-	-	-	238,612,732
		Maint.					
		Approp.	4,162,583	11,432,459	7,034,642	9,177,702	162,552,967
		Cost	10,722,283	11,557,794	7,402,506	8,849,851	161,893,263
13.	Lower Snake River	New Work					
	Fish and Wildlife	Approp.	1,570,638	1,250,543	1,539,000	1,337,000	236,358,000
	Compensation Plan	Cost	1,572,257	1,267,395	1,511,000	885,524	235,878,524
	WA, OR, and ID	New Work					
	(Contributed funds)	Contrib.	-	-	-	-	223,965
		Cost	-	-	-	-	223,965
14.	McNary Lock and	New Work					

TABLE 30-A **COST AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

See Section In Text	Project	Funding	FY 02 ($)	FY 03 ($)	FY 04 ($)	FY 05 ($)	Total Cost to 30-Sep-05 ($)
	Dam,	Approp.	-	-	-	-	375,214,469
	Lake Wallula, OR	Cost	-	-	-	-	375,214,469
	and WA	Maint.					
		Approp.	17,805,600	22,344,583	14,446,807	16,410,555	372,244,115
		Cost	17,668,731	19,748,971	17,342,655	15,800,378	371,229,397
	(Contributed funds)	Maint.					
		Contrib.	-	-	-	-	43,707
		Cost	-	-	-	-	43,707
16.	Rural Idaho, ID,	New Work					
	Environmental	Approp.	-	-	809,900	1,565,000	2,374,900
	Infrastructure and	Cost	-	-	778,201	1,463,746	2,241,947
	Resource Protection	Maint.					
	and Development	Approp.	-	-	-	-	-
	Program	Cost	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE 30-B **AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION**

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
4.		**LUCKY PEAK LAKE, ID**	
	Jul 24, 1946	Dam for flood control, irrigation, and recreation.	PL 79-526, Chief of Engineers Report, dated May 13, 1946.
	Oct 22, 1976	Second outlet for streamflow maintenance. De-authorized in 1990.	PL 94-587
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
5.		**MILL CREEK, WALLA WALLA, WA**	
	Jul 28, 1938 as amended	Off-stream storage project upstream from Walla Walla.	H. Doc. 578, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Aug 18, 1941	Channel improvement through Walla Walla; concrete-lined channel.	H. Doc. 719, 76th Cong. Sec 377, PL 77-228, Cong. 3rd Session
	Oct 31, 1992	Redesignation of reservoir to the Virgil B. Bennington Lake.	Sec. 118 PL 102-580 102nd Cong.
7.		**COLUMBIA RIVER FISH MITIGATION PROGRAM**	
	Jul 19, 1988	Design, test, and construct fish bypass facilities at Lower Monumental, Ice Harbor, Little Goose, Lower Granite, and McNary Locks and Dams.	PL 100-371
8.		**DWORSHAK DAM AND RESERVOIR, ID**	
	Jul 3, 1958	Preparation of detailed plans.	S. Doc. 51, 84th Cong., 1st Session
	Aug 15, 1963	Redesignation of project as Dworshak Dam and Reservoir.	PL 88-96
	Oct 23, 1962	Dworshak Dam added Units 4, 5, and 6, Idaho. Units 5 and 6 were de-authorized in FY 1990. Unit 4 was de-authorized in FY 95.	PL 87-874
9.		**ICE HARBOR LOCK AND DAM, LAKE SACAJAWEA, WA**	
	Mar 2, 1945	Unit 1 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
10.		**LITTLE GOOSE LOCK AND DAM, LAKE BRYAN, WA**	
	Mar 2, 1945	Unit 3 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 31, 1970	Designation of reservoir as Lake Bryan.	PL 91-638
11.		**LOWER GRANITE LOCK AND DAM, LOWER GRANITE LAKE, WA**	
	Mar 2, 1945	Unit 4 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
12.		**LOWER MONUMENTAL LOCK AND DAM, LAKE HERBERT G. WEST, WA**	
	Mar 2, 1945	Unit 2 of 4, Lower Snake River Project. Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and incidental irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	May 25, 1978	Designation of reservoir as Lake Herbert G. West.	PL 95-285

TABLE 30-B (Continued) AUTHORIZING LEGISLATION

See Section In Text	Date Authorizing Act	Project and Work Authorized	Documents
13.		**LOWER SNAKE RIVER FISH AND WILDLIFE COMPENSATION PLAN, WA, OR, AND ID**	
	Oct 22, 1976 as amended	Fish hatcheries and replacement of wildlife habitat.	PL 94-587
	Nov 17, 1986	Changes to land acquisition authority.	H.R. 6 PL 99-662
14.		**McNARY LOCK AND DAM, LAKE WALLULA, OR AND WA**	
	Mar 2, 1945	Lock and dam for navigation, power, recreation, and irrigation.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 3rd Session
	Dec 22, 1944 as amended	Construction, operation, and maintenance of recreation facilities.	Sec. 4, Flood Control Act of 1944
	Nov 17, 1986	Construction, operation, and maintenance of a second powerhouse.	H.R. 6, PL 99-662
		McNary Lock and Dam Second Powerhouse automatically de-authorized on Nov 16, 1991.	Sec. 1001, PL 99-362
15.		**SNAKE RIVER TO JOHNSON BAR, OR, WA, AND ID**	
	Jun 13, 1902	Open-river navigation Riparia to Pittsburg Landing.	H. Doc. 127, 56th Cong, 2nd Session
	Jun 25, 1910	Mouth to Riparia.	H. Doc. 411, 55th Cong, 2nd Session
	Aug 30, 1935	Pittsburg Landing to Johnson Bar.	Rivers and Harbors Committee, Doc. 25, 72nd Cong, 1st Session
	Mar 2, 1945	Supersedes previous legislation, mouth to Lewiston, ID, only. See Ice Harbor, Lower Monumental, Little Goose, and Lower Granite Locks and Dams.	H. Doc. 704, 75th Cong., 2nd Session

TABLE 30-C PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT

Project		
Dworshak Dam and Reservoir, ID (see Section 8 of text)	**SPILLWAY DAM**	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	September 1974
	Maximum Capacity	150,500 cfs[1]
	Crest Elevation	1,545 ft[2]
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 56.4 ft
	Number	2
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	428 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	3
	Rating, Each	2 @ 90,000 kW[3] 1 @ 220,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	400,000 kW
	Space for Additional	3
	Rating, Each	3 @ 220,000 kW
	Total Potential Capacity	1,060,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	717 ft
	First Power-On-Line	March 1973
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	1,600 to 1,445 ft
	Maximum	1,605 ft
	Flood Control Storage	2,000,000 ac-ft[4]
	Lake Length	53.6 mi[5]
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 1,600	17,090 ac[6]
	Length of Shoreline	175 mi
Ice Harbor Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 9 of Text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	675 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	97 ft
	Average	100 ft
	Maximum	105 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	16 ft
	Open to Navigation	May 1962
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	January 1962
	Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	391 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 52.9 ft
	Number	10

TABLE 30-C (Continued) PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT

Project		
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	671 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	6
	Rating, Each	3 @ 90,000 kW 3 @ 111,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	603,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	226 ft
	First Power-On-Line	December 1961
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	440 to 437 ft
	Maximum	446 ft
	Lake Length	31.9 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 440	8,375 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	80 mi
Little Goose Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 10 of text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	668 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	93 ft
	Average	98 ft
	Maximum	101 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 ft
	Opened to Navigation	May 1970
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	January 1970
	Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	581 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 60 ft
	Number	8
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	656 ft
	Width	243 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	6
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	226 ft
	First Power-On-Line	March 1970

TABLE 30-C (Continued) PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT

Project		
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	638 to 633 ft
	Maximum	646.5 ft
	Lake Length	37.2 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 738	10,025 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	92 mi
Lower Granite Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 11 of text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	674 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	95 ft
	Average	100 ft
	Maximum	105 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 ft
	Opened to Navigation	May 1975
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	February 1975
	Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	681 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 60 ft
	Number	8
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	656 ft
	Width	243 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	6
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	228 ft
	First Power-On-Line	April 1975
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operation Range	738 to 733 ft
	Maximum	746.5 ft
	Lake Length	39.3 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 738	8,900 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	91 mi

TABLE 30-C (Continued) PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT

Project		
Lower Monumental Lock and Dam, WA (see Section 12 of text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	666 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	97 ft
	Average	98 ft
	Maximum	103 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 ft
	Opened to Navigation	April 1969
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	March 1969
	Maximum Capacity	850,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	483 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Tainter
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 60 ft
	Number	8
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	656 ft
	Width	243 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	6
	Rating, Each	135,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	810,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	242 ft
	First Power-On-Line	May 1969
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	540 to 537 ft
	Maximum	548 ft
	Lake Length	28.7 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 540	6,590 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	78 mi
McNary Lock and Dam, OR and WA (see Section 14 of text)	**NAVIGATION LOCK**	
	Clear Width	86 ft
	Clear Length	683 ft
	Lift:	
	Minimum	67 ft
	Average	75 ft
	Maximum	83 ft
	Minimum Water Depth Over Sills	15 ft
	Open to Navigation	November 1953

TABLE 30-C (Continued) PRINCIPAL DATA CONCERNING NAVIGATION LOCK, SPILLWAY DAM, POWERPLANT, AND IMPOUNDMENT

Project		
	SPILLWAY DAM	
	Type of Construction	Concrete Gravity
	Completed	October 1953
	Maximum Capacity	2,200,000 cfs
	Crest Elevation	291 ft
	Control Gates:	
	Type	Vertical Lift
	Size, Width by Height	50 by 51 ft
	Number	22
	POWERPLANT	
	Length	1,348 ft
	Generating Units:	
	Number Installed	14
	Rating, Each	70,000 kW
	Total Capacity Installed	980,000 kW
	Maximum Structural Height	220 ft
	First Power-On-Line	November 1953
	IMPOUNDMENT	
	Elevations:	
	Normal Operating Range	340 to 335 ft
	Maximum	356.5 ft
	Lake Length	64 mi
	Lake Water Surface Area at Elevation 340	38,800 ac
	Navigation Channel, Depth by Width	14 by 250 ft
	Length of Shoreline	242 mi

[1] cubic feet per second
[2] feet
[3] kilowatt
[4] acre-feet
[5] miles
[6] acres

SNAKE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM JOHNSON BAR LANDING, OR, WA, AND ID (SEE SECTION 15 OF TEXT)

TABLE 30-D

Project	Estimated Cost (Corps of Engineers Funds Only)	New Work to September 30, 2005 Approp.	New Work to September 30, 2005 Cost	Maintenance to September 30, 2005 Approp.	Maintenance to September 30, 2005 Cost	Percent Completed	Constr. Started
Ice Harbor Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	$374,617,095	$172,587,480	$172,587,480	$211,421,591	$210,703,791	100	FY 56
Code 710 Rec Facilities	914,256	914,256	914,256	0	0	100	FY 57
Power Units 4-6	36,748,021	36,748,021	36,748,021	0	0	100	FY 71
Fish Bypass Program	88,085,000	78,130,000	78,130,000	0	0	89	FY 91
Totals	500,364,372	288,379,757	288,379,757	211,421,591	210,703,791	99	
Little Goose Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	342,480,476	201,690,215	201,690,215	147,209,089	146,583,121	100	FY 63
Power Units 4-6	60,941,807	60,941,807	60,941,807	0	0	100	FY 74
Fish Bypass Program	85,508,000	45,668,000	45,668,000	0	0	53	FY 89
Totals	488,930,283	308,300,022	308,300,022	147,209,089	146,583,121	93	
Lower Granite Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	555,186,593	353,803,981	353,803,981	211,713,762	210,768,222	100	FY 65
Code 710 Rec Facilities	63,800	63,800	63,800	0	0	100	FY 84
Power Units 4-6	46,212,534	46,212,534	46,212,534	0	0	100	FY 74
Fish Bypass Program	58,620,000	36,164,000	36,164,000	0	0	62	FY 88
Totals	660,082,927	436,244,315	436,244,315	211,713,762	210,768,222	98	
Lower Monumental Lock and Dam							
Initial Project	339,994,773	186,951,361	186,951,361	162,552,967	161,893,263	100	FY 61
Power Units 4-6	51,661,371	51,661,371	51,661,371	0	0	100	FY 75
Fish Bypass Program	90,134,000	44,394,000	44,394,000	0	0	49	FY 90
Totals	481,790,144	283,006,732	283,006,732	162,552,967	161,893,263	92	
Open River Lewiston to Johnson Bar Landing	34,613	34,613	34,613	401,583	401,583		

TABLE 30-D

SNAKE RIVER DOWNSTREAM FROM JOHNSON BAR LANDING, OR, WA, AND ID (SEE SECTION 15 OF TEXT)

Project	Estimated Cost (Corps of Engineers Funds Only)	New Work to September 30, 2005 Approp.	Cost	Maintenance to September 30, 2005 Approp.	Cost	Percent Completed	Constr. Started
Open River Pasco to Lewiston	0	0	0	4,350	4,350		
Totals Existing Project	2,131,202,339	1,315,965,439	1,315,965,439	733,303,342	730,354,330	96	
Previous Projects Pasco to Lewiston	400,150	400,150	400,150	186,570	186,570		
Totals Authorized Project	$2,131,602,489	$1,316,365,589	$1,316,365,589	$733,489,912	$730,540,900		